GCSE GEOGRAPHY PAPER 3:

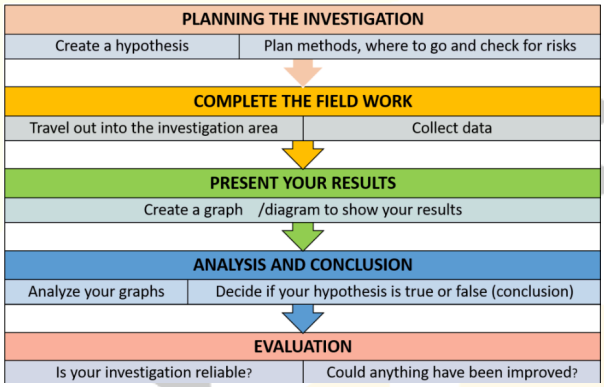
No Waffle GCSE Entire Fieldwork

Dear lovely Year 10s/11s,
I have decided to share all of my fieldwork data with you guys - this should especially help those who do not have any proper record of fieldwork and also those who do not know how to structure all of the learning that you have done.

This booklet contains:

- All of the data collected during my physical and human fieldwork
- Analysis of that data that you can be asked about in the exam
- Long-essay responses to possible questions you could be asked

All of my resources are free, you can find much more on the No waffle GCSE Youtube channel - please subscribe it would be so lovely to see you there!
Best of luck!
No Waffle GCSE



Section A: Issue Evaluation

Before your Paper 3 exam you will receive a booklet of information from your teacher that has been sent by the exam board about this particular "issue". You will need to answer various questions surrounding this "issue" in the exam, and then the final question in this section always asks you to make a decision. Should a particular idea go ahead- yes or no?

Section B: The Fieldwork

Physical field work: Walton on the Naze

Locate your fieldwork and why this location was chosen	**Walton on the Naze** - Tourism - Naze tower - Physical geography rapidly eroding if left unprotected due to Boulder clay - North Coast of Essex, North Sea Coast A133 access - ACCESSIBLE BEACH AREA Able to get onto protected and unprotected beach, close enough to school for a day trip, secondary data available - <u>GEOLOGY:</u> Obvious erosion, boulder clay rapidly retreating, clear rotational slumping - Area vulnerable to North sea storms - areas prone to erosion,difference can be seen on a yearly basis - Local population live near the defences - easy to get people to answer questionnaires
What was your hypothesis	**"Is the hold the line management strategy at Walton on the Naze both necessary and effective?"** - Preventing any more erosion via sea defences and decided by the environmental agency - the shoreline management plan - The beach sediment quantity and width, length, cross section of sediment to see if its being trapped

- Do groynes work?

What potential risks were there in undertaking this piece of fieldwork?

Risk	How will it be reduced?	Any alterations on the day?
Storm waves	Weather forecast, not to get nearer than 5m to the sea	Storm Dorris caused a storm surge so we could not access the beach at all
Drowning or water related injury (hypothermia)	Do not enter the sea	None at all
Stranger danger	Stay in groups of at least four	None at all
Cliff collapse	Stay away from the cliff edge and base	None at all
Slipping and tripping	Wear sensible shoes	Note at all

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

data collection method	**How did we collect the data and equipment used**	**Sampling strategy**	**strengths**	**weaknesses**
Beach profile survey	- Measured the beach using a clinometer, measuring tape, and ranging poles - Laid a measuring tape from the end of the seawall to where the tide came in - At every 3m, we put raging poles and measured and recorded the incline using the clinometer - measured and established a transect along the beach - placed ranging poles 3m apart, along the transect and measured between the red and white divide at 150cm to the same divide on the next ranging pole and repeated that for the rest of the beach - recorded it on a recording sheet	Systematic - at every 3m - Collecting data in an ordered or regular way, but the problem is that it can amplify or miss trends	-The distance was close enough to show the variations and good representation of the beach while being time sensible - tape measure is accurate method - Systematic sampling removes bias - Clinometer works better than estimating the angle, since it is difficult to judge the angles on a relatively gentle sloping beach - Used the same person to use the clinometer to increase accuracy	-The distance of 3m does not accurately represent the beach shape with undulating cross section won't be the profile - The clinometer only has a resolution of 1 degree, but in order to have had more accurate results we needed a higher resolution
Yes/No cliff beach management strategy tick sheet	- I went through the questionnaire questions, answering them as accurately and objectively as I could	We utilised stratified sampling as we studied the area that was managed, as well as the area that was unmanaged	-We had the same person answering the questions to reduce bias - It was straightforward questions that was mostly objective	- Can be subjective at times -Have to be decisive (either yes or no)

Environmental quality analysis	Everyone individually summarised what they saw about different aspects of schemes	Qualitative sampling- area that could be seen	-We looked at two different areas, so that it is a comparative data , with very obvious disparities between them	- It is a subjective scale - Some questions couldn't even have been answered due to tide conditions or cracks at the top of the cliff -Very vague interpretations
questionnaires	I went to the town centre and interviewed 3 people, each voicing their views and opinions about their area	Quantitative and qualitive, random as interviewed who we could find rather than find,rather than an equal proportion of male/female./older/younger	-Each of the questions were related to the hypothesis -Gives numerical data which can be used to compare other places -Same person throughout -Respondents can say that they do not know as opposed to giving speculative and unreliable answers	-Not everyone wanted to speak -Not a wide range of answers, reducing the validity of the results -Some questions confused the residents -Rained heavily at the time, so less people were out, - It depended on prior person's experience with geographical knowledge - Criteria may not be clear -Too many neutral responses

DATA PRESENTATION METHODS

Name of data presentation method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Interpreting the data, conclusions and results
Cross Sections	-It is a clear visual representation of the length of the beach, making it easier to compare the 3 sites -It was a proportional both in cross section and length to show beach sediment, due to use of scale -Shows the cross section of the beach and the shape of the beach which indicate what is steeper	- You need a protractor to read the exact angles and values -Could be misinterpreted that the length along the bottom is the beach length **IMPROVEMENTS: Use a map to show the location of the cross section**	- Measuring the south side - Groynes in much better condition in the south - The graph shows that there is a greater cross section of material on the beach at the south end, even though the length is similar to the North end (32.4cm and 32.3cm), suggesting that there was more beach material on the protected section. The unprotected section is short and steep, and the sediment recorded by the red crag demonstrates recent erosion, frequently being washed away due to narrow beach of only 13.3m in length. - Also the clay at the unprotected beach demonstrates the eroding boulder clay

EVALUATION QUESTIONS: What was the final conclusion that your study came to

Our final conclusion was that the hypothesis was/wasn't proven.

Are the defences necessary?

- *The defences are necessary because, looking at the rotational slumping of the boulder clay geology, there is a high annual rate of erosion of the unprotected Cliff, one to two metres per year.*
- *The London clay an redcraig geology in this area is prone to slumping and rapid coastal retreat and therefore areas that are not defended would be rapidly eroded*
- *The defences are necessary to protect local businesses, the naze tower, and from the questionnaire 46 out of 63 people*

(link to hypothesis)	*surveyed (73%] believed that defences are necessary* • *38 out of 63 of the respondents felt that the current levels were also inadequate* **Are the defences effective?** • *The defences are effective because, looking at certain features of Walton on the naze such as the sandy beach and the evidence of drainage, due to the manufacture of groynes and sea walls, suggests so* • *Some more evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of the defences at Walton on the naze or that the cliffs are the same angle from the beach to the top,as well as the sandy beach and the vegetation growing on the Cliff face* • *In terms of the level of attractiveness, the large majority of people taking part in the survey found the defence's as either attractive or was in a neutral position, and the minority believed it was a hinder to tourism* • *The transect shows that there is a steep beach profile for the protected beach at 79 degrees incline, whereas the unprotected beach only inclines by 20 degrees, Highlighting that this area of the beach is more protected from erosion due to the higher incline and the Greater buildup of beach sediment here* **Strengths and weakness of my project:** • *When carrying out my fieldwork investigation, there were certain significant strengths such as the joint use of quantitative and qualitative data which increases the reliability of the data* • *Another strength was that we were able to easily compare the unprotected unprotected beach, Through collecting the same data for each beach* • *Also when using the transect we had a high level of accuracy throughout by consistently using the same person to Use the clinometer, Which may be slightly subjective but provides a constant variable to use* • *We also had quantitative data which gave us a useful numerical quantity* • *Additionally we used large shared questionnaires of 63 sample size data to increase the sample size, and thus create more reliable responses and statistically relevant answers* • *In terms of weaknesses, we did one unprotected and two protected measurements recordings, so it was already imbalanced* • *Another possible issue or weakness in the fieldwork is the fact of seasons as we were only able to go during the summer months so we were unable to know how the beach profile changed during the winter months with destructive waves* • *also there was a big issue in the questionnaire Responses as the vast majority of the surveyed people may have just given genralised, uninformed responses since they did not understand the problem - however we did attempt to reduce this by providing the option of I don't know to prevent them from giving speculative and unsure answers* • *Another accuracy problem could have been the fact that the clinometer was only able to Be accurate to 1 degree,* • *also the recent slump may have made the beach profile length change and hadn't had time to adjust* **How could I improve my project?** • *Next time, we could analyse how the beach profile and Cliff retreated differently in the winter* • *Also we could try and alter the questionnaire sampling strategies in order to get a wider variety of respondents through stratified sampling and speaking to them at different times, aiming to get an equal balance of both male, female, young, old responses* • *I could extend the project by comparing Walton on the naze to another location* **How did we use secondary data?** • *We used Google Maps to draw the beach profile from a distance, and s secondary transect and depth to sand data* • *We also used the weather and tidal data predictions and forecasts when we were able to do the transect measurements before the tide came in For a valid risk assessment* **How did you ensure that your results were accurate and reliable?** • *Repeat data for example wave counts an clinometer readings* • *Averages for example wave counts* • *Wordings of questions on questionnaire checked in a pilot study* • *Sampling* • *shared data to increase sample size*
Answered exam questions regarding Walton on the	Suggest one set of data you collected in your physical fieldwork inquiry that may not have been accurate (2) • Through using the transect, we found that with a clinometer it is difficult to judge the divide between one ranging pole and another, andbreak of slope and its accuracy was limited to 1 degree. Also the wind made it difficult to use the measuring tape with the wind and keep the tape taut • Identify one potential risk in your physical geography fieldwork and explain how the risk was reduced

Naze	RSK: Cliff collapse and injury (3) • The risk was reduced by keeping a minimum of five metres from the edge of the Cliff at the top. Also we used designated pathways to descend the Cliff rather than manually climbing down and risking injury. Also the transect measurements ended before the base of the Cliff which made us avoid the risk in general To what extent did the data collected for one of your inquiries allow you to reach Valid conclusions [9 Marker] • Overall the data collected allowed me to reach a suitable suffice conclusion that the defences are necessary and effective • When carrying out my fieldwork I made joint use of both quantitative and qualitative data, increasing the reliability of it • Also through the use of quantitative data we were able to gain a numerical quantity which is highly useful for comparing how coastal management causes a difference in beach profile • When using the transect to measure the beach profile I had a high level of accuracy through consistently using the same person to use the clinometer, which may cause some subjective results yet it provided a set of consistent results • In addition, I used a large sample size for my shared questionnaire making the data highly reliable and statistically relevant. • The data collected allowed us to easily compare the unprotected and the protected parts of the beach • Conversely, some weaknesses did exist with the collected data such as the season of the year, as we only measured the profile during the summer months, with constructive waves and could not take into account how the profile would differ during the winter months with destructive waves • Also with the questionnaire the vast majority were not aware of the defences and geology, and therefore gave us an ununiformed or neutral response. • in terms of accuracy comma with the data collected comma the clinometer instrument was in terms of accuracy comma with the data collected comma the clinometer instrument was the own was only accurate to 1 degrees so the results were not hugely changing • The data collected could have been more balanced, if we were to do a balanced number of measurements, however we only did one unprotected transect and two protected transects creating an imbalance • Additionally, the data collected accuracy may not have been high due to the recent change in beach profile at the time due to a recent slump • Overall, the data collected allowed a reliable conclusion that coastal management was both necessary and effective shown by the difference in beach profile data despite the seasonal and geological setbacks

Human field work: Stratford Shopping centre

Title of human fieldwork inquiry	comparison of quality of life in two adjacent areas of East London
Locate your fieldwork and why this location was chosen	<u>Q-Assess the suitability of the location chosen for your human geography inquiry[6 marks]</u> • It was easy access from the school, also no restrictions an easy walking distance from carpenters Arms Estate and the Olympic Park, making it easier to draw comparisons • It was a good location to show the differences in equality's because of recent regeneration in some parts of Stratford as a result of the 2012 Olympics • Newham was one of the most deprived areas of London, being a great indicator of inequality • Carpenter's Estate , Newham, had a crime rate of 231.6 and suffers from antisocial behaviour, the theft differences can be easily seen. Also has high unemployment rates of 9.4% and lower life expectancy than other boroughs such as Kensington and Chelsea • We can collect a wide range of data, housing, environmental quality, crime • We were able to collect all of the data in one day How does this investigation link to geographical theory that you have studied? • Looking at the impact of an urban redevelopment project in East Village London • Looks at urban sustainability of two different areas • Looks at Environmental Quality and inequality across two areas Key facts about location: • Urban spool has been happening to east London • Building into farmland for example east London towards Basildon • £1 billion master plan on the carpenters estates : 2152 homes com a minimum of 50% for council housing

What was your hypothesis	Researching inequalities in carpenters and East Village, regeneration project/ photos
What potential risks were there in undertaking this piece of fieldwork? How did you or could you reduce these risks?	(Q-Assess One potential risk in your Human geography fieldwork and explain how the risk was reduced [4 marks[) risk: safety for groups in an urban environment, Prevention: we used only designated crossing to prevent any areas due to traffic, additionally, large areas of the Olympic Park were pedestrian friendly and traffic free.Also, the risk of falling to the river Lee was prevented as we maintained a safe distance on the towpath, and we had a member of staff around the river at all times • Risk: injury due to traffic • Reduced: only use designated crossings, large areas of Olympic parks are pedestrian friendly and traffic free • Alterations made on the day: walked over the railway bridge • Risk: the cold and hypothermia, terrible weather • Reduced: wearing layers of clothing and bringing waterproofs, designated inside. • Alterations: shorter lunch to move inside more rapidly • Risk: of falling into the river lea • Reduced: maintain some distance on the towpaths and didn't wonder: member of staff next to the pond at all times •

DATA COLLECTION ↔️METHODS

↔️Look at below box first for representation methods

Technique	how did you collect the data equipment used	sampling strategy and why	strengths, how did this also link to geography theory	weaknesses/ limitations
Environmental Quality survey	[Clipboard, pen, paper, tally table closed bracket we reviewed the environmental condition of the area whilst walking around it	Stratified: different groups were assigned different roads to give a comprehensive view, we had a large sample size which collected to remove individual bias, going to calculate the interquartile range and draw dispersion diagram	Quantitative data:Easy to compare, gives a numerical number Good to show inequalities in the environment The same person did the survey to eliminate any subjectivity Easy to carry out Some precise criteria in attempt to remove individual bias	Subjective limited amount of data collected Still not a direct measurement [not actively using standardised measuring tools] so still based on opinion
word cloud for housing	I picked three words from the list to describe the housing in the areas you have seen	Entirely qualitative, done on different streets once in each location	Qualitative data provides an alternative lens on the data collected easy to compare differences by grouping words into more negative and positive Same person picked the words to eliminate any subjectivity	Subjective limited to amount of data collected Providing words limits and leads the person People have their own definitions per word
crime and vandalism survey	we walked around and filled in the Crime Survey table which detailed rankings for damage and graffiti	One in each site to allow comparisons	easy to carry out easy to compare bipolar survey as numerical figure The same person completed the survey to eliminate any subjectivity Shows definite differences between areas Because of the use of	limited amount of data collected Possibly based on past experience [what the value of an acceptable environment/ crime is] Bad timing to judge

			averages,this means outliers are removed to prevent judgement corruption	St lighting and can't distinguish the overlooked areas

DATA REPRESENTATION METHODS

Name of data presentation method	Why was this chosen as a data presentation?	Advantages	Disadvantages	Interpreting the data, conclusions and results
Locator Bar chart	-Easy to compare and easy to construct	Simple to draw easy to read Clear representation of differences Easy to compare Can see how differences change over space and can therefore analyse spatial differences Apparent differences - can tie where highest scores are to the area	It doesn't allow for gradual differences	***Stick in the locator bar charts
Dispersion diagram for Environmental Quality survey: dispersion graph	It is representative of height of value, shows the spread of data, shows averages, removes anomalies, easier to construct	very easy to compare and see a difference Allows us to see anomalies Shows the spread of data Can also identify median, upper quartile, lower quartile, interquartile range[data distribution]	Doesn't show spatial differences	**Stick in dispersion diagram Carpenters estate: UQ: 31 LQ: 18 IQR: 13 median is 26 East Village: UQ: 6 LQ: 12 IQR: 4 Median is 4

Describe the results of your field work: Data analysis and conclusions

Environmental Quality:

- Results:The interquartile range of the carpenters estate environmental dispersion diagram [13 closed bracket is much larger than the interquartile range of East Village [for closed bracket which highlights that in East Village the range is more consistent and concentrated in one area, more uniform, meaning that there is a higher quality of environment in the east village, Whereas the interquartile range of carpenters estate is more spread out which suggests that there are many areas of low Environmental Quality and that this is more widespread than East Village.. Furthermore if we were to compare the upper quartile, it would be 31 penalty points against six which shows the huge disparity in environment quality. The interquartile range is quite valid because it removes any anomalous data, additionally the fact that there is no overlap and the data shows substantial differences between the locations increases its reliability.
- analysis: East Village is environment is maintained more regularly and more often than carpenters estate
- carpenter's estate is bad quality is due to inequality in funding, plan to demolish the estate and reduce the need to improve, also more social housing, lower rental value and lower cost of housing [500 grand to 1.6 million] The median 26 and four are very different showing a very large disparity

Word cloud:

- The varying world cloud exposes the discrepancies between the appearance and quality of housing, overall despite this being a

subjective measure there is a general trend that east village housing is more positive [green, modern, safe] in comparison to [grey, unsafe, isolated] carpenters estate. Furthermore the locator bar chart recognises a huge disparity in vandalism points suggesting that used villages olympics that sites has incredibly smaller bars in each of the four sampled areas by contrast to the much larger and obvious levels in the other four sampled areas

- This is statistically shown by the average of carpenters estate being four and the average of East Village being 5.25, highlighting that crime is more prevalent in carpenters estate due to underfunding, lack of facilities, lack of cameras and CCTV and crime surveillance which therefore permits more crime

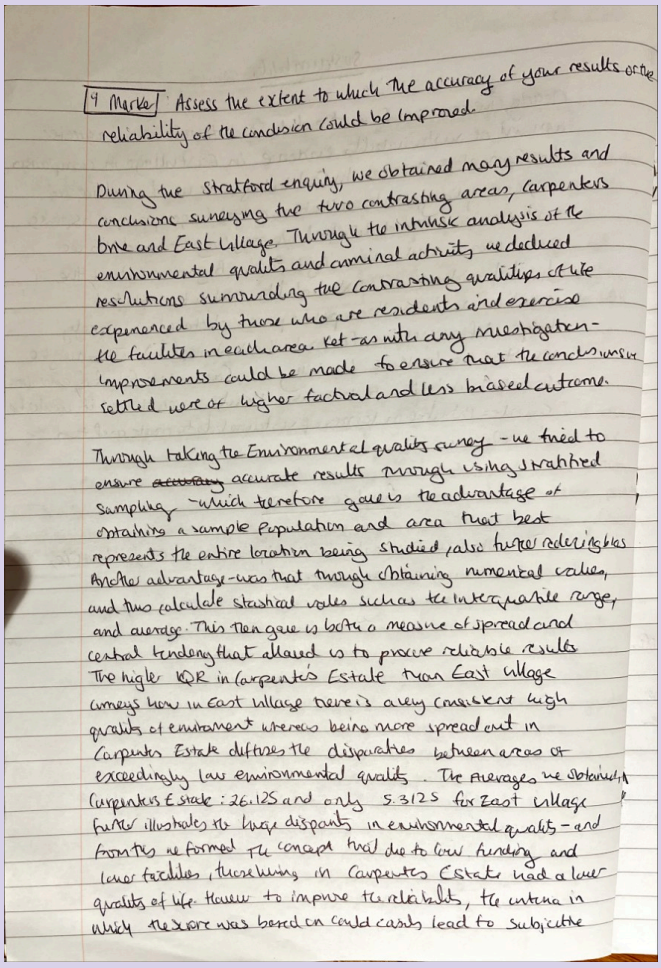
Sustainability:

- Clearly we can see from the data that there is an overall greater amount off sustainability evidence in East Village in comparison to carpenter's estate
- In the East Village, we noted evidence for waste recycling, water collection, large open green spaces and even a shop entirely dedicated to recycling. We could also see green rooves And various psychopaths
- By severe contrast, the limited evidence of sustainability found in carpenters estate due to only a stretch of habitat creation and smaller open spaces dictate the blaringly huge difference in efforts to be sustainable
- This may be due to lack of funding to carpenters estate, and also the whole initiative to demolish the site meant that it would be counter intuitive in terms of sustainability and economic to create and then demolish

Explain the reasons for each result you have described?

Evaluation and Exam Questions : To what extent were the results helpful in reaching a reliable conclusion?

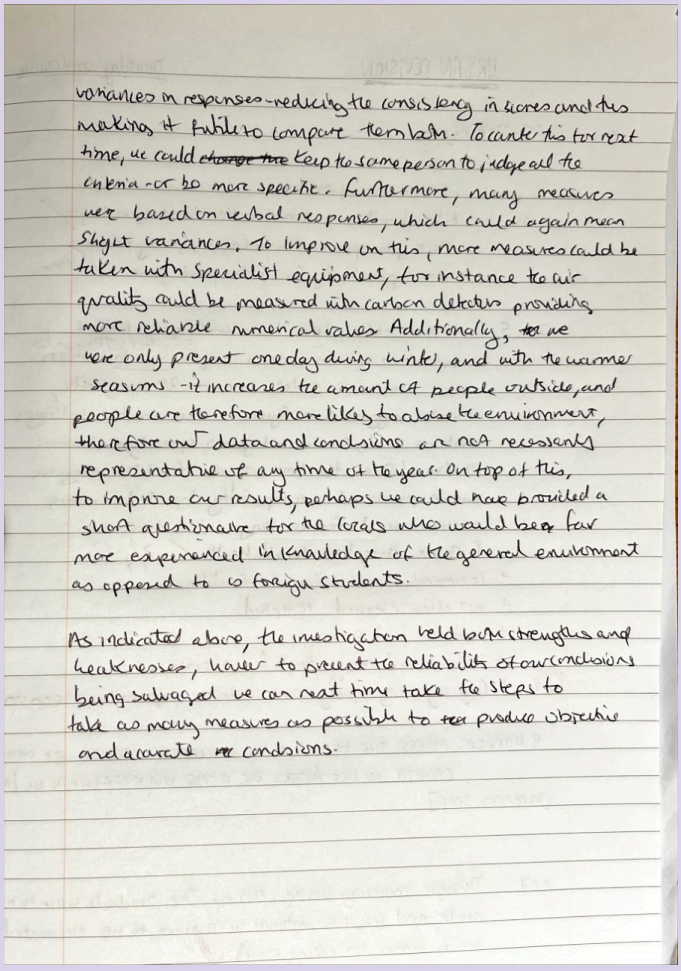
Q-Assess the extent to which the accuracy of your results of the reliability of the conclusion could be improved [nine marker]



4 Marker Assess the extent to which the accuracy of your results or the reliability of the conclusion could be improved.

During the Stratford enquiry, we obtained many results and conclusions surveying the two contrasting areas, carpenters Estate and East Village. Through the intrinsic analysis of the environmental qualities and criminal activity we deduced conclusions surrounding the contrasting qualities of life experienced by those who are residents and exercise the facilities in each area. Yet - as with any investigation - improvements could be made to ensure that the conclusions reached were of higher factual and less biased outcome.

Through taking the Environmental quality survey - we tried to ensure ~~accuracy~~ accurate results through using a stratified sampling - which therefore gave us the advantage of obtaining a sample population and area that best represents the entire location being studied, also further reducing bias. Another advantage was that through obtaining numerical values, and thus calculate statistical values such as the interquartile range, and average. This then gave us both a measure of spread and central tendency that allowed us to procure reliable results. The higher IQR in Carpenter's Estate than East Village conveys how in East Village there is a very consistent high quality of environment whereas being more spread out in Carpenters Estate differs the disparities between areas of exceedingly low environmental quality. The averages we obtained, Carpenters Estate: 26.125 and only 5.3125 for East Village further illustrates the huge disparity in environmental quality - and from this we formed the concept that due to low funding and lower facilities, those living in Carpenters Estate had a lower quality of life. However to improve the reliability, the criteria in which the score was based on could easily lead to subjective



variances in responses - reducing the consistency in scores and thus making it futile to compare them both. To counter this for next time, we could ~~change the~~ keep the same person to judge all the criteria - or be more specific. Furthermore, many measures were based on verbal responses, which could again mean slight variances. To improve on this, more measures could be taken with specialist equipment, for instance the air quality could be measured with carbon detectors providing more reliable numerical values. Additionally, ~~for~~ we were only present one day during winter, and with the warmer seasons - it increases the amount of people outside, and people are therefore more likely to abuse the environment, therefore our data and conclusions are not necessarily representative of any time of the year. On top of this, to improve our results, perhaps we could have provided a short questionnaire for the locals who would be far more experienced in knowledge of the general environment as opposed to us foreign students.

As indicated above, the investigation held both strengths and weaknesses, however to prevent the reliability of our conclusions being salvaged we can next time take the steps to take as many measures as possible to ~~for~~ produce objective and accurate ~~for~~ conclusions.

Q - To what extent did the results of your conclusion meet the original aim of your inquiry [9 marker]

	7/9 here The aim of the investigation was to compare the quality of life in two contrasting areas of London. Through the results that we collected, we received very contrasting results which helped To appreciate the major differences between the areas and thus help us meet the aims of the inquiry When carrying out the vandalism scores I calculated the average from each area Kama carpet in his drive and East Village The average vandalism score for East Village was 5.25 and in carpenters drive it was 14. This paramount difference indicates the staggeringly different qualities of life since in areas with higher vandalism scores such as carpenters estate this means area is more dangerous and less looked after by the government as opposed to East Village peered furthermore through the use of the data constructed with the locator bar charts this gave us a more geography eyed view of how spatial representation affects the areas helping us to reach our aim. Through the averages that we collected we were further able to make more clear comparisons through collecting data that puts to question the state of the environment in the 2 contrasting areas by distributing penalty points, A quantitative data method. These numerical values allowed us to fund the median environmental school for carpenters estate [26 closed bracket and median of East Village [for]. Again this distinguishes an immense difference and disparity in the environment quality which further indicates how the greenery is less of a priority and less looked after by the government in those areas, reducing people's morale. We then created a dispersion graph for this data and despite having an anomalous result we were able to successfully ignore this and not let it hinder our conclusions. In conclusion the results we first handily obtained met or aim to a high degree, especially since both measures we employed were indicating the staggering disparities through the quantitative data methods period to improve; however I can carry out questionnaires to incorporate the other perspectives about the quality of life since the social Limitations. feedback: put more emphasis on what the surveys actually are