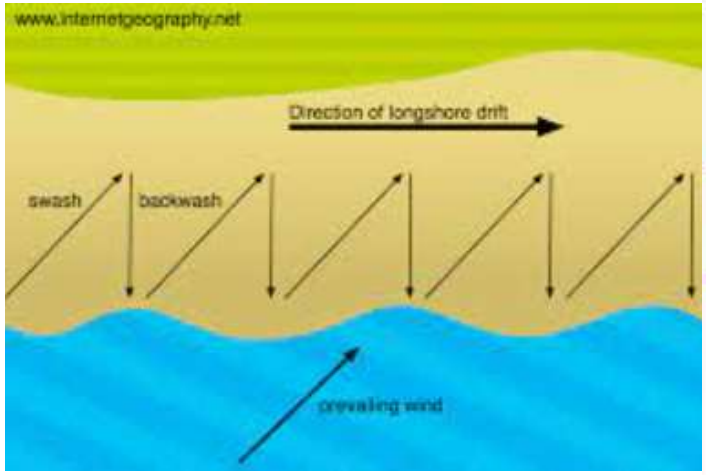
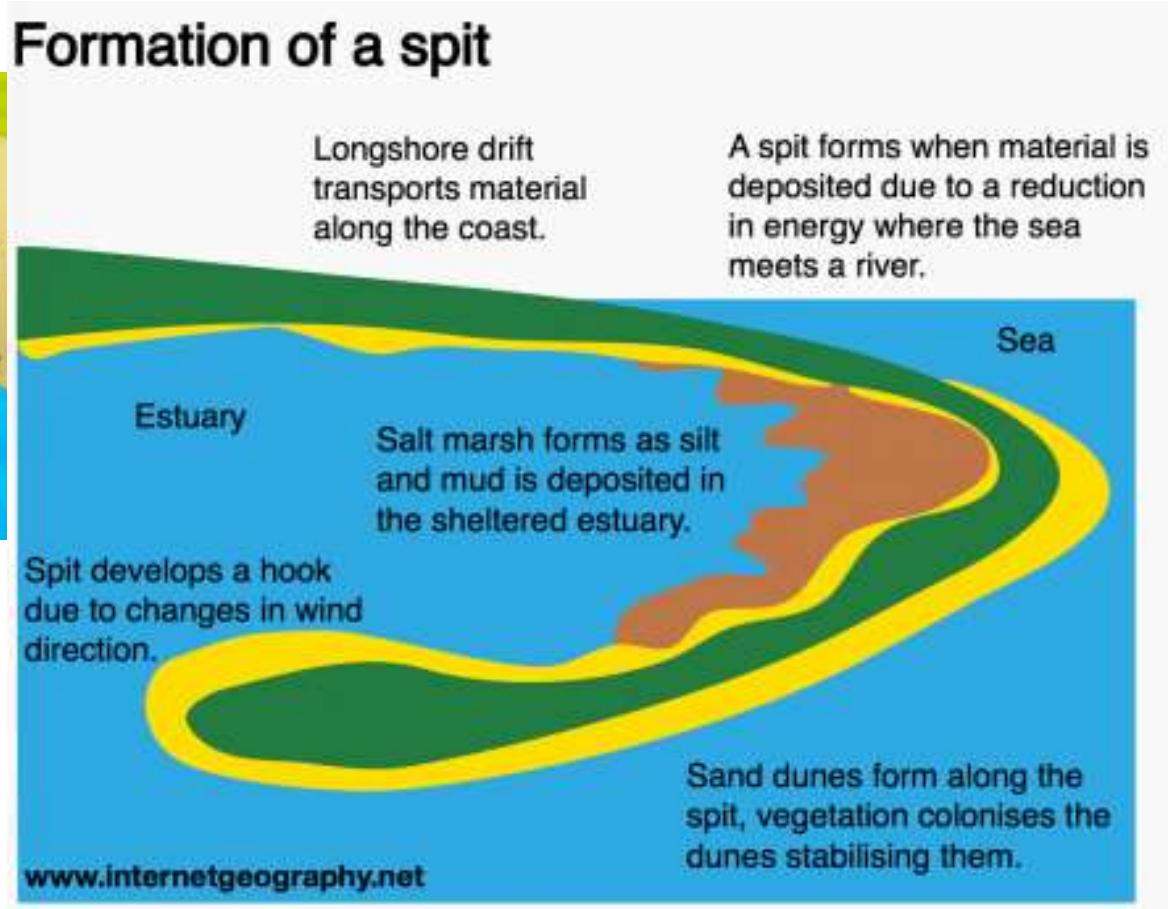
Starter for 10

Dawlish Warren was our PHYSCIAL fieldwork location. Dawlish Warren is an example of a spit.

Using the prompts below. Explain the formation of a sand spit.





Paper 3 – Dawlish Warren Fieldwork

Key Learning:

Tuesday, January 21, 2025

You have already:

- **Paper 1** – Natural Hazards, Living World, Coasts and Rivers – COMPLETE
- **Paper 2** – Urban Issues, Changing Economic World, Resource Management and Water.

Today you are going to:

- To understand what to expect in paper 3.
- To review the Dawlish Warren Fieldwork.

Success criteria:

- Describe theory behind the investigation.
- Consider the risks involved in beach fieldwork.
- Describe the methods used for data collection.

In future:

What did the results show?
How can they be presented?
What conclusions can we draw?
How can we reflect on the fieldwork carried out?

Key Terms

Hypothesis - a statement of fact that is either proven or disproven.
Longshore Drift – the movement of sediment in a zig zag direction along a coastline.
Sampling – selecting the group that you will actually collect data from in your research.

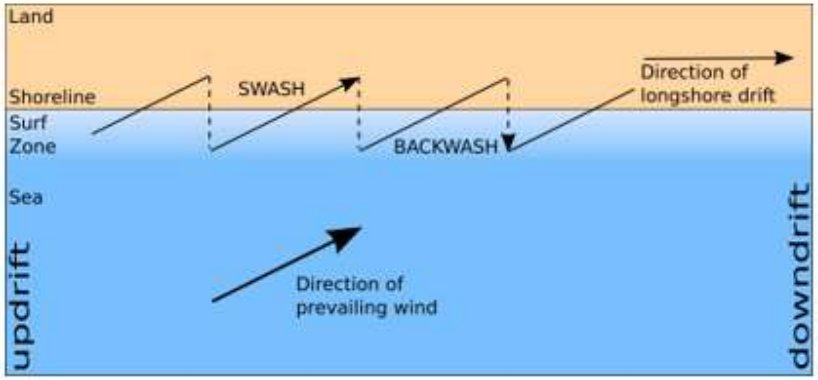
What's the theory?

Task:
Answer the questions regarding the theory of longshore drift

The theory of Longshore Drift:

Explain what Longshore drift is. Use the diagram below to help you.

What will happen to the shape of the beach as you move towards the East?



Why do we expect the direction of longshore drift to be West to East at Dawlish Warren?

Physical Fieldwork investigation.

All fieldwork starts with a question or a hypothesis which is tested. You will need to know this for your Paper 3 exam.

Hypothesis: These are the questions you are aiming to prove or disprove based on the data you collect.

1) **Long-shore drift goes from west to east at Dawlish Warren beach**
2) **The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.**

What's the theory?

Where is Dawlish Warren?

Why is Dawlish Warren a good location for this piece of fieldwork?

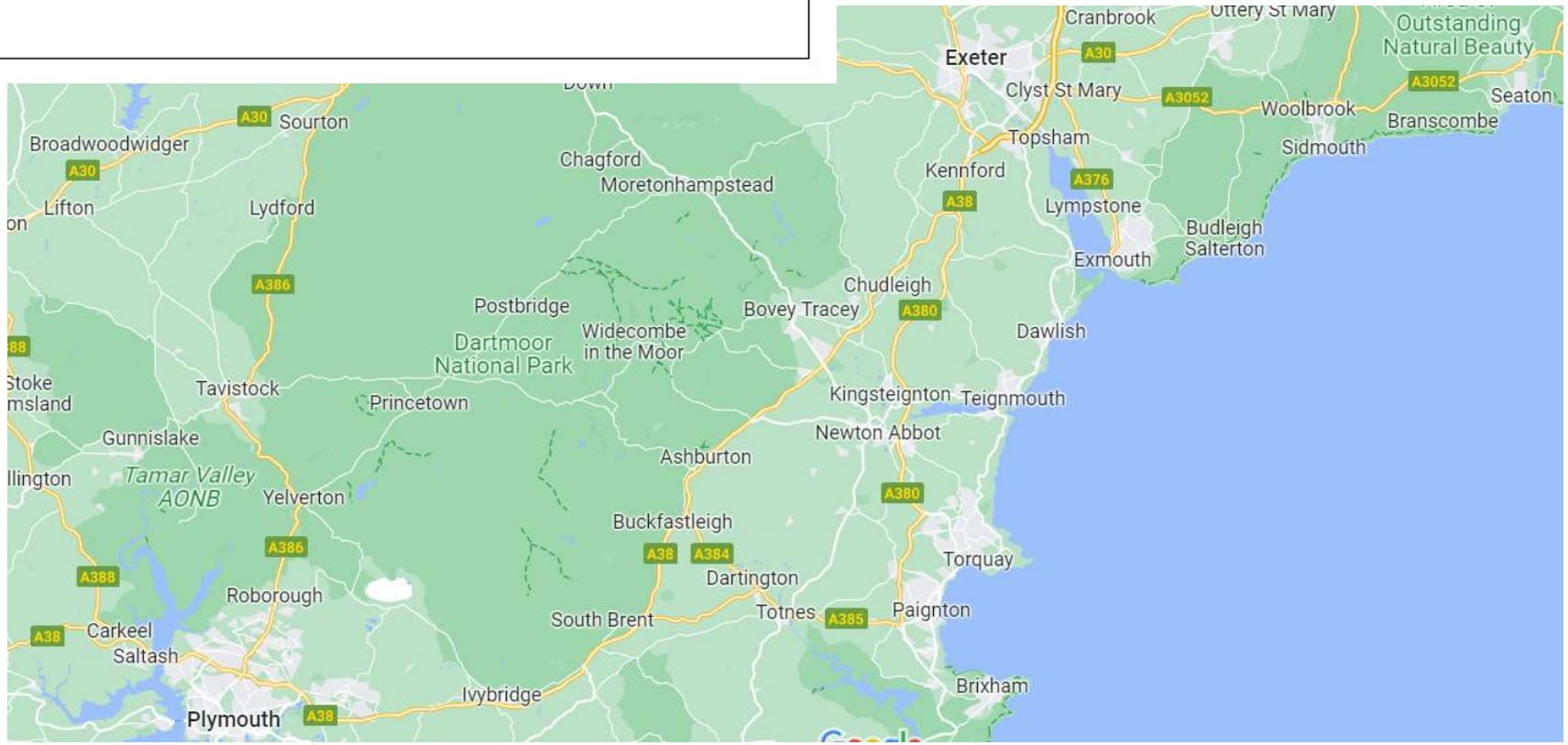
It is a stretch of coastline with a beach

It is accessible to the public so we can get on to the site and walk around and through the dunes and collect data.

It is within 40 minutes travelling distance of the school so we can get there and back and collect the data in one school day

Another reason:

Can you think of a disadvantage of the location?



Where on Dawlish Warren?

Locations of Dawlish Warren data Collection:

On the map name your data collection techniques and mark where they were carried out:

What are the risks?

A risk assessment is a careful examination of what could cause harm to people whilst taking part in a project, it aims to identify whether enough precautions, or 'control measures', are in place, or whether further action is required to minimize, or eliminate, the level of risk identified.

Nothing is without risk!

We just consider how we can reduce the risk!

Task:
Complete weather and walking on the beach. What is the risk? How can it be reduced. Identify one further risk and complete the finial row of the table.

Assessing the Risks:

Before any fieldwork it is important to assess any risks which might be present and consider what we could do t
prevent or reduce the risks.

Complete the table below for the fieldwork we will do at Dawlish Warren:

ACTIVITY:	RISKS:	WHAT CAN BE DONE TO REDUCE THE RISK?
Travel to Dawlish Warren by coach	Road Traffic Accident Accident when getting off coach	Remind students to wear seat belts Carry first Aid Kits Remind students to look both ways when leaving the coach Unload coach in a safe position
Weather		
Walking on the Beach		

Predictions? What do we expect to find?

What do you expect to find when you go to Dawlish?

We are going to test two hypotheses…

1. **Longshore drift moves material from west to east.**
2. **The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.**

What evidence might there be for longshore drift moving west to east? What do you need to look out for?

What evidence might there be for the beach getting wider? What do you need to look out for?

Methods – What did we do?

Types of Data:

PRIMARY DATA: Data we collect ourselves – this is what we will do on the fieldwork – see below.

SECONDARY DATA: Data collected by someone else or an organisation e.g. OS map used to identify landforms and sites

QUANTIITATIVE DATA: Data which is numerical e.g. the length of a measurement in centimetres

QUALITATIVE DATA: Information which is descriptive e.g. a description of the site

Types of Sampling:

You can't collect data on everything at Dawlish, we have to take some samples and draw conclusions based on our samples. There are a number of different types of sampling including:

STRATIFIED SAMPLING: This is where you choose where to take a measurement – we measured the angle of the beach at every change in gradient.

SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING: This is where a sample is taken at regular intervals, e.g. we measured longshore drift at 5 sites 200m apart

What are the advantages and disadvantages of these types of sampling?

Sampling technique	Advantage	Disadvantage
Stratified		
Systematic		

Stratified Sampling
The population is divided into subgroups (strata) based on specific characteristics, such as age, gender or race. Within the strata random sampling is used to choose the sample.

Advantages
Strata can be proportionally represented in the final sample.
It is easy to compare subgroups.
Disadvantages
Information must be gathered before being able to divide the population into subgroups.

Systematic Sampling
All data is sequentially numbered and every nth piece of data is chosen. The number n is chosen by n = size of population divided by desired population size

Advantages
Easy to select.
Identified easily.
Evenly spread over the entire population.
Disadvantages
May be biased where the pattern used for the samples coincides with a pattern in the population.

Beach Profiling of Dawlish Warren

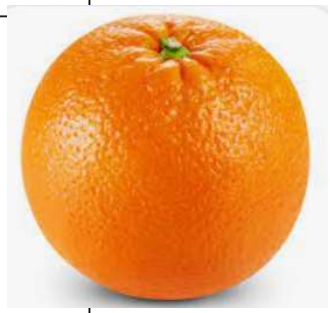
Methods – What did we do?

Method 1: Long shore drift

WHY are we measuring this? (Link to how it will help us to answer the hypothesis)

HOW did we collect the data – Describe the method of data collection:

Sampling types used:



Method 2: Groyne Height

WHY are we measuring this? (Link to how it will help us to answer the hypothesis)

HOW did we collect the data – Describe the method of data collection:

Sampling types used:

Method 3: Beach profile

WHY are we measuring this? (Link to how it will help us to answer the hypothesis)

HOW did we collect the data – Describe the method of data collection:

Sampling types used:

Task:

1. Describe each of the methods that we carried out on the day.
2. Complete the equipment list box.

Paper 3 – Dawlish Warren Fieldwork

Key Learning Summary:

Today you are going to:

- To understand what to expect in paper 3.
- To review the Dawlish Warren Fieldwork.

Success criteria:

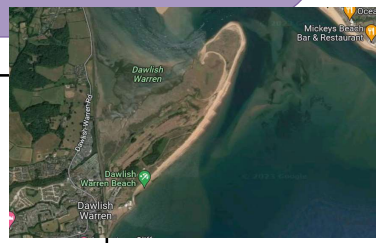
- Describe theory behind the investigation.
- Consider the risks involved in beach fieldwork.
- Describe the methods used for data collection.

Summary:

- Physical Fieldwork carried out tested the following hypothesis at Dawlish Warren.

1) **Long-shore drift goes from west to east at Dawlish Warren beach**
2) **The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.**

- Risks of going to the beach were assessed and mitigations taken.
- Beach profiling, measuring of groyne height and measuring longshore drift were the methods carried out on the day.



Key Terms

Hypothesis - a statement of fact that is either proven or disproven.

Longshore Drift – the movement of sediment in a zig zag direction along a coastline.

Sampling – selecting the group that you will actually collect data from in your research.

Starter for 10

Q1.

State the title of your fieldwork enquiry in which **physical** geography data were collected.

Title of fieldwork enquiry:

_____

_____

(a) Explain the advantage(s) of the location(s) used for your fieldwork enquiry.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Suggest why **one** set of data you collected in your physical fieldwork enquiry may not have been accurate.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Identify **one** potential risk in your physical geography fieldwork and explain how the risk was reduced.

Risk _____

How the risk was reduced _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 7 marks)

Hint: Physical fieldwork

Paper 3: Geographical Skills
Fieldwork

Q1.

State the title of your fieldwork enquiry in which **physical** geography data were collected.

Title of fieldwork enquiry:

_____

_____

(a) Explain the advantage(s) of the location(s) used for your fieldwork enquiry.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Suggest why **one** set of data you collected in your physical fieldwork enquiry may not have been accurate.

_____

_____

_____

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How the risk was reduced _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 7 marks)

Paper 3: Geographical Skills
Fieldwork

Q1.

State the title of your fieldwork enquiry in which **physical** geography data were collected.

Title of fieldwork enquiry:

_____

_____

(a) Explain the advantage(s) of the location(s) used for your fieldwork enquiry.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

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Risk _____

How the risk was reduced _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 7 marks)

Starter for 10

Q1 (a). Candidates must provide a developed reason why the location(s) used for the physical geography fieldwork enquiry was/were selected.
One mark for stating an advantage with second mark for developed explanation.
Answers will be dependent upon the type of investigation being undertaken, but could include some of the following:

- accessibility – within walking distance (1), level ground (1), no risks (1)
- safety considerations – away from unstable cliffs (1), water level not too deep (1), water flow not fast (1)
- range of survey points available (1).

Second mark for developed point, e.g.

- range of survey points available with enough variation within locality to show changes over distance (2).

Allow one mark for single reason but cannot access second mark without having a developed point.

Q1 (b) There is an expectation that the response should relate to the physical fieldwork enquiry.
One data set only which should be clearly identified.
Accept any reasonable idea which focuses on accuracy / reliability.
Max 1 mark for generic point(s), which might include:

- not enough data
- poor sampling
- errors with equipment
- data recording affected by the weather
- because of the risks associated with data collection.

Developed points (2 marks)
Allow basic or generic point which then links to specific physical enquiry.

- Only collecting data on one day (1) meant that we couldn't see changes in vegetation over time (d) (1).
- We were unable to find all the painted pebbles (1) so the measurement of longshore drift was inaccurate (d) (1).
- The clinometer was sticking(1) so getting accurate slope measurements was difficult (d)(1)
- The river was in flood (1) so it was not possible to accurately measure the width of the channel (d)(1).

Max 1 mark if reference to human geography investigation.

Starter for 10

Q1 (b) There is an expectation that the response should relate to the physical fieldwork enquiry.

1 mark for the clear identification of a risk which is linked to the physical geography enquiry (be aware that some risks may well be generic / vague, for example weather based risks / becoming isolated).

Risks may include:

- the land was steep / uneven ground
- the temperature was very high / very cold
- the risk of becoming isolated
- the river was running fast
- the tide came in quickly
- the cliff face was unstable

Risks may be expressed as outcomes e.g. slipping, falling, drowning

Up to 2 marks for identifying way(s) of reducing the identified risk:

- there was a risk of becoming isolated or lost (1) so we all carried mobile phones (1).
- the river was running fast (1) so we carried out our measurements in a safer location (1).
- the temperature was too hot (1) so we applied suncream (1) and we wore hats (1).
- there was a risk of slipping (1) so we wore appropriate footwear (1) and we carried walking poles (1).
- the cliff face was unstable (1) so all students were issued with hard hats (1) and were told not to go nearer than 5 metres of the cliff (1).

Alternatively 2 marks for a developed idea:

- the temperature was too hot (1) so we applied suncream (1), which meant that we were unlikely to be affected by sunburn (d) (1).
- there was a risk of slipping (1) so we wore appropriate footwear (1) so we didn't fall over and injure ourselves (d) (1).
- there was a risk of becoming isolated or lost (1) so we all carried mobile phones (1). This meant that we could contact the teacher if there was an emergency (d) (1).
- the river was running fast (1) so we carried out our measurements in a different location (1), which meant that we didn't fall over in the river(d)(1)
- the cliff face was unstable (1) so all students were issued with hard hats (1) to avoid injury from being hit by falling rock (d) (1).

No credit for repetition of initial risk.

Max 1 mark if reference to human geography investigation.

Paper 3 – Dawlish Warren Fieldwork

Key Learning:

Tuesday, January 21, 2025

You have already:

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- Physical fieldwork – why investigate, risks.

Today you are going to:

- To understand what to expect in paper 3.
- To review the Dawlish Warren Fieldwork.

Success criteria:

- Describe the methods used for data collection.
- Considered the different data presentation methods used.
- Be aware of statistical measures.
- Begin to analyse data.

In future:

What conclusions can we draw?

How can we reflect on the fieldwork carried out?

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Beach Profiling of Dawlish Warren

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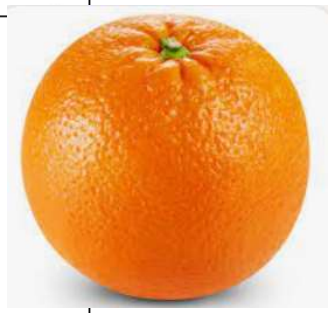


Method 2: Groyne Height

WHY are we measuring this? (Link to how it will help us to answer the hypothesis)

HOW did we collect the data – Describe the method of data collection:

Sampling types used:

Method 3: Beach profile

WHY are we measuring this? (Link to how it will help us to answer the hypothesis)

HOW did we collect the data – Describe the method of data collection:

Sampling types used:

Task:

1. Describe each of the methods that we carried out on the day.
2. Complete the equipment list box.

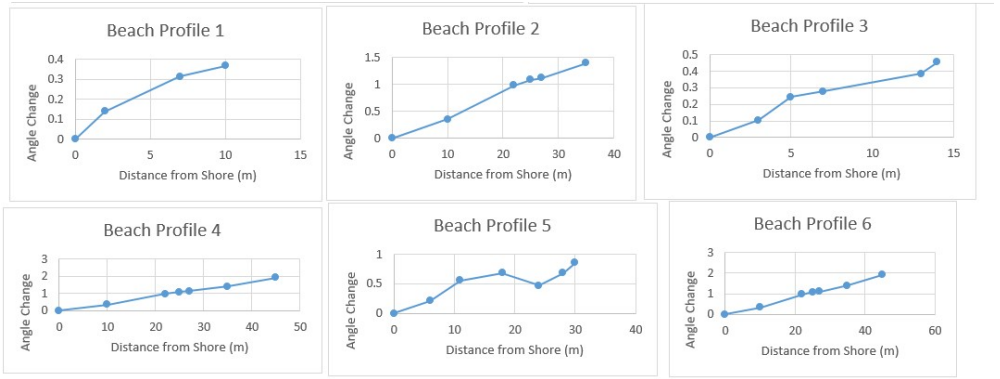
Data Presentation – Beach Profile

Presentation Method chosen for the Beach Profile:

What method did you choose to present the length and clinometer measurements for the beach profile and why?

How effective was this method at presenting your data and helping you answer the question?

Strengths	Weaknesses



You can use line graphs in many ways according to your requirements. But using a line graph is only helpful when you are using it at the right timing. You can use other graphs to record data sets, but you can only use them with data coming at continuous time intervals with a line chart. Line charts help predict the paths of data sets. It tells you how long the same pattern will continue or when the changes might occur. You can also look for missing fragments of data by analyzing the data line.

- You can easily show the data changes over time over a line graph.
- It is also helpful to show small changes that are difficult to measure in other graphs.
- A relationship between 2 or more variables get identified.
- It presents a good impression of trends and changes.
- Both negative, as well as positive values, are indicated.

While using a line graph can help you with many things, it also comes with a few downsides that you can't ignore. We create a data line with both vertical and horizontal scales. Most of the time, it works just right, but sometimes the difference between scales is much broader, making the data line bland. If there is more than one line in the graph with a similar value, it makes it more complex.

- Plotting too many lines over the graph makes it cluttered and confusing to read.
- A wide range of data is challenging to plot over a line graph.
- They are only ideal for representing data made of total figures such as values of total rainfall in a month.

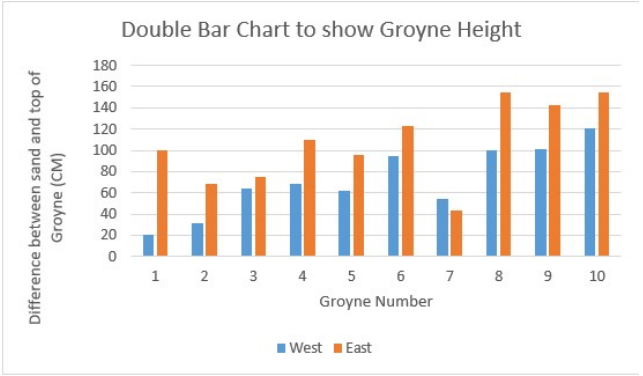
Data Presentation – Groyne Height

Presentation Method chosen for Groyne Height:

What method did you choose to present the measurement of longshore drift and why?

How effective was this method at presenting your data and helping you answer the question?

Strengths	Weaknesses



Pros

•Since there are no strict rules with comparison charts, they are easier to make.
•We can compare all kinds of entities and choices related to real-life instances easily.
•There is no limit to the number of things to compare or their parameters.
•Most of the comparison charts (like a table or bar) are extremely easy to draw and understand.
•They can help you provide precise information after detailed research.

Cons

•If the information is too complex, then a comparative bar chart can become harder to understand.
•Lack of standards or universally recognized rules
•If the entities have no common parameters, then we might not be able to compare them.

Data Presentation - LSD

Bar graphs are good for showing how data change over time.

Presentation Method chosen for the LSD:

What method did you choose to present the length and clinometer measurements for the beach profile and why?

How effective was this method at presenting your data and helping you answer the question?

Strengths	Weaknesses

Advantages

- show each data category in a frequency distribution
- display relative numbers or proportions of multiple categories
- summarize a large data set in visual form
- clarify trends better than do tables
- estimate key values at a glance
- permit a visual check of the accuracy and reasonableness of calculations
- be easily understood due to widespread use in business and the media

Disadvantages

- require additional explanation
- be easily manipulated to yield false impressions
- fail to reveal key assumptions, causes, effects, or patterns

Statistical Analysis

The Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient is used to discover the strength of a link between two sets of data.

Statistical analysis- Spearmans rank

Distance (m)	Rank	Beach width (m)	Rank	Difference between ranks(d)	Rank D²
50	**10**	10	**10**	0	0
100	**9**	12	**9**	0	0
150	**8**	15	**7**	1	1
200	**7**	14	**8**	-1	1
250	**6**	19	**6**	0	0
300	**5**	25	**5**	0	0
350	**4**	29	**4**	0	0
400	**3**	33	**3**	0	0
450	**2**	35	**2**	0	0
500	**1**	45	**1**	0	0
				$\Sigma_{d^2=}$	2

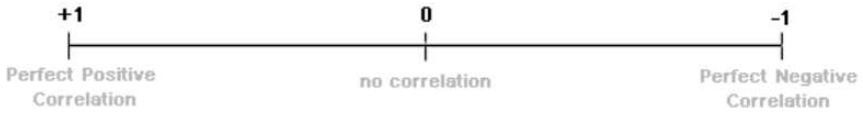
The equation: $R = 1 - \frac{6\Sigma d^2}{n^3-n}$

Calculation (show your working)

Answer:

What does this tell us?

The closer R_S is to +1 or -1, the stronger the likely correlation. A perfect positive correlation is +1 and a perfect negative correlation is -1. The R_S value of -0.73 suggests a fairly strong negative relationship.



Paper 3 – Dawlish Warren Fieldwork

Key Learning Summary:

Today you are going to:

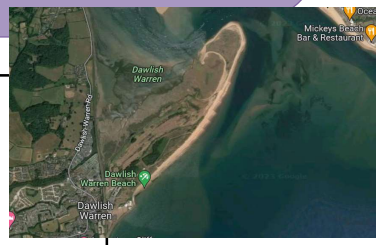
- To understand what to expect in paper 3.
- To review the Dawlish Warren Fieldwork.

Success criteria:

- Describe theory behind the investigation.
- Consider the risks involved in beach fieldwork.
- Describe the methods used for data collection.

Summary:

- Beach profiling, measuring of groyne height and measuring longshore drift were the methods carried out on the day.
- Data presentation methods have both advantages and disadvantages.
- Spearman's rank shows the correlation between data sets.
- Our groyne height data proved the hypothesis that the Eastern side of the groynes were taller than the west, proving longshore drift was impacting the coastline.



Key Terms

Hypothesis - a statement of fact that is either proven or disproven.

Longshore Drift – the movement of sediment in a zig zag direction along a coastline.

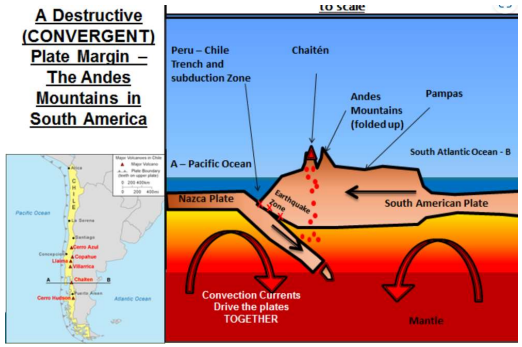
Sampling – selecting the group that you will actually collect data from in your research.

Starter for 10

D.I.R.T.

1. Create a flow map to explain a destructive plate boundary.

Hint:



2. Identify if the following are Nepal (LIC) or Chile (HIC).

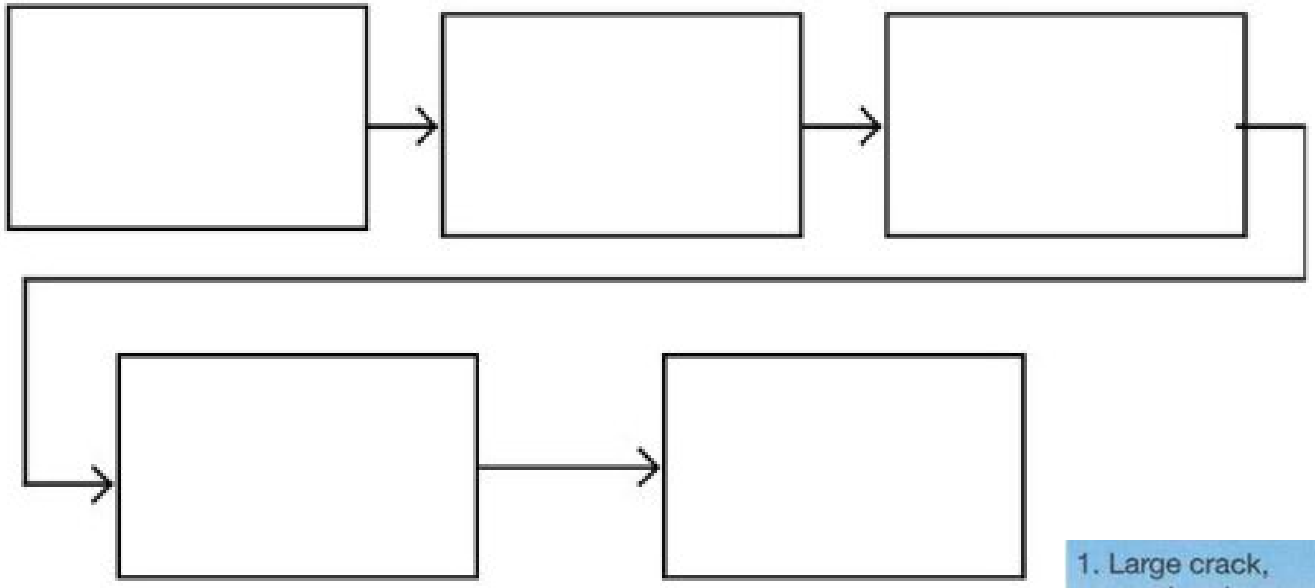
9000 killed, 20 000 injured	Overseas aid included NGO's, helicopters for each and rescue	coastal towns devastated by tsunami	
Us$60 million national appeal	500 killed, 12 000 injured	Magnitude 8.8	Magnitude 7.9
Communities cut off by landslides,	Flood from rivers blocked by landslide	Communities cut off by landslides and avalanches.	

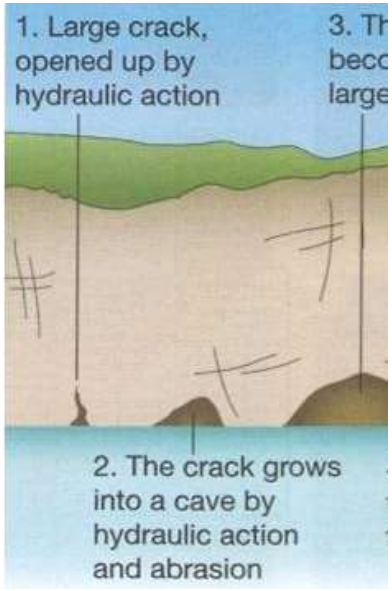
3. Why did Nepal experience more deaths and injuries than Chile?

4. Why was there a difference in national and international aid being used?

Starter for 10

1. Create a flow map to explain the formation of a coastal arch / stack / stump





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Key Learning:

Tuesday, January 21, 2025

You have already:

- **Paper 1** – Natural Hazards, Living World, Coasts and Rivers – COMPLETE
- **Paper 2** – Urban Issues, Changing Economic World, Resource Management and Water.
- Physical fieldwork – why investigate, risks, methods and data presentation.

Today you are going to:

- To understand what to expect in paper 3.
- To review the Dawlish Warren Fieldwork.

Success criteria:

- What did each of the investigations show.
- What conclusions can we draw?
- Were there any limitations to the field work study.

In future:

What conclusions can we draw?

How can we reflect on the fieldwork carried out?

Key Terms

Hypothesis - a statement of fact that is either proven or disproven.

Longshore Drift – the movement of sediment in a zig zag direction along a coastline.

Sampling – selecting the group that you will actually collect data from in your research.

Starter for 10

1. Nigeria's capital is Lagos (True / False)
2. The northern parts of Nigeria are dry (True / False)
3. More children in urban areas attend school vs rural areas (True / False)

1. How has politics affected economic development in Nigeria? (4)

2x2 (2x Point + development)

Starter for 10

1. Nigeria's capital is Lagos **FALSE**
2. The northern parts of Nigeria are dry **TRUE**
3. More children in urban areas attend school vs rural areas **TRUE**

1. How has politics affected economic development in Nigeria? (4)

2x2 (2x Point + development)

The recent investment in Nigeria from China has improved development as China has invested heavily in construction **which will improve people's quality of life** as people will have new roads to commute around the country. Also the development of a stable government from 1999 will encourage large international businesses to invest in Nigeria resulting in the potential for jobs to be offered **therefore allowing people access to higher incomes**.

Paper 3 – Dawlish Warren Fieldwork

Key Learning:

Tuesday, January 21, 2025

You have already:

- **Paper 1** – Natural Hazards, Living World, Coasts and Rivers – COMPLETE
- **Paper 2** – Urban Issues, Changing Economic World, Resource Management and Water.
- Physical fieldwork – why investigate, risks, methods and data presentation.

Today you are going to:

- To understand what to expect in paper 3.
- To review the Dawlish Warren Fieldwork.

Success criteria:

- What did each of the investigations show.
- What conclusions can we draw?
- Were there any limitations to the field work study.

In future:

What conclusions can we draw?

How can we reflect on the fieldwork carried out?

Key Terms

Hypothesis - a statement of fact that is either proven or disproven.

Longshore Drift – the movement of sediment in a zig zag direction along a coastline.

Sampling – selecting the group that you will actually collect data from in your research.

Analysing Results

Method 2: Groyne Height

Describe your results referring to specific data

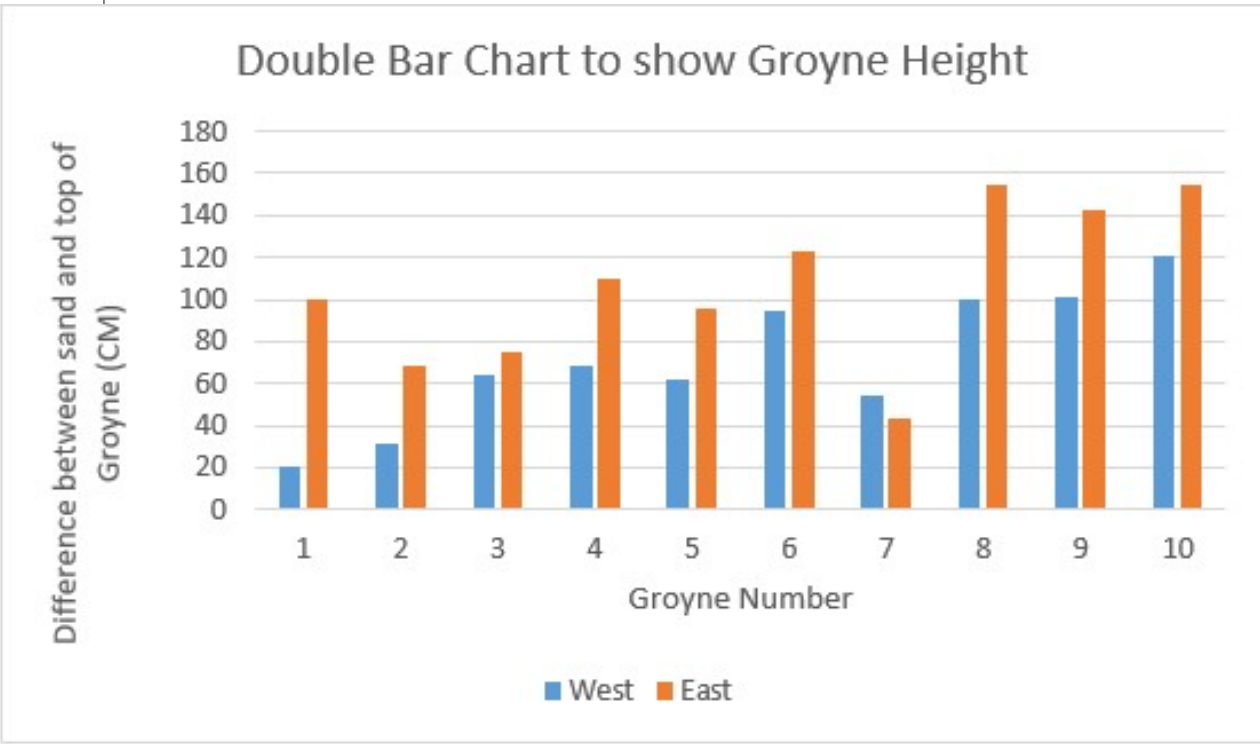
Are the results as expected?

Do any of your other data collection methods support these findings?

What does this tell us?

Hypothesis: These are the questions you are aiming to prove or disprove based on the data you collect.

1) **Long-shore drift goes from west to east at Dawlish Warren beach**
2) **The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.**



Analysing Results

Hypothesis: These are the questions you are aiming to prove or disprove based on the data you collect.

1) **Long-shore drift goes from west to east at Dawlish Warren beach**
2) **The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.**

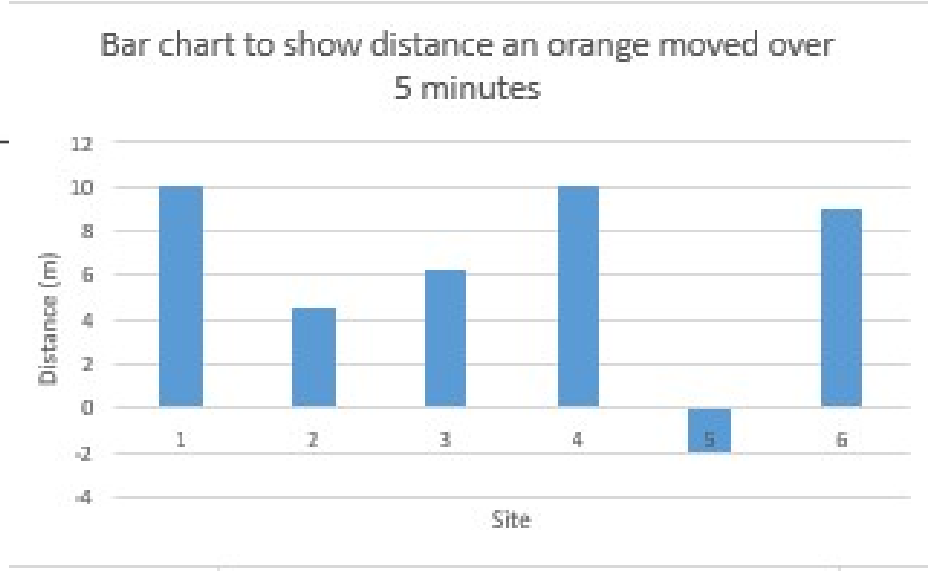
Method 1: LONGSHORE DRIFT

Describe your results referring to specific data

Are the results as expected?

Do any of your other data collection methods support these findings?

How does this help us prove our hypothesis: Longshore Drift goes from West to East?

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Analysing Results

Hypothesis: These are the questions you are aiming to prove or disprove based on the data you collect.

1) **Long-shore drift goes from west to east at Dawlish Warren beach**
2) **The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.**

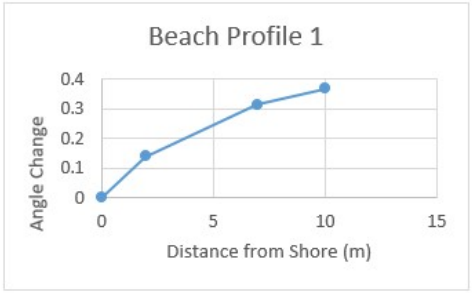
Method 3: BEACH PROFILE

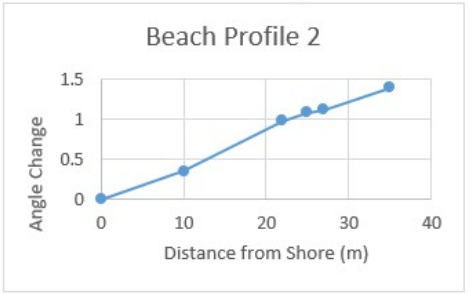
Describe your results referring to specific data

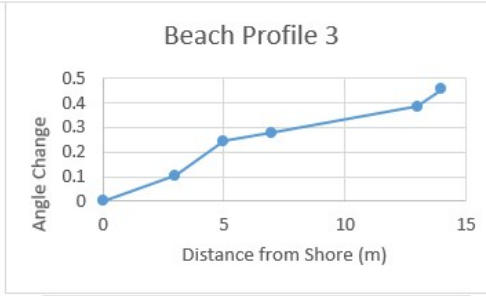
Are the results as expected?

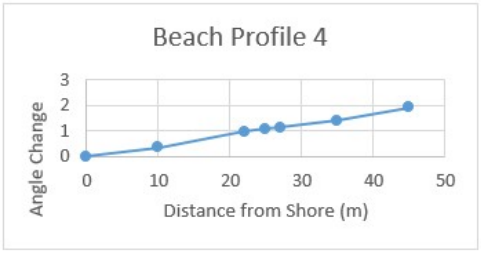
Do any of your other data collection methods support these findings?

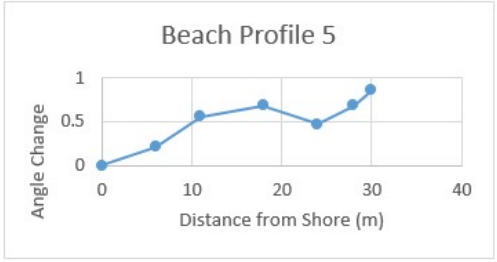
How does this help us to prove our hypothesis: The beach will get wider as you go from West to East

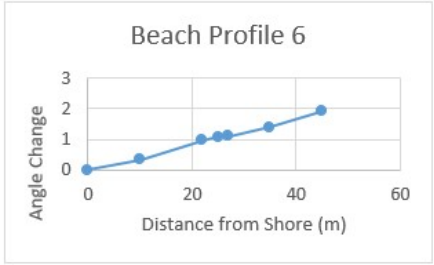












Reaching a conclusion

You should be able to draw together findings and evidence to reach conclusions that relate to the initial questions set in the fieldwork at the beginning of the activity. There should be a definite statement which answers the initial big question and any sub questions set.

Hypothesis: These are the questions you are aiming to prove or disprove based on the data you collect.

1) **Long-shore drift goes from west to east at Dawlish Warren beach**
2) **The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.**

What did you find out? (were your hypothesis True, False or Inconclusive?)

What may have influenced your results? (think about management)

Is your conclusion accurate?

1. Bullet point any problems you had in collecting data.
2. Outline advantages and disadvantages of the methods used.
3. Based on what went wrong – do you think your conclusions are still valid – why?
4. Bullet point at least 3 ways the investigation could have been improved?

Limitations of data collection

Did you have any problems collecting your data?

Method	Advantage of method	Disadvantage of method	How this could be improved

To what extent were your conclusions reliable?

How could the investigation be improved?

Paper 3 – Dawlish Warren Fieldwork

Key Learning Summary:

Today you are going to:

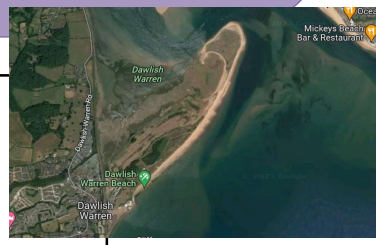
- To understand what to expect in paper 3.
- To review the Dawlish Warren Fieldwork.

Success criteria:

- Describe theory behind the investigation.
- Consider the risks involved in beach fieldwork.
- Describe the methods used for data collection.

Summary:

- Our groyne height data proved the hypothesis that the Eastern side of the groynes were taller than the west, proving longshore drift was impacting the coastline.
- Beach profiling indicated as we went from West to East along grew in length indicating long shore drift may have been present.
- Results show both hypothesis to be true. Long-shore drift goes from west to east at Dawlish Warren beach and The beach will get wider as you go from west to east.
- Overall, there were problems with data collection on the day which means our conclusions can not be accepted as accurate.



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