With reference to your results, methods and conclusions, suggest how **one** of your geographical enquiries could be improved.

**[9 marks]**

**[+ 3 SPaG marks]**

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

Assess how effective your presentation technique(s) were in representing the data collected in this enquiry.

**[6 marks]**

With reference to your results, methods and conclusions, suggest how **one** of your geographical enquiries could be improved.

**[9 marks]**

**[+ 3 SPaG marks]**

Justify **one** primary data collection method used in relation to the aim(s) of your **physical** geography enquiry.

**[3 marks]**

**Examples of questions:**

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

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

**[2 marks]**

Human fieldwork Q **Were they right to regenerate the riverside area of Stafford?**

**Focus**: To investigate whether the new development in Stafford has had a positive effect on the town centre.

**Location:**

Stafford town centre – Local area so was personally affected and was easily accessible. Locality meant there was a greater knowledge about the town centre and how is has changed.

**Methodology:**Shop survey looking at 3 zones and categorising the type of shop or whether it was vacant. This was accompanied with a pedestrian count to show footfall to assess the popularity of each zone. These provided a vacancy and popularity % to help compare the 3 areas to evaluate the development of zone 3.

**Sampling:**  
**Stratified sampling** – 3 zones were selected around the town to represent different aspects of the town, one being the new development itself.  
**Systematic –** Pedestrians counted in a 5 min time scale in each zone.

**Risk assessment:**  
Traffic injuries - Be cautious around the non-pedestrianised areas to avoid accidents  
Getting lost – to have the teachers mobile number and to follow instructions about times and locations.

**Results:**  
Located pie charts could show the % of vacant shops at each site to allow for easy comparison. Located proportional symbols could show the level of footfall at each zone this would help to see where is popular in the form of symbols.

**Interpretation:**The new development has had a positive effect on a once brownfield site of Stafford with a high footfall. New chain stores that Stafford didn’t originally have opened bringing new interest to the area. However, many shops including M&S have moved from the centre leaving part with high vacancy rates and in need of development.

**Evaluation:**The shop survey was accurate and reliable as it made it easy to compare each zone’s vacancy rate, the only limitation was that it wasn’t clear why the shop had closed whether it was due to the new development or for other reasons.  
The pedestrian count was less accurate because it was carried out only once and at a time of day when many people would be at work. Next time it would be better to visit at different times of the day and week to get a cleaver picture of who uses the town and when.

Physical fieldwork Q **To investigate whether the Cound brook matches the Bradshaw model in relation to its width and depth.**

**Focus**: To investigate whether the river profile matches the Bradshaw model theory.

**Location:**

Carding mill Valley – Good example of a contrast in river profile in a short distance so easy to do a range of sites and it was easily accessible.

**Methodology:**

At 6 different sites the width and depth of the river were measured with a ruler in 3 separate areas. This allowed for an average of the measurements to calculated making the data more reliable. It was a quick and simple method which allowed easy comparison of the different sites. Limitations included the weather; the river depth was shallower than usual due to low rainfall over the winter which skewered the depth results.

**Sampling:**  
**Stratified sampling** – 6 sites were selected along the river to enable a large proportion of the river to be investigated.  
**Bias sampling** – at each site 3 measurements were taken of the depth and one of the width. This was bias as an element of safety was considered to where was best to stand in the river.

**Risk assessment:**  
Drowning – Work in shallow environments to prevent slipping over and leading to further harm.  
Slips and falls – Sturdy footwear should be worn and care and attention to where people walk.

**Results:**  
Bar charts to show the width and depth. This allows the 6 sites to be easily compared.  
A more detailed approach involves located river profiles on a map of the area. This enables the 6 sites profiles to be visualised in relation to their location. This will help it to be compared to the upper and lower course of the Bradshaw model.

**Interpretation:**The Cound brook did match the Bradshaw model as the river did get wider and deeper as the river flowed downstream due to verti-lateral erosion. There was evidence of human intervention affecting the width and depth which is not covered in the Bradshaw model.

**Evaluation:**The results gathered were mainly accuratedue to the simplicity of the method but the measuring equipment could flex making the results possibly being mm out. If I was to repeat this method I would use a wooden ruler. The results were reliable as they did represent the river valley from what was observed but to improve on this next time more areas within each site could be investigated to collect more data to calculate averages.