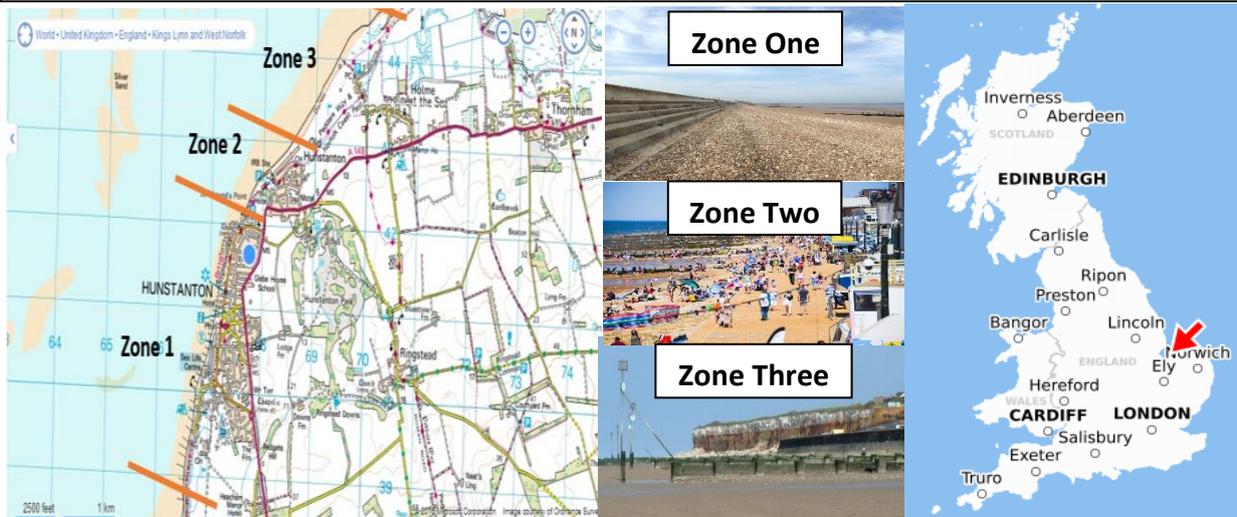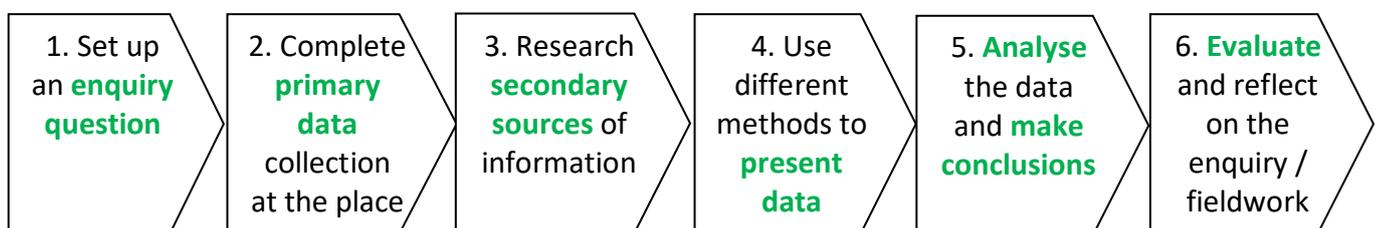Name: _____

Teacher Initials: _____

Pre-Fieldwork in Hunstanton
Primary Data Collection – Coastal Fieldwork
Paper Two – GCSE Geography
October/November 2022

Hunstanton Fieldwork – The Importance

Carrying out fieldwork in Hunstanton ties into Component (Paper) 2 – **UK Geographical Issues** (37.5% of your final GCSE mark). Component 2 has three topics you have studied; UK's Evolving Physical Landscape, the UK's Evolving Human Landscape and Geographical Investigations (Fieldwork) In Paper Two, the fieldwork section is titled 'Topic 6 – Geographical Investigations', which is worth approximately 30% of your marks on this examination (22-24 marks – 12% of your entire GCSE course). You **must** complete two fieldwork investigations as part of your Geography GCSE. Your fieldwork locations are:

1) Birmingham – UK Dynamic Cities (**Enquiry Focus**: Investigating how and why the quality of life varies within an urban area).
2) Hunstanton – Coastal Change & Conflict (**Enquiry Focus**: Investigating the impact of coastal management on coastal processes and communities).

For both pieces of fieldwork, you will follow a *route of enquiry*;

| 1. Set up an **enquiry question** | 2. Complete **primary data** collection at the place | 3. Research **secondary sources** of information | 4. Use different methods to **present data** | 5. **Analyse** the data and **make conclusions** | 6. **Evaluate** and reflect on the enquiry / fieldwork |

1

Hunstanton – In-Class Fieldwork Preparation

Fieldwork Preparation Lesson: Week Commencing – 13th June 2022

Task One (Bell Task): Match the key terms to their definitions (/10)

Fieldwork Key Terms
1. Qualitative Data.
2. Random Sampling.
3. Quantitative Data.
4. Beach Profile.
5. Settlement.
6. Systematic Sampling.
7. Primary Data.
8. Secondary Data.
9. Displacement.
10. Stratified Sampling.

Mixed Key Term Definitions
- Data collected from equal intervals at a site.
- Data collected and published by someone else.
- A place, typically one uninhabited, where people establish a community.
- Data collected when the study area has different parts.
- The action of moving something from its place or position.
- Data collected by chance.
- Refers to the distance and angle measurements to help you investigate the shape of the beach.
- Data containing numbers and figures.
- Data you collect first hand.
- Data without numbers based on people's opinions and ideas.

Task Two (Introducing Hunstanton): Complete the Hunstanton knowledge questions (/8):

Hunstanton consists of low-lying floodplains in the rural based region of Norfolk, with attractive shops, arcades and amusement parks, this 45,000 occupied population consists of weak and permeable sedimentary rock, making them vulnerable to coastal erosion and mass movement. Their 'Hold The Line' Shoreline Management Plan maintains current defences, such as groynes, a curved sea wall and rock armour (images below), as installing new defences would cost the council over £150,000 every 6 months to maintain their coastline. Hunstanton's coastline is retreating 7cm a year, but could increase to 18cm without defences, and with floods, storm surges and a higher frequency of destructive waves, long-term protection is key.

1. What landform dominates Hunstanton's landscape? _____
2. State three tourist attractions in Hunstanton. _____
3. Describe the SMP 'Hold The Line' _____ _____
4. State three hard-engineering defences in Hunstanton. _____ _____
5. List the economic cost of defences for every 6 months. _____
6. Describe one benefit of Hunstanton's' defences. _____
7. *State* three reasons why Hunstanton is vulnerable to coastal erosion. _____ _____
8. Extra – *State* three forms of sedimentary rock and suggest how this heightens Hunstanton's vulnerability to coastal erosion. _____ _____

Task Three (New Information):

1. *Annotate* key physical and human features of each coastal zone for fieldwork across Hunstanton's coastline (8-10 per zone).
2. *Develop* a *hypothesis* for your fieldwork collection (Remember: Hypothesis = Prediction of what you will see/discover about a location).

Orange Line – Integrated Coastal Management Zones

Zone One – Hunstanton's South Walk

Zone One Hypothesis:

Zone Two – Hunstanton's Promenade

Zone Two Hypothesis:

Zone Three – The Hunstanton Cliffs

Zone Three Hypothesis:

Task Four (Learning Review)

- *State* whether the following facts about Hunstanton's coastline are true or false.

Statements (/6)
1. Our enquiry question for Hunstanton focuses on just comparing coastal management across the coastline.
2. Zone Two is more protected due to the economic and demographic value of the area.
3. Zone One consists of coastal defences such as groynes and beach replenishment.
4. Zone Three is more susceptible to coastal erosion.
5. Hunstanton consists of sedimentary and metamorphic rock.
6. **Challenge** – Zone Two follows a 'Advance the Line' SMP, whereas Zone Three follows a 'No Intervention' SMP.

Answers (/6):
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____

Task Five (New Information One)

- *Identify* the risks, *rank* the risk (low/medium/high) and *state* how this risk can be <u>mitigated</u> (reduced) to ensure the safety and protection of students.

Zone Risks	Risk Threat	Mitigation Method
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Zone One

Zone Risks	Risk Threat	Mitigation Method
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Zone Two

Zone Risks	Risk Threat	Mitigation Method
1.		
2. 3. 4.		

Zone Three

Challenge Questions – Risk Matrix:

1) What are the most likely risks students will face?

_____

2) What could be the most hazardous risk? Why? Where?

_____

3) How does the risk matrix change if heavy rain occurs?

_____

4) What is the biggest risk facing teachers?

_____

Impact

	Low	Medium	High
High	Low	Medium	High
Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Low	Low	Low	Low

Probability
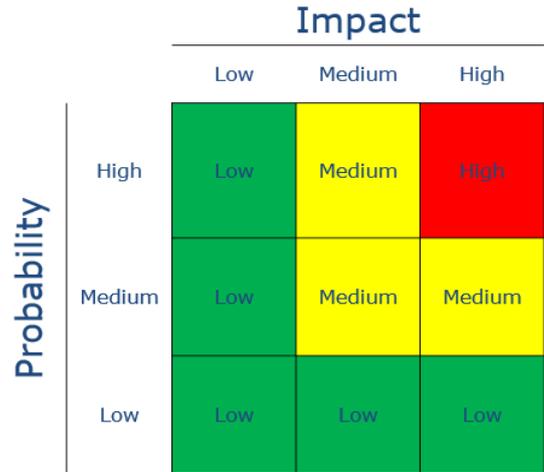
Task Six (New Information) (NOTE – DRAW LINES TO MATCH):
1. *Match* the name to the image.
2. *Identify* how this equipment is used.
3. *Catergorise* into quanititative (numbers) or qualitative (words) data.

Quadrat	**Ranging Pole**	**Ruler**	**Clinometer**

| Used to analysis the amount, texture and roundness of sediment for geological comparisons across different zones. | Used to measure the height of groynes every 2 metres down the coastline, as well as measuring the distance between ranging poles. | Used to map a 5-metre distance between one another, in order to support the readings of a clinometer to measure beach gradient (angle). | Used to measures the angle (gradient) of slopes to judge whether this is gentle or steep, which is supported by using ranging poles. |

Quantitative Data	**Quantitative Data**	**Qualitative Data**	**Qualitative Data**

Challenge Exam Question:

Referring to <u>named examples</u>, *explain* the costs & benefits of using quantitative/quantitative data (4).

Firstly, the difference between quantitative and qualitative data are _____

_____

One example of coastal methods that gather quantitative and qualitative data are _____

_____

One benefit of using quantitative data is _____

This means that _____

However, one cost of using quantitative data is _____

This means that _____
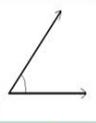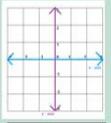
One benefit of using qualitative data is _____

This means that _____

However, one cost of using qualitative data is _____

This means that _____

Task Seven (Learning Review): *Complete* the spaced learning by identifying each image.

In Hunstanton, will we carry out six methods of ___ ___ ___ . The first will be the ___ ___ , with equipment such as a ___ , ___ , a ___ and a ___ to record data based on the ___ of ___ . However, we must consider the varying conditions of ___ , whether the poles are always ___ during ___ and if we have enough ___ to repeat this process. A second form of data collection is ___ ___ , where we will require a ___ and a ___ness ___ to measure the longest ___ of the pebbles, but we need a ___ sample.

1)	6)	11)	16)	21)
2)	7)	12)	17)	22)
3)	8)	13)	18)	23)
4)	9)	14)	19)	
5)	10)	15)	20)	

Task Eight (Learning Review – Independent Exam Questions):

- *Complete* the exam questions below in full sentences:

1) *State* the enquiry question for your coastal fieldwork (1).

_____

_____

2) Study <u>Figure One</u> (Right). *Describe* the physical landscape of Hunstanton (3).

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3) Referring to <u>examples</u>, *describe* the differences between primary and secondary data collection (2).

_____

_____

_____

_____

4) *Describe* the differences between random, stratefieid and systematic sampling (3).

_____

_____

_____

_____

5) Referring to <u>Table 6</u>, *compare* the data on sediment analysis by the Geography student at Dawlish Warren (3).

Table 6 An extract of sediment data collected by a geography student at Dawlish Warren

Sediment	Site 1 Size (mm)	Shape	Site 2 Size (mm)	Shape	Site 3 Size (mm)	Shape	Site 4 Size (mm)	Shape	Site 5 Size (mm)	Shape
1	46	3	47	2	98	3	52	1	88	4
2	24	2	55	2	56	3	96	1	77	4
3	36	2	53	1	87	4	67	3	94	3
4	63	1	68	3	82	2	106	4	90	3
Mean		2		2		3		2		3.5

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6) *Suggest* <u>one</u> type of data presentation a student could create to compare the data shown in Table 6 (2).

_____

_____

_____

_____

7) *Study the extract below. Analyse* <u>one</u> cost and benefit of the fieldwork (4). (PEE)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

"On Wednesday 22nd June 2022, I spent four hours travelling to, and from Hunstanton, which led to less time collecting fieldwork. In addition, we spent 1 hour at Zone One, but 20 minutes at Zone Three, so the data we collected was not equal. Lastly, when reflecting on my zone hypothesis', I predicted that Zone Two would have the best coastal defences, but from groyne height measurements, I discovered that the groynes in Zone One were on average, 8cm taller, suggesting that less erosion takes place in this area that expected".

Task Nine (Learning Review):
- *Complete* the knowledge questions to review your knowledge: .

1) What country is Hunstanton located in?	1) _____
2) What rock group is dominant in Hunstanton?	2) _____
3) State two coastal defences at Hunstanton.	3) _____
4) How many zones will you compare?	4) _____
5) What waves are common along Hunstanton's coast?	5) _____
6) State three pieces of equipment required for the trip.	6) _____
7) What process transports sediment along the coastline?	7) _____
8) State two reasons for coastal protection at Hunstanton?	8) _____
9) Bonus One – State the most common rock example.	9) _____
10) Bonus Two – What SMP strategy is evident in Zone 2?	10) _____