




Deciding on Fieldwork Questions		Risk assessment		Key Terms	
Physical Fieldwork Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do river characteristics change downstream? How does longshore drift affect beach profiles? What impact is erosion having at _____? Is flood management effective at _____? Does tourism have a positive impact on _____? 		River currents Risk of powerful water and risk of slipping over.	All wore wellies and were told not to go in deep parts of the river. Stay in groups.	Enquiry Question The question we were trying to answer by doing the fieldwork.	Data collection methods The way in which we collected the data. EG. Measuring width, depth and velocity.
Human Fieldwork Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has regeneration been successful in _____? How does environmental quality vary in _____? How is traffic managed in _____? Do science parks have a positive impact in _____? Is there economic inequality between _____ and _____? 		Uneven ground Danger of falling over due to uneven footpaths.	All wearing sensible footwear. Not running and walking carefully over large rocks.	Data presentation methods The type of graphs we used to present the data. EG. Bar, scatter, maps etc.	Accurate conclusions When data is collected in the correct way that make what we find to be trustworthy.
Types of data		Weather Wet weather is dangerous due to slippery groyne etc. Hot weather also poses the risk of dehydration.	Students advised to bring plenty of water and sun cream if the weather forecast is hot. If the weather forecast is wet, students are advised to bring appropriate clothing and footwear.	Reliable conclusions When there is enough data collected in an accurate way so we can trust the results.	Evaluating data collection methods
	Primary Data Data you collect yourself	Secondary Data Data collected by someone else	Unfamiliar areas Getting lost in new environments.	Staying in groups. Carrying a phone and a map in case you do get lost.	Advantages
PHYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River depth/width/velocity/discharge Pebble size/beach gradient/pebble roughness Photographs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather data Erosion rates OS maps – relief of the land/cliff locations 	Traffic Getting ran over by vehicles.	Use pedestrian crossings only when crossing the road.	Disadvantages
Paper 3 Section B Unfamiliar Fieldwork (Paper 3)					
Sampling Strategies					
			Advantages	Disadvantages	
	Random Sampling (Randomly choosing sites to collect data)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not bias – each site has an equal chance of being picked. Can easily be done with a large area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites can get clustered together meaning data collection isn't representative May lead to sites that are inaccessible 	
	Systematic Sampling (picking sites every ___ metres)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives a good representation of an area. Easier to do than random sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be time consuming Can be bias as not all sites have an equal chance of being selected. May lead to sites that are inaccessible 	
	Stratified Sampling (picking sites by topic)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible – fits with a lot of different enquiries Gives a good comparison of different areas. (Eg. Upper, middle and lower course) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not suitable for something like a questionnaire Could lead to bias from the person picking the sites 	
	Quantitative Data Data that is statistical / numbers	Qualitative Data Data that is descriptive	Improving data collection methods		
PHYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River depth/width/velocity/discharge Pebble size/beach gradient Weather data Erosion rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photographs Pebble roughness OS maps 	Make it ACCURATE & RELIABLE (Enough data that we can trust what we find out)	Make it REPRESENTATIVE (Enquiry covers the whole area and not just a small part)	
HUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental quality survey Traffic counts Pedestrian counts House price data Crime statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews Questionnaires OS maps Photographs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect more data and generate an average – reduce the risk of anomalies. Ask a wider variety of questions on a questionnaire. If something is opinion based, consulting with other people to reduce bias. Collect data at different times of day/year/weather conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect data at more sites to cover a larger area – reduces the risk of anomalies. Ask a lots of different people for a questionnaire to cover all ages/genders/ethnicities etc. Collect data at different times of day/year/weather conditions. 	
	Counts (Traffic / pedestrian)	Understand how busy/popular an area is.			