

**Paper Reference 1GA0/03**  
**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

# **Geography A**

**Paper 3: Geographical Investigations:  
Fieldwork and UK Challenges**

**Thursday 11 June 2020 – Morning**

## **Resource Book**

**Do not return this Resource Book with the Question Paper.**

## Contents

For some Figures there is a modified colour and modified black and white diagram. You may use whichever version is easier for you to view. Some diagrams are only in modified colour but you are then provided with a description of the diagram.

## Page

### SECTION A

- 3      Figure 1b
- 4      Figure 2b

### SECTION B

- 5      Figure 3a
- 6      Figure 3b
- 7      Figure 4a
- 8      Figure 4b

### SECTION C

- 9      Figure 5a
- 10     Figure 5b
- 10     Figure 5c
- 11     Figure 5d

**SECTION A****Geographical Investigations – Physical Environments****Figure 1b**

**A table of data collected by this group of students moving downstream**

<b>Channel characteristic</b>	<b>Site 1</b>	<b>Site 2</b>	<b>Site 3</b>	<b>Site 4</b>	<b>Site 5</b>
<b>Width (metres)</b>	<b>0·25</b>	<b>1·00</b>	<b>5·00</b>	<b>4·00</b>	<b>8·00</b>
<b>Depth (metres)</b>	<b>0·10</b>	<b>0·35</b>	<b>0·60</b>	<b>0·40</b>	<b>0·75</b>
<b>Velocity (m/sec)</b>	<b>0·40</b>	<b>0·45</b>	<b>0·55</b>	<b>0·58</b>	<b>0·60</b>

Figure 2b

A table of data collected by this group of students along a coast

Beach characteristic	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Beach width, from sea to cliff (metres)	50	70	120	90	160
Beach gradient (°)	5	6	10	12	16
Mean sediment size (mm)	4	6	3	2	1

Geographical Investigations – Human Landscapes

A group of students collected data in two contrasting areas in their local city, the Central Business District (CBD) and the inner urban area surrounding the CBD, to answer the question:

‘To what extent are there significant differences between land use and the quality of the environment in these two areas?’

Figure 3a

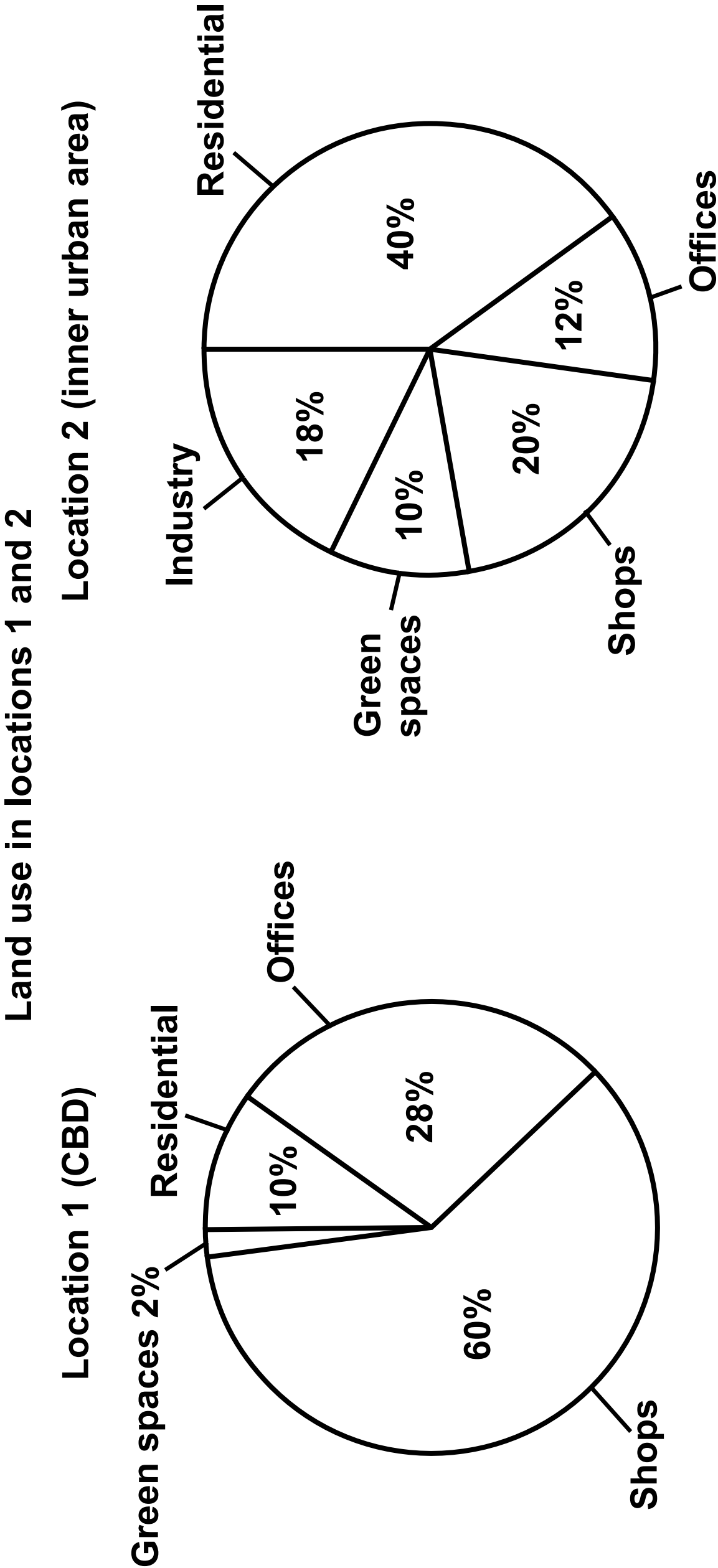


Figure 3b

Environmental quality in locations 1 and 2 (0 = low, 10 = high)

Location 1 (CBD)

Location 2 (Inner urban area)

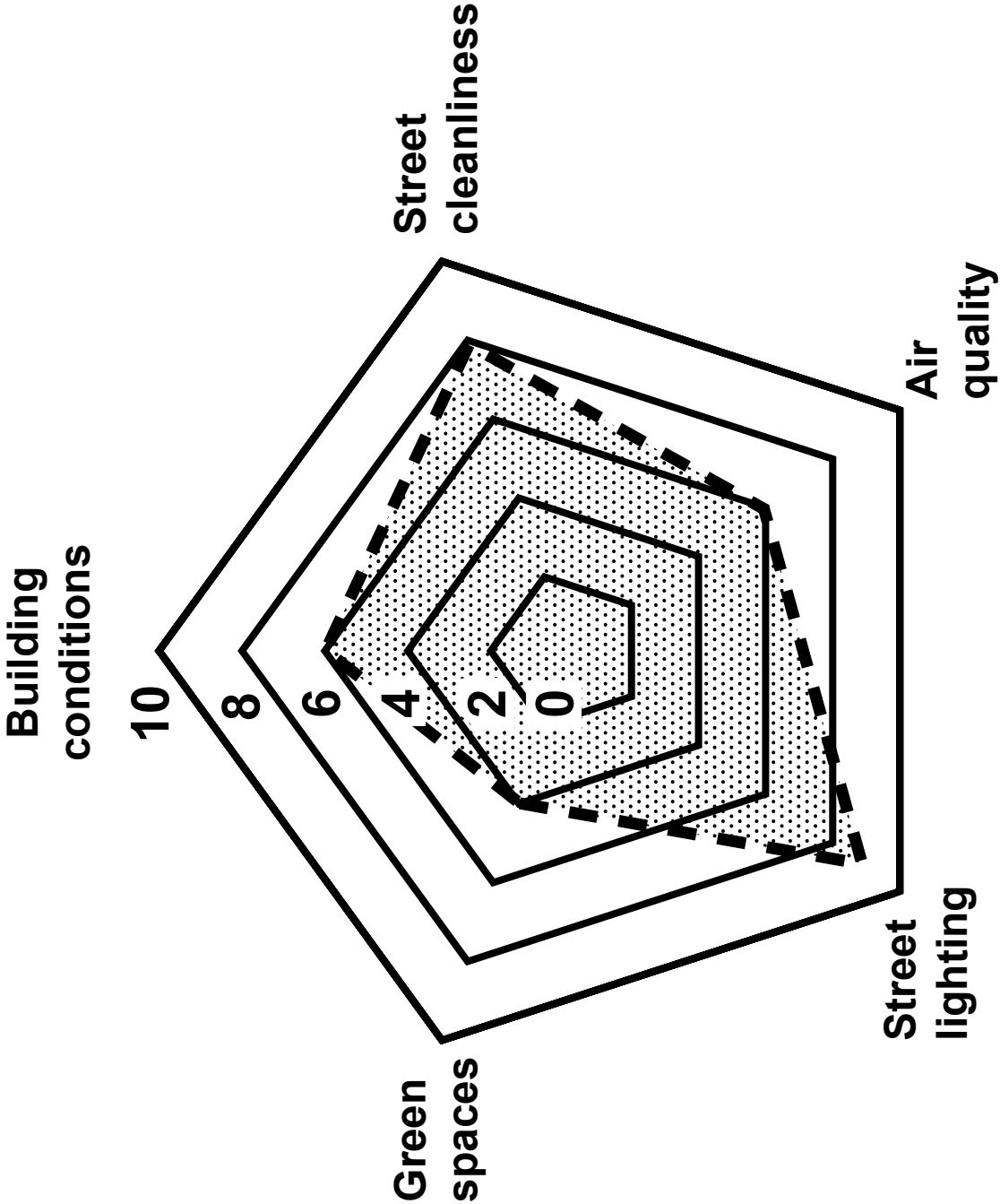
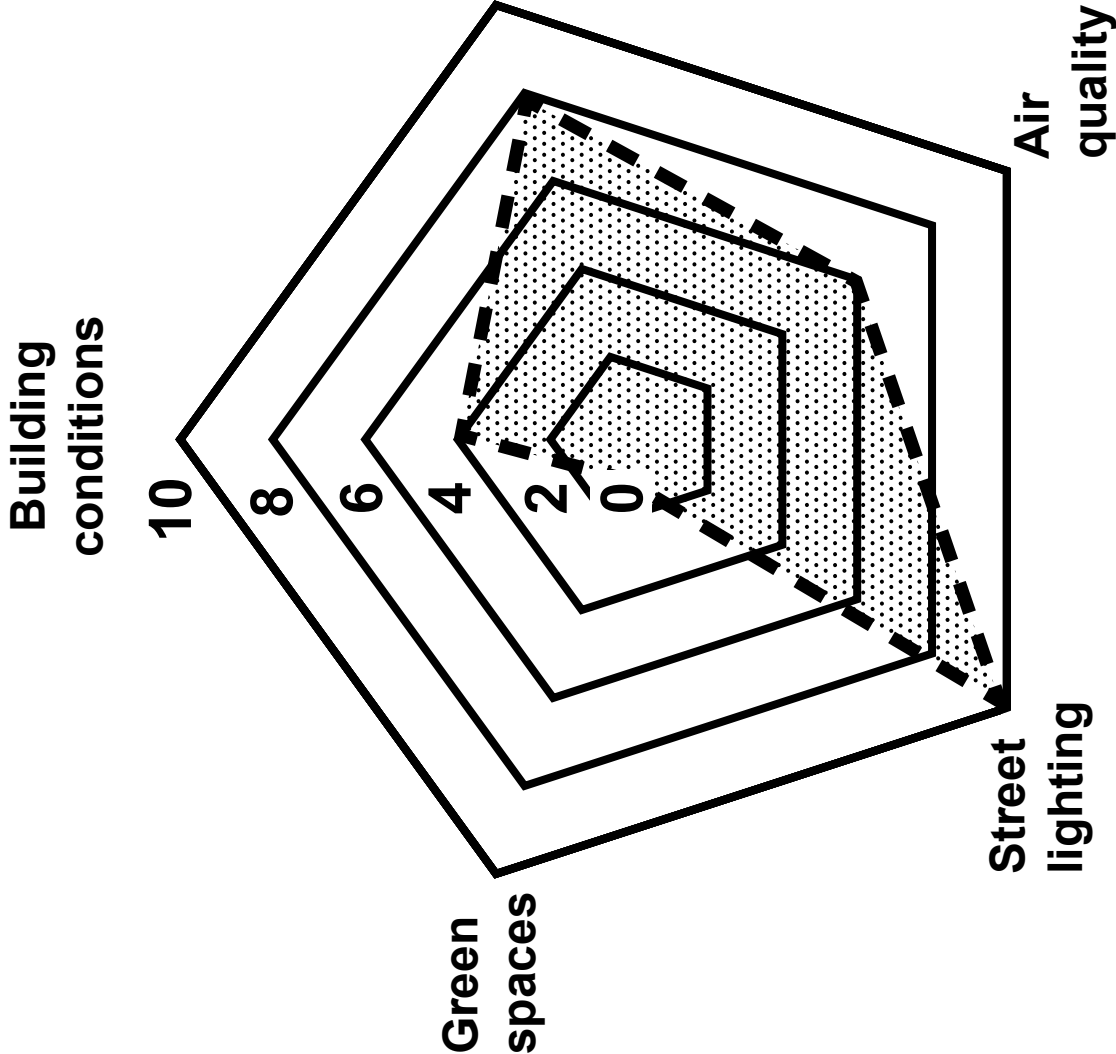


Figure 4a

A group of students collected data for a rural settlement to answer the question:

‘To what extent has the new housing development had an impact on the quality of the environment and services in the settlement?’

Resident views from questionnaire

The words are in order starting with the most common response to the least common response.

Before the housing development

- Spaces
- Less traffic
- Peaceful
- Cheaper
- Reasonable
- Quiet
- Expensive

After the housing development

- Costs
- Traffic
- Rising Prices
- Expensive
- Delays
- Green
- Busy
- Litter
- Quiet
- Spaces

Figure 4b

Environmental quality (0 = low, 10 = high)

Before the housing development

After the housing development

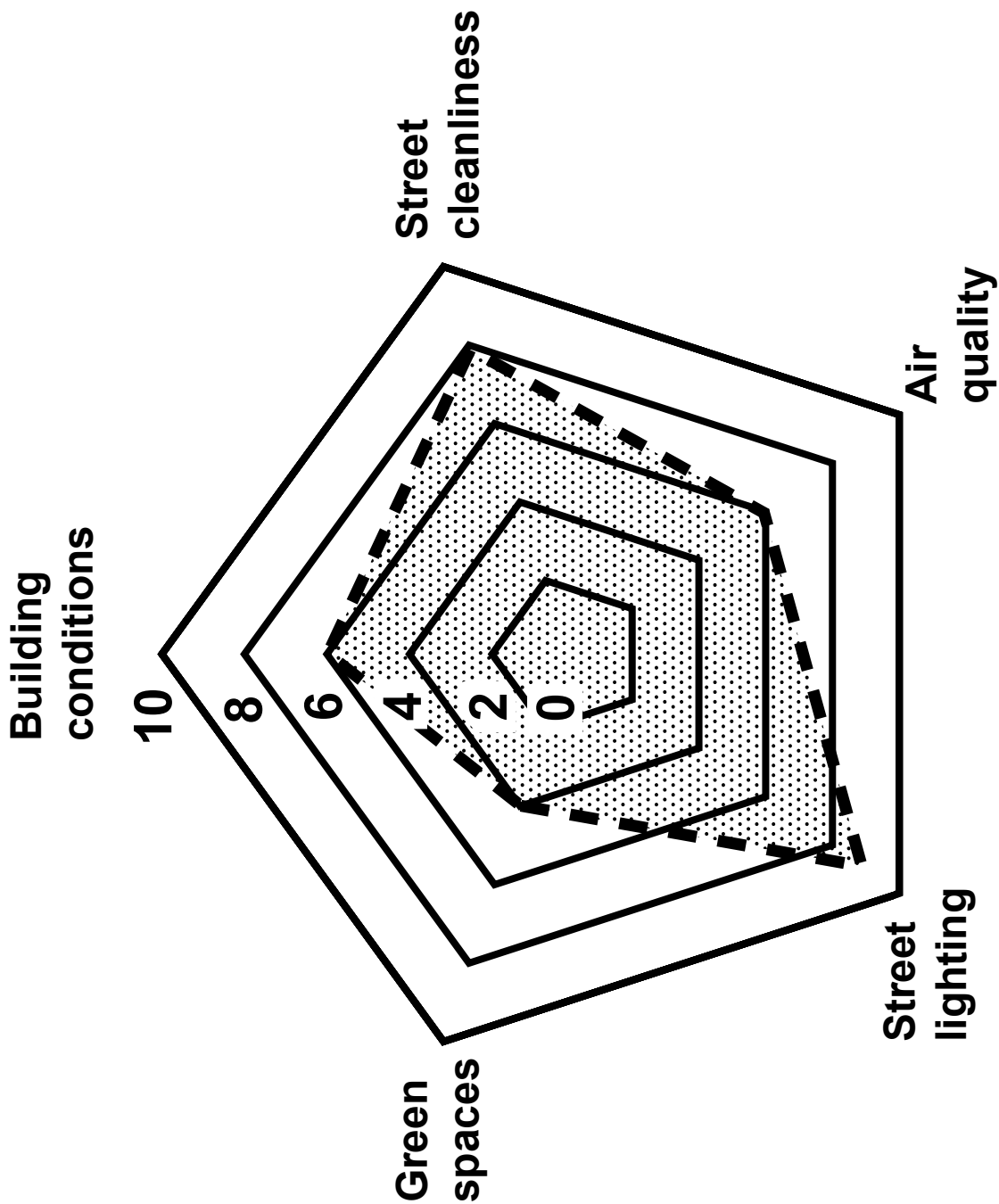
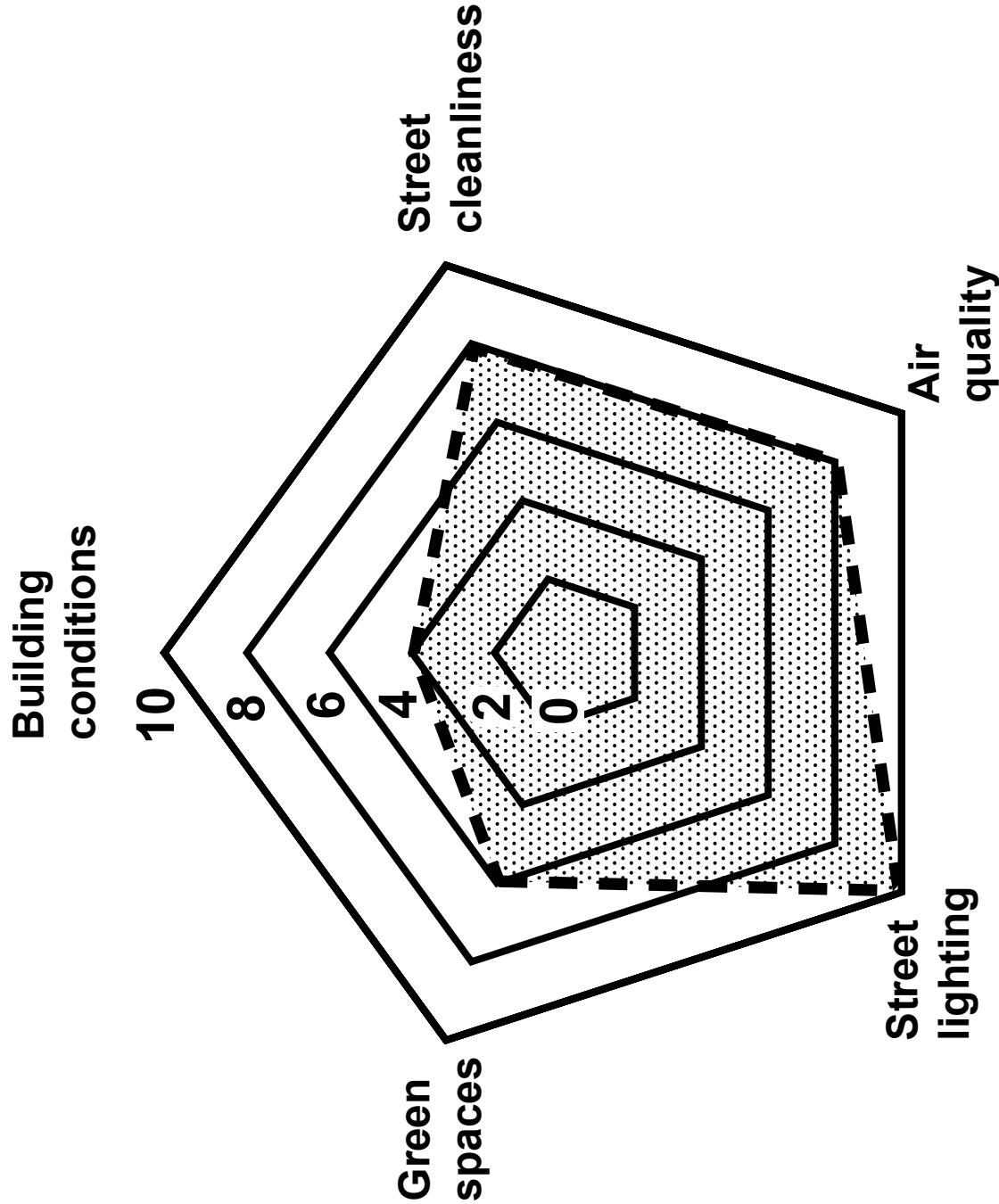
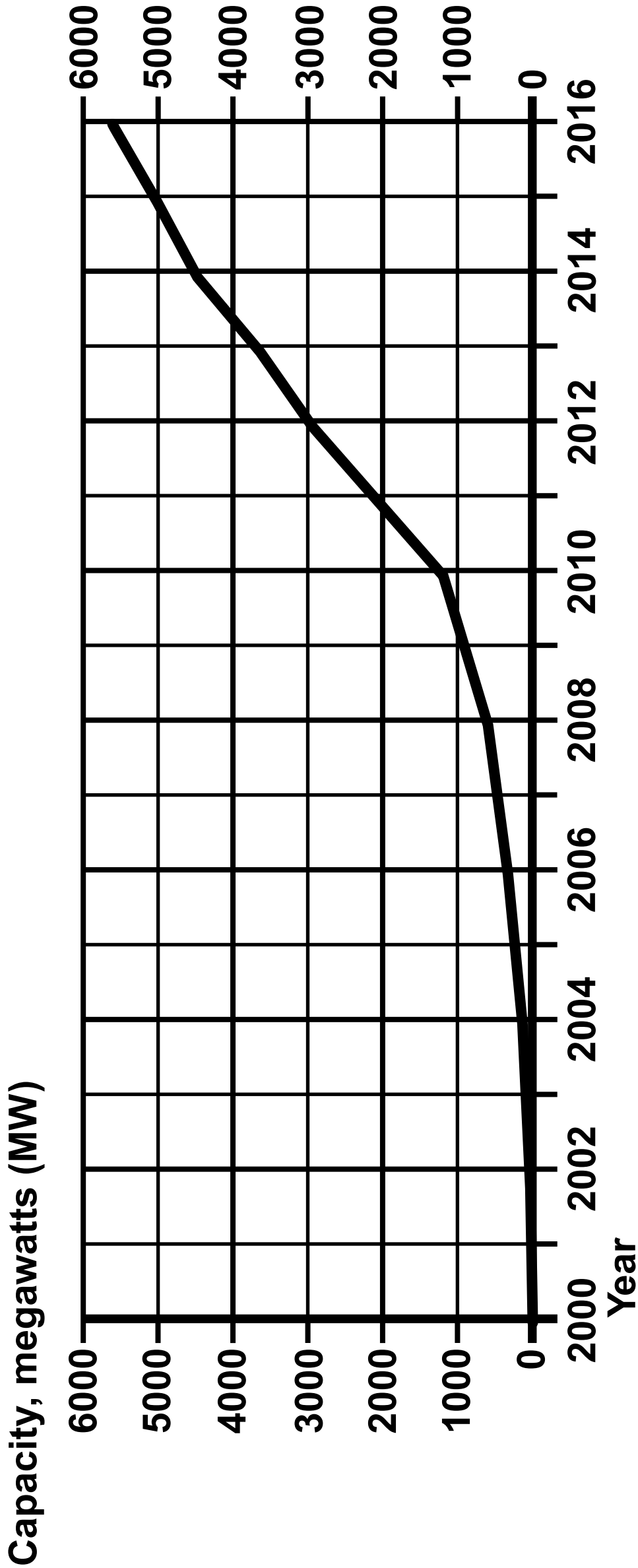




Figure 5a  
UK's offshore wind energy capacity 2000–2016



Source: <http://fsr.eui.eu/offshore-energy-infrastructure/>

Figure 5b

### UK energy use from renewable

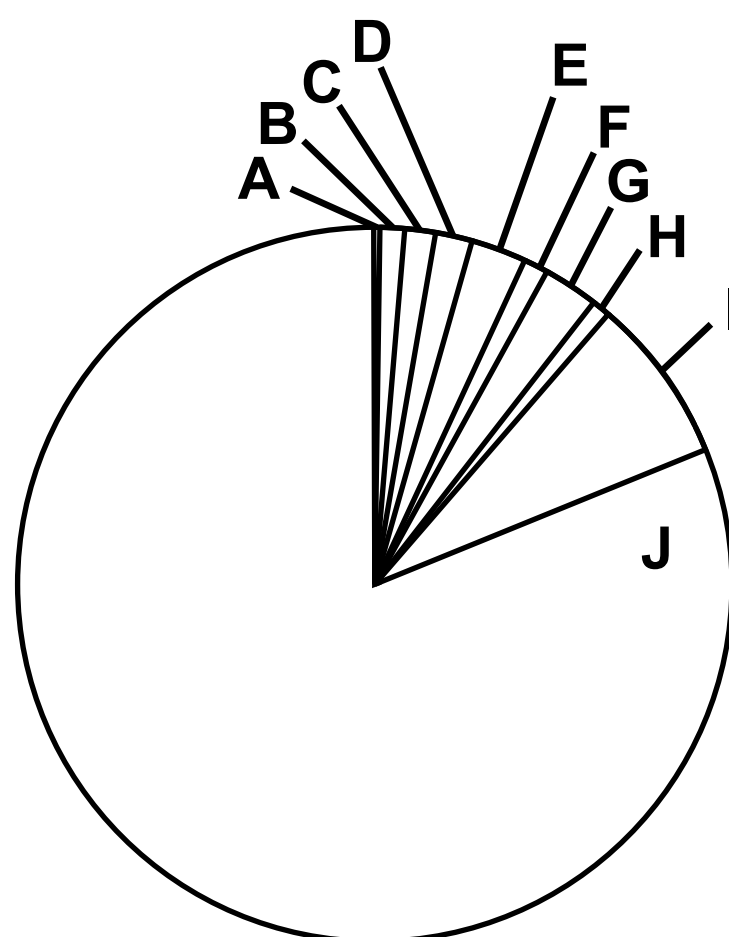
In 2011, UK energy use from renewables was equivalent to burning 1·9 million tonnes of oil whereas in 2017 it was 5·7 million tonnes.

Figure 5c

### Fact File

The production and consumption of food in the UK is estimated to account for almost a fifth (18·9%) of the country's overall greenhouse gas emissions

- A – Waste disposal 0·3%
- B – Catering 1·2%
- C – Retail 1·3%
- D – Home food related 1·8%
- E – Transport (tractors) 2·3%
- F – Packaging 1·3%
- G – Food manufacturing 2·3%
- H – Fertiliser manufacturing 0·9%
- I – Farming 7·5%
- J – Non food (domestic and industry) 81·1%



Community food enterprises in the UK aim to promote the following:

1. Reduce the intensive use of nitrogen fertilisers which produce greenhouse gases.
2. Support customers in reducing emissions by providing advice on cutting food waste (for example, using leftovers), cooking efficiently (for example, putting lids on pans) and strategies for saving energy in the home.
3. Increase transport efficiency through collaboration, home delivery or using low-carbon fuels, and source electricity from a green energy supplier.
4. Create a clear vision that links community food enterprises to a low-carbon world.

## Figure 5d

### BedZed Sustainable Community Project

**BedZed is an example of a local scale response to climate change.**

**It is located in South London and was one of the first eco–villages with 100 sustainable homes, office space, a college and a community centre.**

**Other features of BedZed include:**

- 1. Low water consumption, with residents using 50% less than the London average**
- 2. A large percentage of the construction materials sourced locally within 35 miles of the site**
- 3. An on–site car club estimated to save approximately £1,391 per year compared with a normal household with a car**
- 4. Renewable energy sources that contribute to producing 37% less carbon dioxide emissions**
- 5. Solar panels and wind cowls are on the roofs of the buildings.**

## **Sources**

**Figure 5b Sourced from: © Crown Copyright**

**Figure 5c Sourced from: © Making Local Food Work 2008**

**Figure 5d Text based on: <https://www.bioregional.com/bedzed/>**