

Possible fieldwork tasks 2027 series, the following suggestions are suitable for use by centres following the WJEC GCSE Geography qualification in Wales. Each focus on the approach of **change over time**.

Context	Landforms or management in a coastal or river context , (1.1.4, 1.1.6, 1.2.4, 1.2.6)
Possible enquiry questions, (add the location to the title).	How and why does the cross profile of a river change downstream (over time and distance)? How does the character of the landscape change downstream? How and why does the beach profile change along the coastline? To what extent do coastal management strategies affect beach morphology? How does sediment size vary along a stretch of coastline?
Methodology	Change over time – find examples of photographs, maps measure change at site, short or long term as appropriate. Transects – across a river or a profile of the beach – used to measure and quantify the profile of the landform Flows – measuring river velocity at several points to quantify how the river changes along its course. Qualitative – use of bi-polar technique to record perception of management strategies, re photography to record changes over time. Quantitative – measuring sediment size along a stretch of coastline, measure channel width and depth at relevant selected sites.
Primary data collection techniques that could be used	Take photographs of the same landform from an archived photograph to assess possible change over time. Bi-polar survey and/or Lickert Survey to record students and/or resident perception of the impact human activity has on the landscape. Use a questionnaire of local residents and visitors to consider management strategies. Are the perceptions of the two groups the same or different?
Secondary sources	https://www.geograph.org.uk/ The geograph website collates photographs, taken by the public, of every grid square of the UK. Learners could use this site to see how other people perceive the fieldwork study area by analysing the subject matter of the photographs that people have chosen to take. Maps • Ordnance Survey (OS) maps to analyse river course, gradient, and surrounding land use Ordnance Survey Great Britain's national mapping service

	Online Mapping Tools - Google Maps / satellite imagery to observe channel changes and floodplains https://www.google.com/maps River Discharge Data - UK river data from the Environment Agency (e.g., flow rates, historical trends) Environment Agency - GOV.UK Weather and Rainfall Data - Met Office data to understand recent precipitation and its impact on river levels Weather and climate change - Met Office Geology Maps - British Geological Survey (BGS) to identify rock types influencing erosion Welcome to BGS - British Geological Survey
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Context	Impact of migration (1.3.2)
Possible enquiry questions, (add the location to the title).	How has the provision of services (e.g. schools, shops, places of worship) changed due to migration? What impact has migration had on housing in the local area over time? To what extent has migration had a positive impact on the local area over time? To what extent has migration led to changes in community identity?
Methodology	Change over time Qualitative – use of bi-polar technique/questionnaires to record perception of impact of migration on the locality, re photography to record changes over time. Environmental quality survey score factors such as variety of shops and cultural diversity of services. Quantitative – Land use survey, classify by type, international foods, religious buildings.
Primary data collection techniques that could be used	Take photographs of the same location from an archived photograph to assess possible change over time. Bi-polar survey and/or Lickert Survey to record learners and/or resident perception of the impact differing communities have on the local area.

	Use a questionnaire of local residents and visitors/businesses to consider the change. Are the perceptions of the two groups the same or different?
Secondary sources	https://www.geograph.org.uk/ The geograph website collates photographs, taken by the public, of every grid square of the UK. Learners could use this site to see how other people perceive the fieldwork study area by analysing the subject matter of the photographs that people have chosen to take. Office for national statistics ONS Home - Office for National Statistics Local Authority and Welsh Government sites may have more localised data.

Context	Factors affecting temperature (3.2.2)
Possible enquiry questions, (add the location to the title).	How does air temperature change throughout the day in the local area? How does temperature vary between urban and rural areas throughout a 24-hour period? To what extent does the urban heat island effect vary over time? To what extent do green spaces affect temperature variation throughout the day? How does altitude influence temperature change over time in the study area?
Methodology	Change over time Qualitative – take photographs/field sketches to identify shade cover, impact of building density, emotional mapping at set locations through the day. Land use mapping to consider impact of urban heat island. Quantitative – Transects, temperature measurements, consider specific times to record at differing locations. Supporting measurements, surface temperature, wind speed and cloud cover. GPS or OS map for recording altitude readings.
Primary data collection	Take photographs of the same location at different times through the day.

techniques that could be used	Bi-polar survey and/or Lickert Survey to record learners and/or resident perception of temperature changes through the day, where feels hottest coolest etc. Annotated transects, notes on buildings, trees, slope and temperature readings at selected data points.
Secondary sources	https://www.geograph.org.uk/ The geograph website collates photographs, taken by the public, of every grid square of the UK. Local weather for the time of study. Met Office data Weather and climate change - Met Office Google earth, urban expansion imagery, green spaces https://earth.google.com/web/?hl=en-GB Environment agency climate and land data, Environment Agency - GOV.UK

Context	1.4.2 Urban land use patterns.
Possible enquiry questions, (add the location to the title).	How has the distribution of land use in a town centre changed overtime? How has urban sprawl influenced land use patterns on the edge of a town (named)? How has retail land use changed in the CBD of (name town)? What changes have occurred in housing land use in a (named suburban area of named town)?
Methodology	Change over time Qualitative – take photographs/field sketches to identify shade cover, impact of building density, emotional mapping at set locations through the day. Land use mapping, environmental quality. Quantitative – land use mapping, pedestrian/footfall counts, transect land use/shop type survey, plot size measuring, housing type classification.
Primary data collection techniques that could be used	Take photographs of the same location at different times through the day.

	Bi-polar survey and/or Lickert Survey to record learners and/or resident perception of environmental quality. Annotated transects, notes on building type and age change over time. Footfall counts, measure pedestrian flows at different CBD locations.
Secondary sources	https://www.geograph.org.uk/ The geograph website collates photographs, taken by the public, of every grid square of the UK. Google earth, urban expansion imagery, https://earth.google.com/web/?hl=en-GB