AS GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human Geography and Geography Fieldwork Investigation

7036/2

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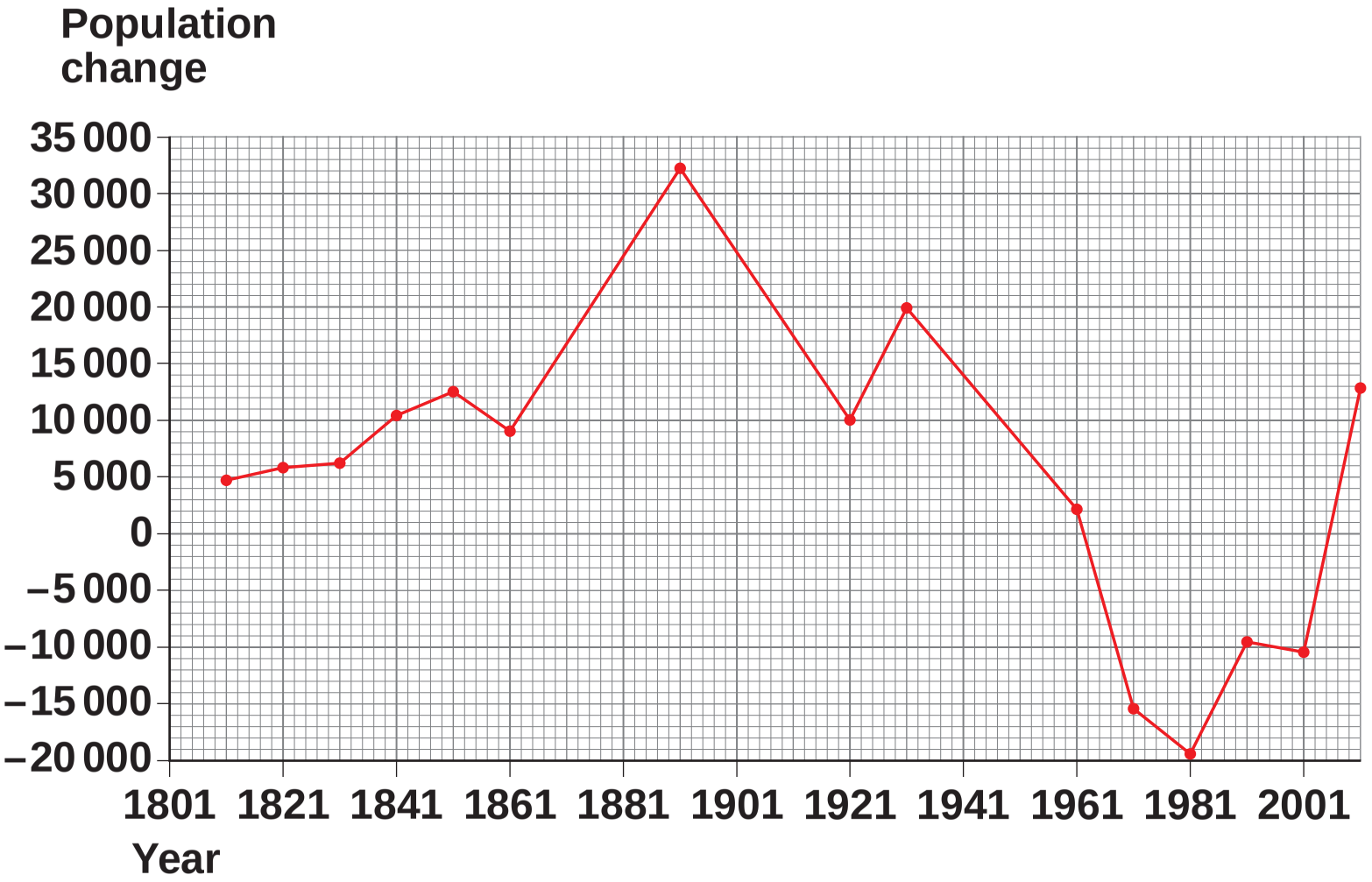
FIGURE 1A – For use with Question 1



Note: Population change is plotted at various census points and records the population change from the preceding census.

FIGURE 1B – For use with Question 1

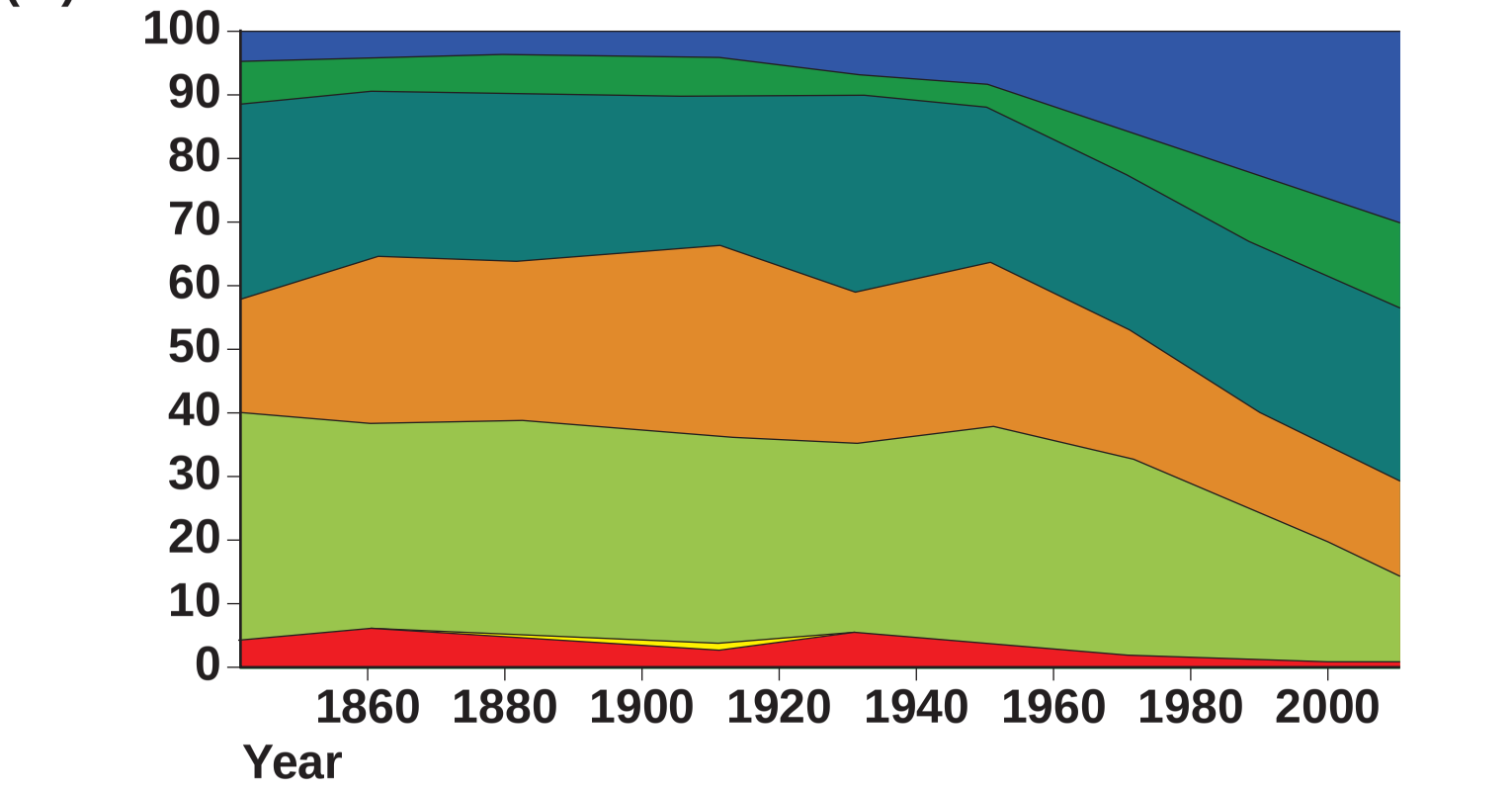


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FIGURE 2 – For use with Question 2

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FIGURE 3 – For use with Question 3

The student's aim was to find out if there were different noise pollution levels in areas with different land use across the town. This was part of a wider enquiry into factors that affect people's lived experience and perceptions of place within the town.

Her enquiry question was:

'What is the role of noise pollution in helping to shape perceptions of place within this town?'

The student started by interviewing a local resident who thought that a new retail and commercial development had significantly increased noise levels in one area of the town over the last 10 years. The resident suggested that this had led to some local people having negative perceptions of this part of the town.

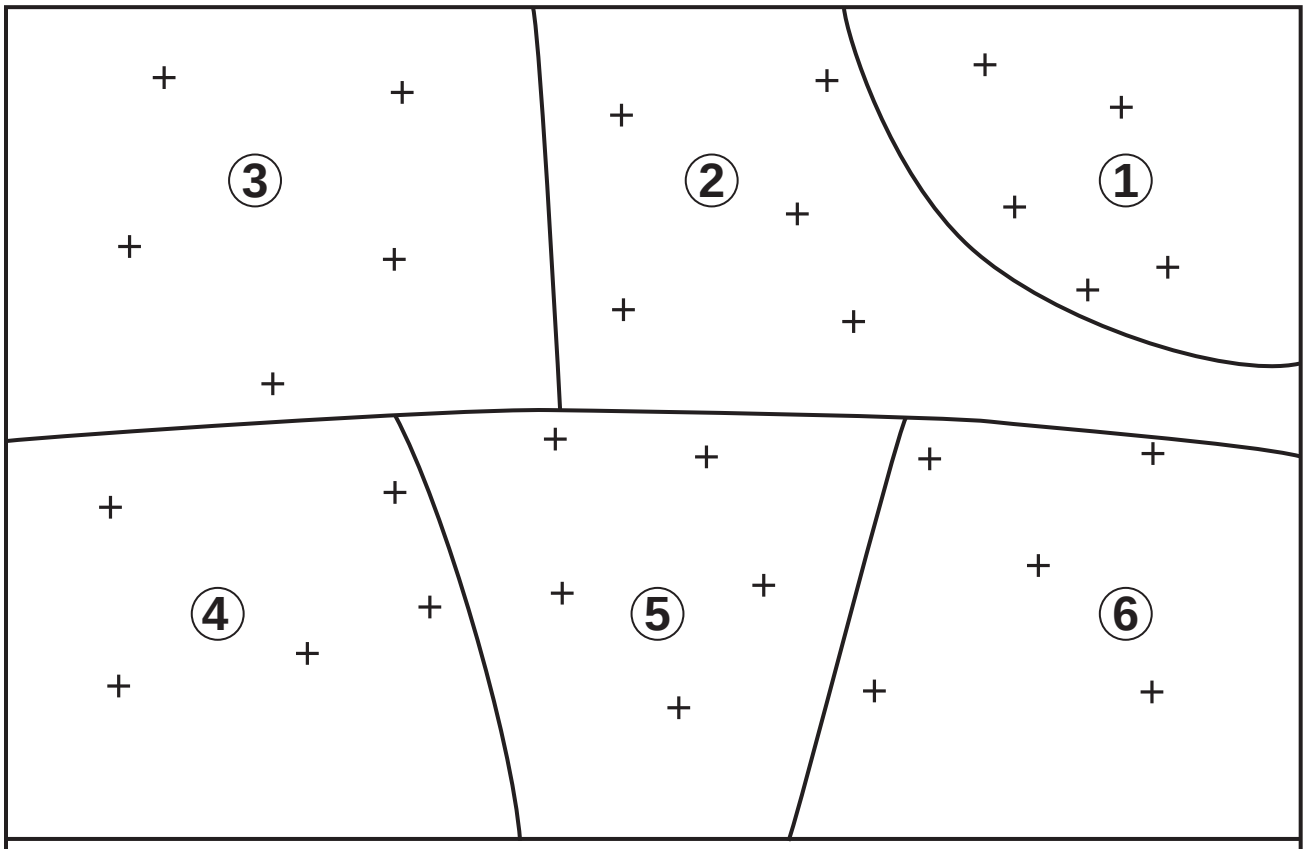
The student did further reading and research. She concluded that people's perception of place is very likely to be influenced by noise levels.

Noise pollution can be described as disturbing or unwanted sounds that can affect quality of life. It is often associated with machines and transport systems. People who live near areas of high noise pollution and those who are familiar with such areas through their lived experience are most likely to have high levels of dissatisfaction. This can lead to negative perceptions of places with high levels of noise pollution affecting the local community.

The student's hypothesis for this investigation was:

'The area identified as retail and commercial will have the highest levels of noise pollution.'

FIGURE 4 – For use with Question 3



KEY

Dominant land use

① CBD

② Older housing

③ New housing estate

④ Light industrial

⑤ Urban park

⑥ New retail / commercial

+ Sampling point

FIGURE 7

The student's aim was to find out if there were different interception rates in areas with different land use across a small drainage basin. This was part of a wider enquiry into factors affecting run-off rates and flood risk in the local area.

His enquiry question was:

'What is the role of land use in the water cycle at this location?'

The student started by interviewing a local resident who felt that a new housing estate within the drainage basin had contributed to flash flooding events in recent years. The resident wondered whether the removal of woodland had resulted in more water running overland into the river, causing water levels in the river to rise very quickly.

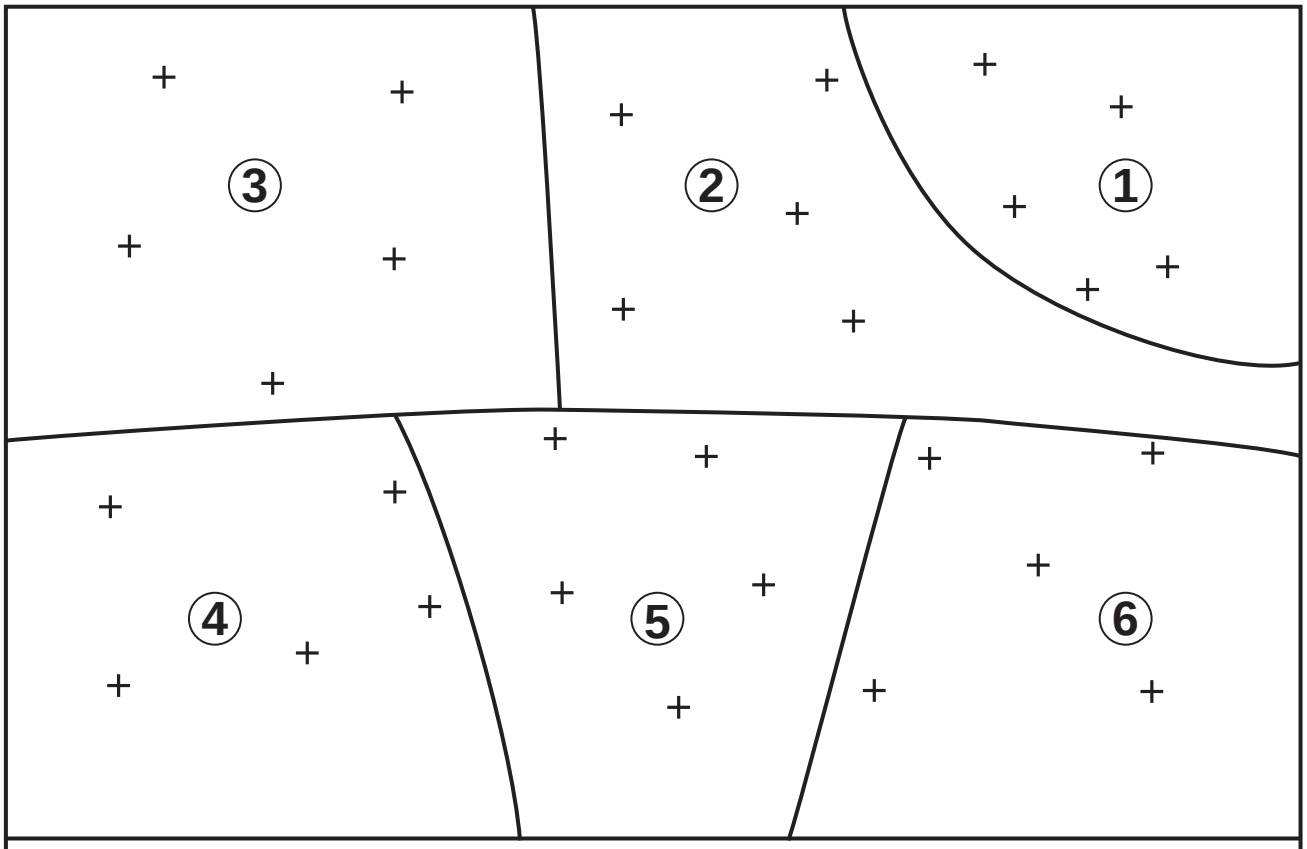
The student did further reading and research.
He concluded that land use may affect interception rates. Interception is the process where water is retained in the vegetation canopies. The rate of interception is likely to change with land use. Woodland areas are likely to have higher interception rates after a precipitation event because a proportion of the rainfall is retained. Areas with less vegetation would have lower interception rates. Areas with higher interception rates are likely to have less overland flow because some water will be recycled into the atmosphere through evaporation and some will be infiltrated into the ground.

The student's aim was to discover whether there were different rates of interception across different land uses in the drainage basin.

The student's hypothesis for this investigation was:

'Woodland areas will have the highest rates of interception in this drainage basin.'

FIGURE 8



KEY
Dominant land use

① Mixed housing and grazing
② Open moorland
③ Coniferous woodland
④ Deciduous woodland
⑤ Arable
⑥ Grazing land

\+ Sampling point

END OF FIGURES

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