

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C111U30-1



S25-C111U30-1



THURSDAY, 12 JUNE 2025 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY A – Component 3

Applied Fieldwork Enquiry

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Part A	18	
Part B	18	
Part C	36	
SPaG	4	
Total Marks	76	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Folder. You may also require a calculator and a ruler.
An OS 1:50,000 map key is on the back page of this booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the additional page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately in your answer to Part C, Question 3(g).



JUN25C111U30101

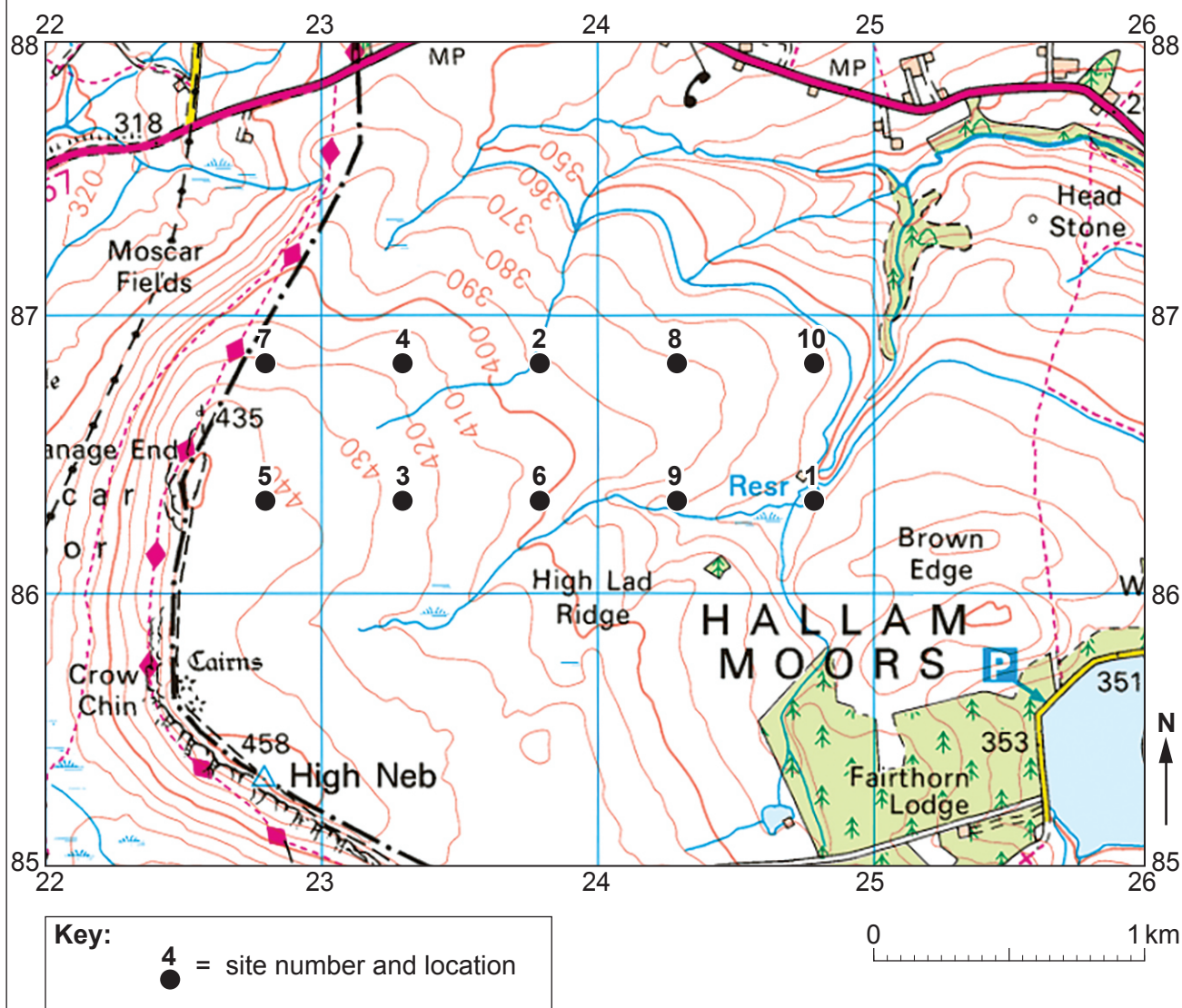
Part A: Investigating geographical flows in fieldwork

Answer **all** parts of this question.

1. (a) Students decided to investigate the effect of wet or dry ground conditions on infiltration rates.

Study **Map 1.1**.

Map 1.1: Ten measurement sites on Hallam Moors in the Peak District National Park, UK.



- (i) Give the six-figure grid reference of site 1.

[1]



- (ii) Tick (✓) the correct distance between sites 3 and 6.

[1]

Distance between each measurement site	Tick (✓) one
100 m	
250 m	
500 m	

- (iii) Give **one** strength of using an equal distance to select these measurement sites on Hallam Moors.

[2]

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- (b) Students visited the area twice, once in wet weather conditions and once in dry weather conditions. On each occasion they took measurements at all 10 sites.

Study **Table 1.2**. It shows the data the students collected.

Table 1.2: Infiltration rates in wet and dry conditions

Site	Infiltration rate (mm/min)	
	Wet conditions	Dry conditions
1	0.2	0.4
2	0.7	1.4
3	1.3	4.1
4	0.8	2.6
5	2.6	4.3
6	0.3	2.4
7	1.3	4.1
8	1.6	3.4
9	0.3	2.2
10	0.9	3.1

The mean infiltration rate for wet conditions is 1.0 (mm/min). Calculate the mean infiltration rate for dry conditions. Show your working in the box below.

[2]

Answer: (mm/min)



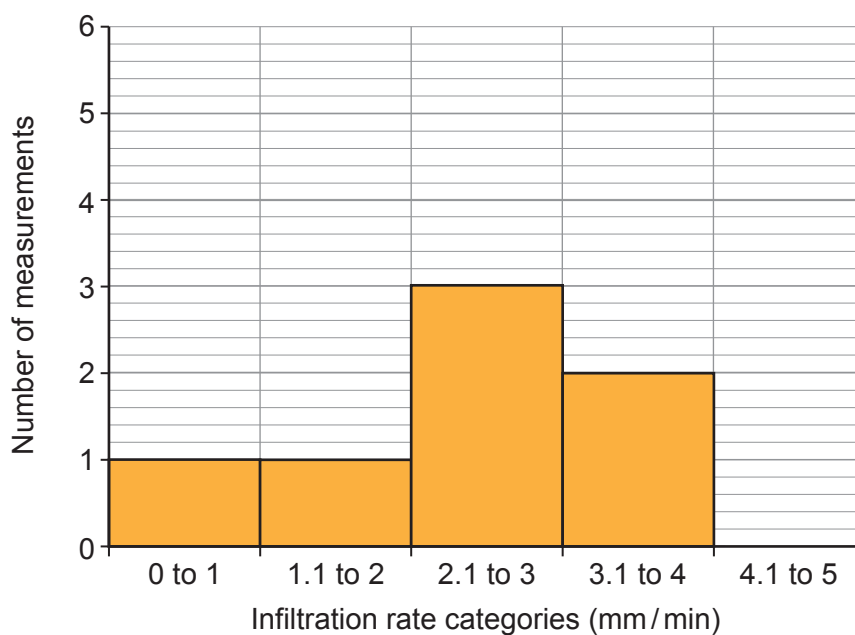
(c) Study **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3: Number of measurements for each infiltration category

Infiltration rate category (mm/min)	Number of wet measurements	Number of dry measurements
0 to 1	6	1
1.1 to 2	3	1
2.1 to 3	1	3
3.1 to 4	0	2
4.1 to 5	0	3

(i) What is the modal class of the wet measurements shown in **Table 1.3**? [1]

Graph 1.4: Infiltration rates by category for dry measurements



(ii) Complete **Graph 1.4**, using data from **Table 1.3**. [1]



- (d) Give **two** conclusions you could draw from the students' results on infiltration rates in wet and dry conditions. Use evidence from the resources in your answer. [4]

Conclusion 1:

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Conclusion 2:

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- (e) (i) This question is about your own fieldwork experience of **investigating geographical flows**.

My fieldwork location was

Give **one** reason your fieldwork location was suitable to investigate geographical flows. [2]

- (ii) Explain why **one or more** data presentation methods you used were suitable to show your results. [4]

Name of my data presentation method(s):

END OF PART A



Part B: Investigating sustainability

Answer **all** parts of this question.

2. A group of students decided to investigate the sustainability of communities in the county of Shropshire, England. Study **Photograph 2.1**.

Photograph 2.1: A town in the county of Shropshire, England.



- (a) Tick (✓) **two** enquiry questions that could be chosen in an investigation of sustainable communities in Shropshire. [2]

Enquiry Question	Tick (✓) two
How might pedestrianisation of town centres benefit residents in Shropshire?	
What types of vegetation can be found along rivers in Shropshire?	
In which months do river levels rise in Shropshire?	
Are the river flood defences maintained well enough to last into the 2030s?	
What types of retail provision are most common in Shropshire?	



(b) Study **Resource File 2.2**.

Resource File 2.2: Secondary data on the planned Benthall Grange urban development, Shropshire.

- The demolition of a former Power Station.
- 70 000 tonnes of concrete and 35 000 tonnes of metal from the Power Station have been recycled into cycleways and footpaths.



Information taken from the developer's website



UP TO
1000 HOMES



PRIMARY
SCHOOL



LOCAL
SHOPPING
CENTRE



UP TO 200 000 SQ FT
EMPLOYMENT SPACE



SPORTS & PLAYING
FIELDS



AREAS
OF PLAY



LEISURE & COMMUNITY
FACILITIES



PARKLAND &
ENHANCED
GREEN SPACE

Give **one** strength and **one** weakness of using this secondary data in an investigation on sustainable communities. [4]

Strength:

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Weakness:

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- (c) Students collected data from local residents about their perceptions of the Benthall Grange development plans. They selected people by asking anyone that walked past them.

(i) Suggest **one** improvement students could make to this sampling method. [2]

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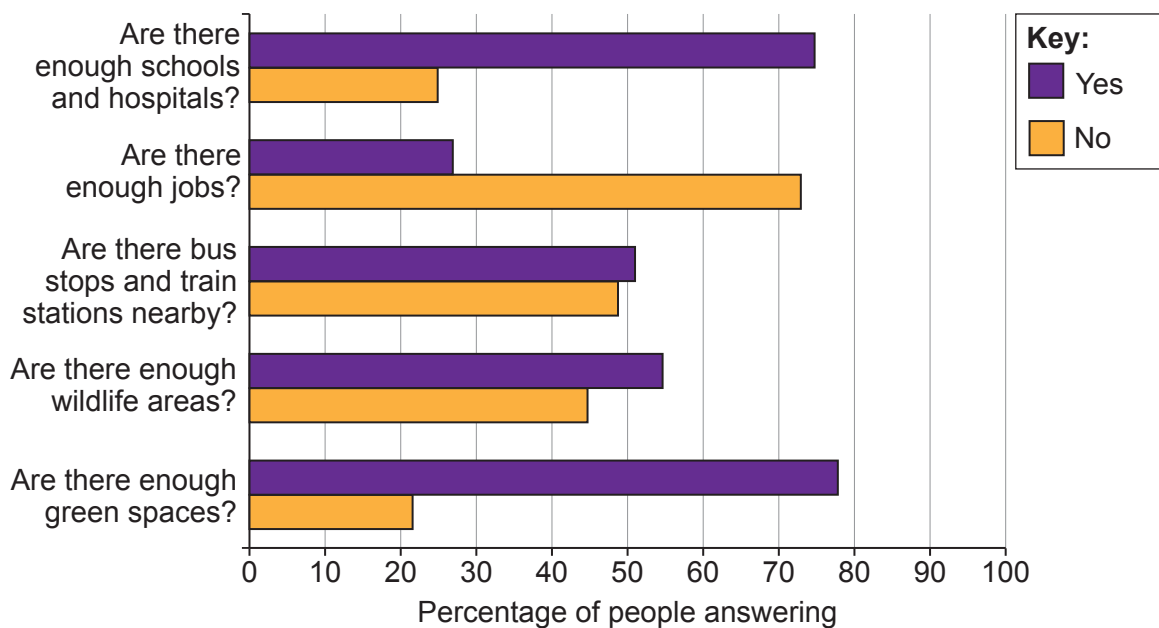
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- (ii) Study **Graph 2.3**. It shows some of the data that students collected from local residents.

Graph 2.3: Questionnaire results from local residents.



Complete the statements below.

[3]

Approximately percent of people agreed that there are enough schools and hospitals in Benthall Grange development plans.

Local residents are split almost 50:50 about the number of

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The main cause for concern among people was the lack of



- [1]

(d) This question is about your own fieldwork experience of **investigating sustainability**. Evaluate the strengths **and** weaknesses of your data collection methods. [6]



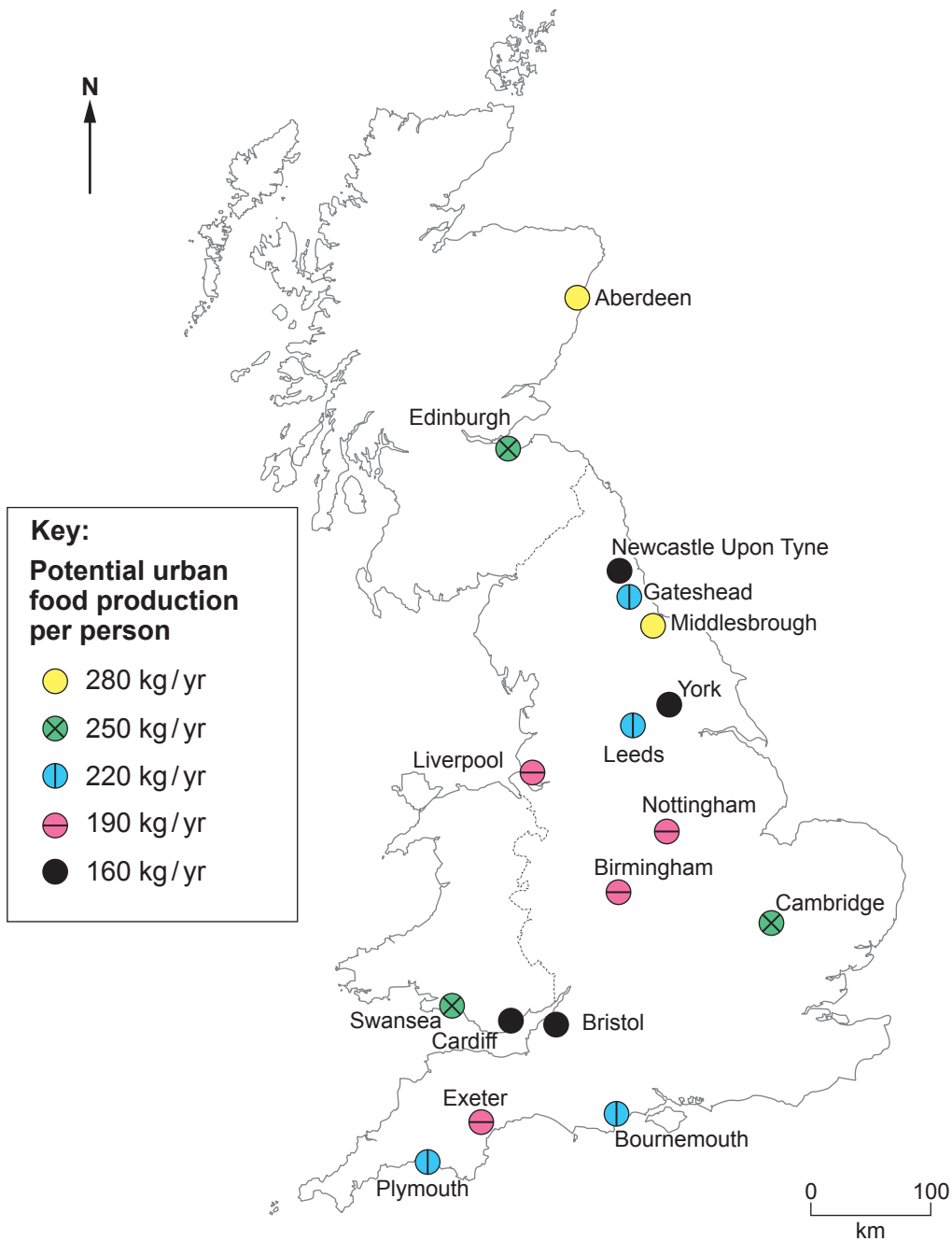
Part C: The wider UK dimension

Answer **all** parts of this question.

You should use your understanding of UK geography to support your answers.

3. Urban areas in the UK can be used in different ways. Study **Map 3.1** below.

Map 3.1: Potential of some UK urban areas to produce food



(a) Tick **two** (✓) correct statements in the table below. Use the information in **Map 3.1**. [2]

	Tick (✓) two
There are equal numbers of cities in all categories.	
Aberdeen and Middlesbrough have the highest potential per person to produce food at 280 kg/yr.	
Cambridge has the lowest potential per person to produce food at 170 kg/yr.	
There is an increasingly high potential to produce food as you go further north in the UK.	
Bristol has the equal lowest potential to produce food of the urban areas on this map.	



- (b) Biodiversity in the UK is declining as more urban land is developed.
Study **Diagram 3.2**.

Diagram 3.2: UK biodiversity loss

We are losing our URBAN wildlife

The UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world
with more than 1 in 7 of our native species facing extinction



Hedgehog numbers have
dropped from **35 million** in
the 1950s to **1 million** in
2024.



Since the 1970s, starling
numbers have fallen by
65%.



Nearly 50% of wild bees have
declined in recent years.



Since the 1970s, numbers of
house sparrows in rural
England have nearly halved
while numbers in towns and
cities have declined by 60%.



70% of butterfly species have
declined in occurrence since
1976.

- (i) Calculate the percentage decrease in hedgehogs from the 1950s to 2024. [2]

Answer %



(ii) Give **one** limitation of the data given in **Diagram 3.2**.

[1]

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(c) Explain why the redevelopment of brownfield sites can have benefits for urban areas in the UK.

[6]

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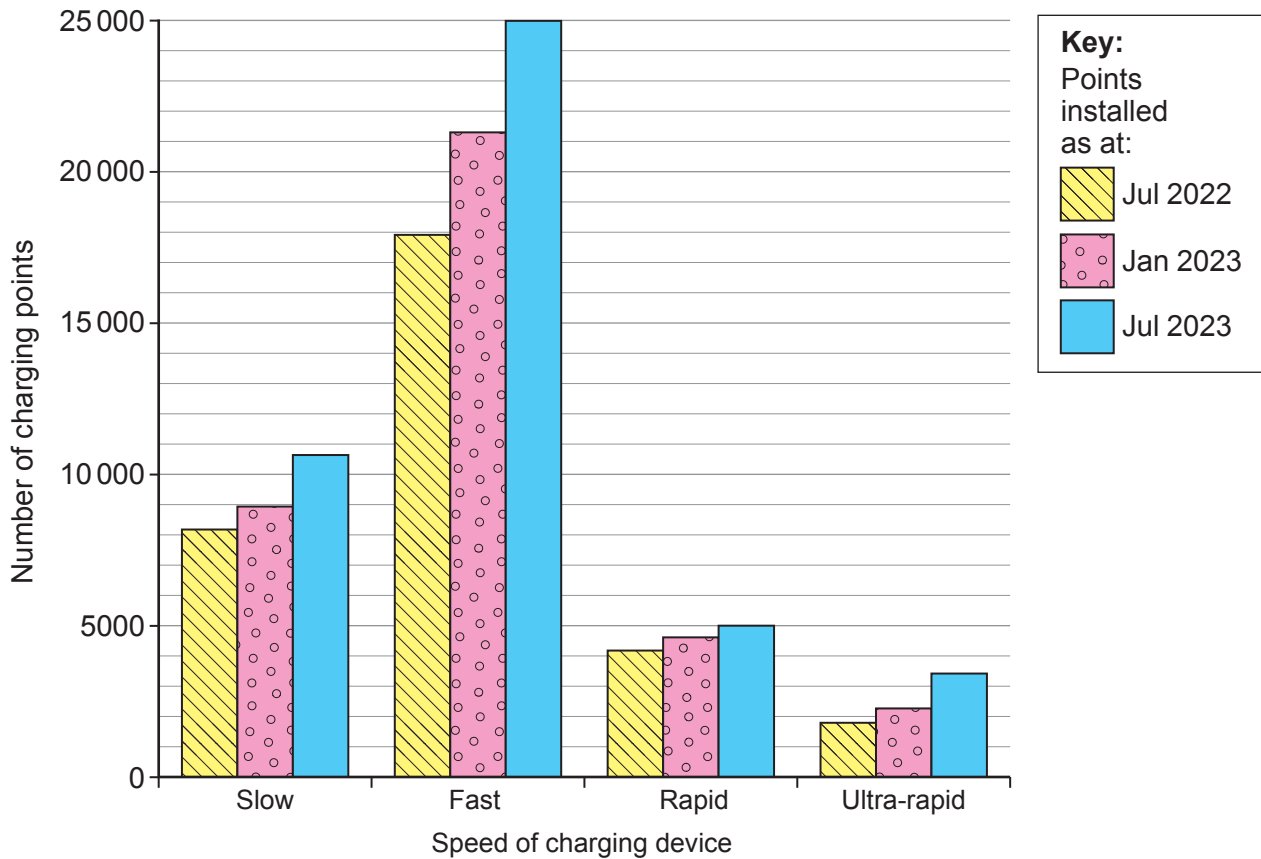
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(d) Study **Graph 3.3**.**Graph 3.3: Total numbers of electric car charging points in England, installed between July 2022 and July 2023**Tick (✓) **three** correct statements.

[3]

	Tick (✓) three
In July 2023 there were more fast speed charging points than rapid and ultra-rapid combined.	
The fast speed charging device is the least common device to be installed.	
Only slow speed charging devices are increasing in number.	
All speeds of charging device have increased from July 2022 to July 2023.	
Over 45 000 fast speed charging devices were installed between January 2023 and July 2023.	
Rapid speed charging devices have shown the slowest rate of increase between July 2022 to July 2023.	



- (e) Explain why population increase can create challenges to sustainable urban living in the UK. [6]

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(f) Study **Diagram 3.4**.

Diagram 3.4: How visits to green spaces in the UK changed from 2009–2019



Describe **two** changes in people's visits to green spaces from 2009 to 2019.
Use evidence from **Diagram 3.4** in your answer.

[4]

Change 1:

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Change 2:

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- [12]

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately will be assessed in your answer to this question. [4]





END OF PART C

END OF PAPER



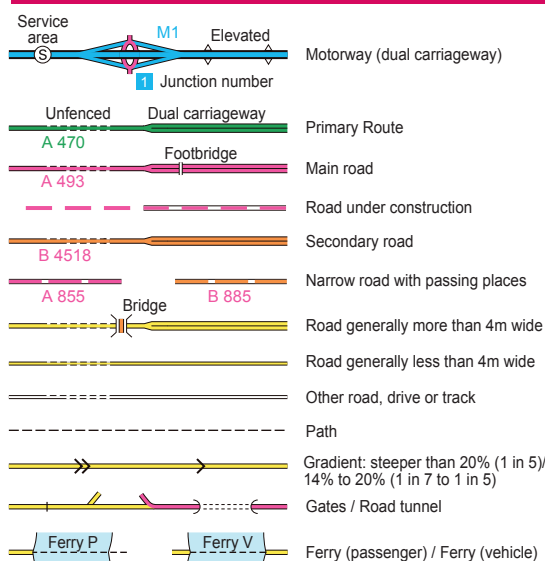
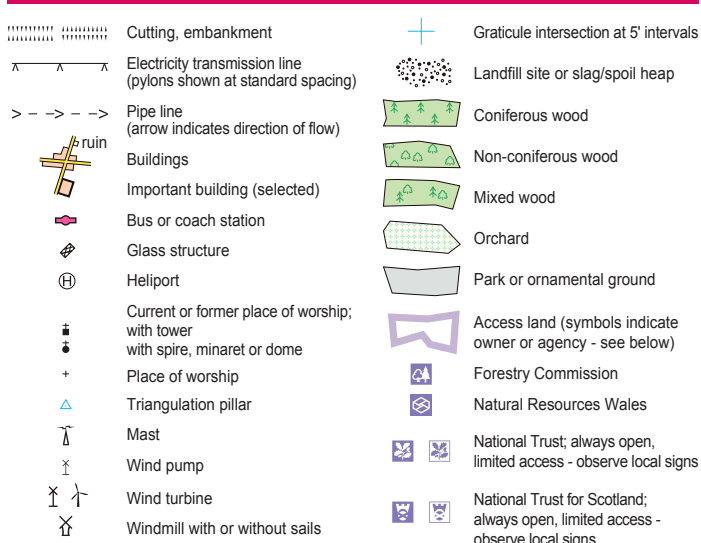
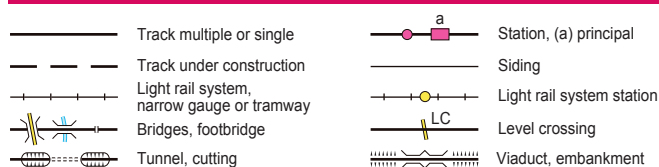
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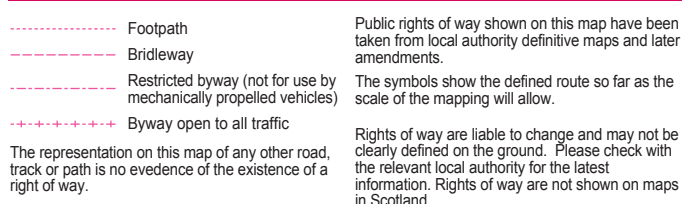
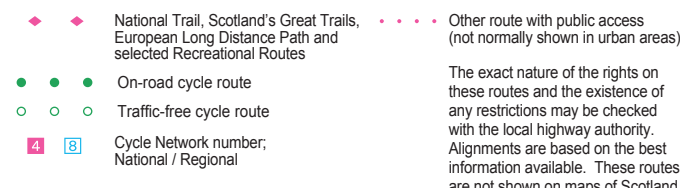
Landranger series (1:50 000 scale)

LANDRANGER MAP SYMBOLS**ROADS AND PATHS**

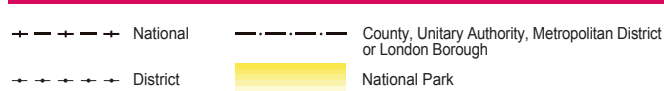
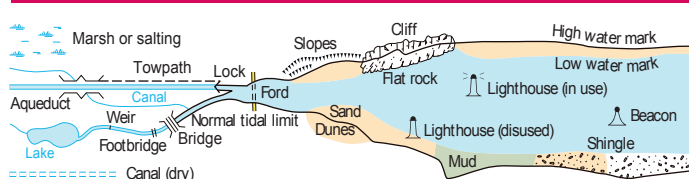
Not necessarily rights of way

**LAND FEATURES****RAILWAYS****PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY**

Not shown on maps of Scotland

**OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS**

Danger Area Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

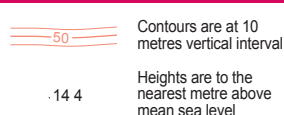
BOUNDARIES**WATER FEATURES****ABBREVIATIONS**

See website for full list

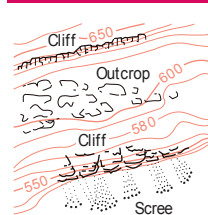
Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	Mus	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Coll	College	PH	Public house
Fm	Farm	Sta	Station
Ho	House	Sch	School
Hospl	Hospital	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
MP	Milepost	Univ	University

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

+	Site of antiquity	VILLA	Roman	✕ 1066	Site of battle (with date)
✕	Visible earthwork	Castle	Non-Roman		

HEIGHTS

Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

ROCK FEATURES**TOURIST INFORMATION**