

A-LEVEL GEOGRAPHY

(7037)

Marked responses
Paper 2

Understand how different levels are achieved
and how to interpret the mark scheme.

Version 1.1 March 2019

EXAMPLE RESPONSES



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Please note that these responses have been reproduced exactly as they were written and have not been subject to the usual standardisation process.

Question 1.4

Question

‘In a globalising world the use of the global common of Antarctica can never be sustainable.’

How far do you agree with this view?

[20 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 10 marks, AO2 = 10 marks

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the various human threats to Antarctica and the way these are managed, including the growing levels of economic and political interdependence on a global scale.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the extent to which sustainable use of the resources of Antarctica can be achieved in an increasingly globalising world.

Mark scheme:

Level 4 (16–20 marks)

- Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. (AO2)
- Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout (AO2).
- Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout (AO1).
- Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout (AO1).
- Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate (AO1).

Level 3 (11–15 marks)

- Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question (AO2).
- Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding (AO2).
- Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments (AO1).
- Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes (AO1).

- Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate (AO1).

Level 2 (6–10marks)

- Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question (AO2).
- Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding (AO2).
- Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant (AO1).
- Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change (AO1).
- Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies (AO1).

Level 1 (1–5 marks)

- Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question (AO2).
- Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence (AO2).
- Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments (AO1).
- Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes (AO1).
- Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies. (AO1).

Notes for answers:

The question requires links to be made between distinct elements of Global systems and global governance, specifically aspects of globalisation, the global commons and governance of Antarctica.

AO1

- The form and nature of globalisation, including environmental, political and economic impacts.
- Fishing in the Southern Ocean has been exploited for a variety of fish, such as Antarctic rock cod (now so depleted that it cannot be fished), icefish and more recently the Patagonian toothfish.
- Over-fishing and whaling are major threats to the region. Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in the Southern Ocean threatens fish stocks and the seabirds and marine mammals that depend upon them.
- Whaling and sealing - early exploitation was far from sustainable, with species hunted to near extinction and no steps introduced to reduce or stop the exploitation until very late on, almost too late.
- Fishing limits are put in place (maximum sustainable yield) but these are exceeded and it is believed that actual amounts taken are 5 times the official figures. There is careful monitoring of Krill which is the staple of the marine ecosystem and if overfished has implications for the whole food chain.

- Tourism in Antarctica has seen significant increase in recent years with approximately 30000 arrivals per year. Most visitors arrive by boat and are taken ashore in limited numbers. It is an expensive destination, very little litter/waste is left and research suggests that seals and penguins are not affected by tourists. Of the landing sites 95% are not damaged.
- Marine pollution from tourist and other sources is a threat, for instance the sinking of the M/S Explorer off south Shetland Islands in 2007.
- IAATO guidelines are designed to manage impacts of tourism. However, membership of IAATO is not compulsory and so Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC) suggest limiting the total number of tourists, method of arrival, no land-based development, no air travel allowed, for example.
- Pollution by tourists, fishing industry and scientist communities actually or potentially affects the Antarctic environment. Discarded plastic, fishing nets and hooks, organic waste, and sewage all contribute to environmental degradation. Other possible pollution sources include chemicals in the atmosphere, brought into the area by winds and sea currents, and damage to the upper atmosphere/ozone layer caused by CFCs or their successors.
- The role of the 'global commons' in relation to Antarctica and the role of international government organisations such as the International Whaling Commission and United Nations.
- The concept of sustainability in relation to Antarctica whereby the use of the area does not lead to irrevocable environmental damage, but leaves it for future generations to experience. So too is the potential for economic sustainability, dependent on the activity and is linked to careful management.

AO2

- Evaluation of the effects of increased globalisation, with combined pressures of economic, technological, environmental, and other trends, and pressures for new initiatives to establish a regime for minerals exploitation and other forms of economic activity.
- Conversely globalisation may also result in dangers of greater levels of exploitation and environmental damage, including effects of climate change, which impinges on Antarctica.
- Analysis of the wider threats posed by climate change associated with human activity and affecting long term use and sustainability. Warming of the ice cap is leading to melting ice as well as disturbance to ecosystems. Floating icebergs present a threat to shipping and trade. If the atmosphere continues to warm, krill populations could be devastated, undermining the entire southern polar food chain, thus undermining environmental sustainability.
- Analysis of the distinction between renewable and non-renewable resources in the Antarctic region, suggesting that renewable resources can be sustainably managed whereas non-renewable cannot.
- Evaluation of the sustainability of fishing: this may be at more sustainable levels at present largely due to the break-up of the Russian fleet. Fishing is monitored in the Southern Ocean by the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Fishing clearly has the potential to be sustainable – but the management of the resource is variable.
- Evaluation of the potential unsustainability of recent revival of whaling. While commercial whaling is prohibited in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, Japan has continued to hunt whales inside the Sanctuary for the purposes of scientific research.

- Evaluation of the sustainability of tourism: the need for caution due to the fragility of the Antarctic environment. The effectiveness of IAATO and ASOC guidelines are likely to feature here. These ASOC measures are more stringent – but may encourage more sustainable use of the area. Impact studies by Scott Polar Research Institute show that tourism largely positive, with excellent educational provision on board ships that are visiting. Tourism perhaps offers the best hope for sustainability of the more recent developments, although in a globalising world tourist pressures are likely to increase.
- Evaluation of balance between management and protection – allowing the area to be seen, visited, developed to a degree, but simultaneously protected from damage. The Antarctic Treaty and its role is likely to be investigated and its significance in offering protection from certain types of development, including mineral exploration. Credit the view that in a globalising world, word is spreading (through eg Greenpeace - an international organisation) just how fragile and important Antarctica is and therefore conservation is occurring.
- Analysis of the potential impacts of oceanic acidification (from extra dissolved carbon dioxide) on environmental sustainability, already leading to the loss of some marine snails thought to have a significant part to play in the oceanic carbon cycle. Breeding populations and ranges of some penguin species could potentially be altered irrevocably.
- Analysis of the effectiveness of international scale protection of Antarctica through frameworks such as the United Nations Environment Programme, and resource management such as the IWC Whaling Moratorium, and the extent to which they help to achieve sustainability. With increasing globalisation the issue of the protection of Antarctica becomes more pressing.
- Overall evaluation of the question, giving consideration to the various uses of and threats to the Antarctic region in a globalising world, the effectiveness of international agencies, reflecting emerging global governance in resisting the threats and attempts to achieve environmental and/or economic sustainability.
- Conclusion may recognise that whilst the main focus to date has been on relatively successful protection, conservation and scientific research, current controversies involving illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, the Law of the Sea, tourism and whaling are likely to provoke serious challenges for the governance and sustainability of Antarctica.

Student responses

Student response 1

There are various views and opinions both supported with evidence with whether the use of Antarctica as a global common is sustainable or not. Firstly a global common is a resource domain that is not influenced by politics or part of any given country meaning it is open to use to all countries.

A view that supports the statement is the mass hunting of seals in and around the Antarctic and Southern Ocean in the 1960's. Seals were almost hunted to extinction which strongly supports that Antarctic use as a global common is unsustainable as the seals would not be available for future generations. However, seal hunting was banned under the Antarctic treaty and seal populations have returned to sustainable levels this reflects that due to treaties like the Antarctic treaty use as a global common can be sustainable if managed correctly and effectively.

A contrasting view that the Antarctic can be used sustainably as a global common is how long many countries have used Antarctica for scientific research with no or very limited adverse effects on the environment. Organisations like SCAR conduct research but also monitor their environmental impact on the continent suggesting that use of Antarctica scientifically has been and will continue to be sustainable, however, if scientific research was to increase potential environmental hazards like oil spills from boats will become increasingly likely and can only be managed to a limited extent due to the accidental nature. This could be seen to support the view as regardless of treaties, international law and regulations if Antarctica is used as a global common there will always be some kind of negative environmental impact.

Another main factor influence whether Antarctica can be used as a global common is climate change, due to rising temperature. Ice has melted and is continuing to melt exposing more rock and making access to potential natural resource deposits like oil accessible to countries any MNC's, in the long term. This could be argued that if exploited Antarctica can not be used sustainably, however so far due to regulation like the Antarctica treaty there has been no mineral exploitation and is followed properly will not be any for 50 years where the treaty will most likely be renewed, but this will be affected by a globalising world.

In conclusion, there are multiple viewpoints on whether use of Antarctica as a global common is sustainable, but the evidence supports that Antarctica can be used sustainably if regulations that are current are followed.

Examiner commentary

Essay which is just into the Level 3 criteria. AO1 is generally clear and coherent with clear attempt to evaluate the extent to which Antarctica can be sustainable. However, there is no consideration of the concept of a globalising world and the link to Antarctica. 11/20

Student response 2

Antarctica is a global common, a resource domain/area lying outside of political reach of any one nation state. The sustainability of Antarctica has been questioned in recent years due to the recent influence of globalisation throughout the world, threatening the sustainability of this common.

On the other hand the evidence against the statement has shown that: in a globalising world the use of Antarctica can be sustainable. Antarctica can be used for mineral extraction and resource extraction. It has been recently thought that there may be vast fields beneath the Ross and Weddell Sea as well as deposition of coal and minerals for example: copper and iron in the north. These resources could help as the demand for energy and fuel is increasing with the rapid globalisation however, even though this is the case Antarctica remains a sustainable place for short-term due to the Antarctic Treaty and Madrid Protocol (1998). Ensuring, Antarctica remains a sustainable place away from the threats of a globalising worlds, as the resources of Antarctica cannot be ruined for extracted as it would break the treaty. However, there is a time limit to this, the Madrid Protocol (1998) will be renewed in 2048 which may threaten the sustainability of the common, as world demand for resources increases due to globalisation where countries are becoming more interdependent with an increase in variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services as well as the underspread diffusion of technology threatening the common. Furthermore, the evidence does suggest that the global common of Antarctica can be used sustainably – this can be achieved through organisations for example the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) which as part of the Antarctic Treaty, aims to conserve Antarctic Marine species by setting catch limits which aims to keep in balance conservation to use of the resources to avoid depletion in fish stock. This means that even in a rapidly globalising world all countries have to abide by CCAMLR thus protecting Antarctica's sustainability. However, evidence supporting the view that Antarctica cannot be used sustainably in a globalising world suggests that even with these protective regulations in place (as well as ASOC part of the high sea's alliance working to conserve areas of the ocean that are out of nation jurisdiction as well as krill conservation programmes), the Antarctic common is still subject to over-fishing (particularly in the Southern Ocean for Krill and Antarctic Rock Cod). Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing continues, Antarctica is not being used sustainably by all resulting in fisheries e.g. marbled rock cod fishery closing down as a result. It goes against Brundtland's definition of Sustainability (1987), while the needs (or greed) of present generation is being met, we are in-doing so, threatening and compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

On the other hand, the evidence supporting the statement agrees that Antarctica cannot be used sustainably in a globalising world for the reason that, as the worlds in a process of globalisation the rate of diffusion of technology is increasing amongst countries this means that a larger number of tourists are able to access its commons 'safely' which can cause some environmental distress and disruption to breeding grounds. For example: Marine Pollution is a major threat from tourist ships. In 2007 cruise ship MS Explorer hit an iceberg and sank off the South Shetland Islands in the Southern Ocean, as well as Ocean pollution oil spills from the ships. Sources also suggest that Antarctica is being used as a 'playground' for rich tourists. However, contrary to this IAATO (1991) promotes safe and environmentally friendly travel to Antarctica. This is achieved through limited numbers taken ashore, conservation talks and leaving little waste behind. (95% landing sites are not damaged). Scientific research also suggests that penguins are not affected by tourists therefore, Antarctica is being used sustainably by tourists currently.

In conclusion, the evidence suggests that the use of Antarctica can be sustainable in a globalising world with the use of successful global governance (eg work with CCAMLR). However, evidence also suggests that the sustainability has a timescale – the global common can be used sustainably in the short-term (Antarctic Treaty and Madrid Protocol) however, its future sustainability is uncertain as the treaty will be revised and exploitation may be allowed in the area through

pressures from countries (eg Japan) as well as the overall pressure of meeting the needs of the globalising world. Unlike the short-term, the long-term sustainable use of the common is uncertain, this is due to the final uncertainty of the global governance of Climate change – putting sustainability of Antarctica into question with air temperatures increasing by 3 degrees Celsius as well as the ice sheet in western Antarctica becoming thinner as a result. In a globalising world, the use and sustainability of Antarctica is uncertain.

Examiner commentary

Very detailed and thorough essay that strives to make links between all aspects of the question throughout. AO1 is very detailed and a real strength of the essay, as is the conclusion. The extent to which Antarctica's use can be sustainable is at times more implicit. 18/20

Question 2.2

Question

Evaluate the usefulness of **Figure 5a** and **Figure 5b** in showing the nature and extent of either economic change or demographical and cultural change in this area.

[6 marks]

Mark scheme

AO3 = 6 marks

AO3 – Evaluation of how visual media represents information (captured in a moment of time) about the economic, demographic and cultural characteristics of an area.

Mark scheme:

Level 2 (4–6 marks)

AO3 – Clear evaluation of the qualitative evidence provided which makes appropriate use of data to support. Clear connections between different aspects of the data.

Level 1 (1–3 marks)

AO3 – Basic evaluation of the qualitative evidence provided which makes limited use of data to support. Basic or limited connections between different aspects of the data.

Notes for answers:

The question requires an evaluation of the usefulness of the two sources. The emphasis is on the use of geographical skills to analyse and evaluate how visual media represents information (captured in a moment of time) about the economic, demographic and cultural characteristics of an area.

AO3

- Evaluation of the usefulness of the two visual sources in depicting details of the area, including evidence of settlement function, housing development, industrial land use, communications and open space.
- Evaluation of the usefulness of the sources in indicating either economic change or demographic and cultural change over time.
- Consideration of the limitations of the 2 sources in showing change. The photo image might be considered a more truthful representation (although this may depend on the choice of view and scale of image) whereas the artistic representation is more subjective (often a combination of the real and the imagined). Both sources have a limited perspective, so may not show much detail about change in the area. Both are a snapshot in time.
- Evaluation of economic change. This is demonstrated effectively in several ways. In Figure 5a industrial development and possibly housing is also located along the river, with more or less continuous building. Staithes for shipping are constructed into the river. The bridge construction in the foreground may imply industrial and commercial development. A further bridge is evident in the background, suggesting further development. In Figure 5b industry by the river has changed,

with earlier buildings replaced by an oil storage facility and storage sheds. The staithes have been removed or fallen into disrepair. A new bridge has been built in the distance so there are now three, implying that the area is still commercially/industrially developed, or that transport between places on either side of the river has been improved. The visual images therefore indicate significant economic change over the eighty year period.

- Evaluation of demographic and cultural change. The two images are useful in showing demographic change as evidenced in housing. Figure 5a shows closely packed housing extending up the hillside to the top of the slope. There is virtually no open space. Figure 5b shows that housing on the hillside has gone (although there is some at the top of the hill), to be replaced by scrub and woodland. The immediate local population has therefore been reduced. Housing has a lower density and there is more green space. Close proximity to the river may have become less important for transport, work or leisure. Some cultural change can be deduced from the two images, although the level at which the degree of change can be evaluated is limited.
- Overall evaluation of the painting in Figure 5a, which gives an impression of both the social and economic geography of the area. The photo in Figure 5b is probably more reliable and the detail is more precise. However, together they are even more useful, showing what has changed and what is obviously still important from the past.

Student responses

Student response 1

Figure 5a is a painting whereas 5b is a photo. 5a may not be 100% what it looked like, things could have been added in to make it a nicer painting therefore not useful. Both resources were done in different mediums. However it does show a clear change in that 1935 had many houses on the hill which has now been replaced by trees and a factory. This shows how the demographic has changed as there's evidently less people. But through the trees there could still be some houses so the resource isn't clear enough to know for sure. The images demographical change is people, the movement of people.

L2 – 4 marks

There is some evaluation at the start and the student then clearly addresses the idea of change in demographics with clear evidence from the figures. It is only just L2 as there is only some tentative reference to the usefulness of the figures in showing the extent of change.

Student response 2

Firstly figure 5a is a painting whereas figure 5b is a photo. This means that only part of the painting could be made up to suit what the artist wants the high level bridge to be perceived as whereas figure 5b is a photograph which is generally more useful as this is the reality of what the place looks like and therefore the real culture of a place can be shown and also the extent of how cultured the place actually is figure 5a and 5b together are overall quite useful as they were taken or painted at different times, 80 years apart and this makes it easier to see how the population and culture of the area has changed. For example, in figure 5a there are lots of buildings and housing behind the bridge indicating it was a highly populated area in 1935 but in the photograph there are far less buildings, so perhaps showing a decline in the population of that particular area. So overall, the figures together are much more useful in showing the nature and extent of the change. However, the painting alone could misrepresent the place and is therefore not very useful.

6 marks

Level 2 – clear awareness of the nature of change with implicit idea of extent. Clear evaluation of the usefulness of both figures and explicit attempt to evaluate. Thorough understanding that together they give a better picture of change.

Student response 3

Figure 5a shows trees on the hillside however 5b shows none of the houses but instead a huge factory – this could suggest the area is much more industrialised and not so residential. However there are limitations as demographic refers to people and statistics as well and this can't be assessed. In addition 5a is a painting which means there is more room for artistic interpretation and may not be exactly how it looked. They also don't show exactly the same areas and 5b can't be properly assessed as it's unsure whether the houses are hidden by woods. 5b also has more factors overall they are not very useful as don't show clear demographic or cultural examples.

3 marks

Level 1 – shows an awareness of the limitations of qualitative resources with some limited evidence in support. The response is much more limited in considering either economic or demographic change with any degree of accuracy.

Student response 4

Changes over time in the area include the removal of an entire housing estate and the emergence of industry and factories in the area. This shows a clear demographic change as the people have left their homes to give the room for this factory development. This is a large scale change as it appears that there has been the removal of an entire estate – a great population of people. Culturally, this could be due to people not fully comfortable living in the close proximity to a factory location so moving electively perhaps into city shows need for urban migration. Which as a comparison it is very useful to see the changed culture, the painting is not as useful as the photograph due to it being subjective as the artist could have distorted reality. The images also do not show the exactly same location or the same angle so some differences could have been missed. Overall, it is very useful because it shows the large scale demographic and cultural change of the area regardless of the limitations mentioned.

5 marks

Level 2 – This response is clearly clued into the question and the student has made clear attempts to answer it. It addresses both the nature of change and the extent. However it does drift into conjecture away from AO3 evidence. There is clear evaluation of usefulness showing awareness of the limitations of the figures.

Student response 5

The key change is that evident from the sources is the removal of all the houses on the hillside in the 80 year period between both figures. This change has completely altered the demographic with people moving away from the riverside, perhaps this is due to a cultural change with people commuting into industrial areas instead of living within. Figure 5a is useful in the fact that it shows the living conditions and the rough density of population however the bridge hides many details and it doesn't show the whole area of interest. Figure 5b is useful in the way that it is a photo, however it is unclear on the change of land use where the housing was in figure 5a. Overall, the sources are inhibited strongly by the lack of clarity, slightly different angles and the bridge obstructing the view. Therefore, are not particular useful for showing the nature and extent of demographical and cultural changes in that area.

Just level 2 – 4 marks

Clearly attempts to evaluate the usefulness of the sources with specific reference to the figures, eg bridge, different angles etc. It does consider the nature of the changes, though this is weaker.

Question 2.3

Question

Assess the usefulness of house price data such as that shown in **Figure 6** in helping to understand the nature of a local place, comparing it with other quantitative sources that you used in studying place.

[6 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 4 marks

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the quantitative data used to investigate the characteristics of local place.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to this novel situation. Analyses and evaluates the usefulness of quantitative data source in understanding the nature of a local place, comparing this to other quantitative sources.

Mark scheme:

Level 2 (4–6 marks)

AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change.

AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.

Level 1 (1–3 marks)

AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change.

AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.

Notes for answers:

The question requires awareness of the range of quantitative sources used in the study of local place and application of this knowledge and understanding in evaluating the usefulness of the quantitative data relating to house prices.

AO1

- Knowledge of the geography of the local place studied, its economic and social setting, and the general changes in demography and economic activity over time.
- Knowledge of various sources of quantitative data used in the study of local places. This includes census data, employment data, school catchment areas, council tax banding data.
- Understanding of the purpose of specific quantitative data sources. The census for instance

provides large scale, quantitative data, used by national and local agencies to help understand and plan for population growth and other demographic changes. Employment data indicates the features of the employed workforce, employment structures and the numbers/proportions of jobs in different sectors.

- Knowledge and understanding of changes over time as evidenced in quantitative data sources, for instance trends in population size and structure, school population statistics and overall employment vacancies/types.

AO2

- Evaluation of the usefulness of the data on house prices, indicating overall changes in the value of the whole place, spatial variations within the place, and the general economic status of the place.
- Analysis of changes in house prices shown in Figure 6, which can be linked to economic trends such as the recessions of the 1990s and 2008 onwards, which in turn relate to other evidence of economic change.
- Analysis of the overall increase in prices, and increasing disparity in price between different house types depicted in Figure 6 help to highlight social divisions in the place studied, and lack of affordability to lower income groups. Rapid price increase particularly during certain periods such as the late 1980s and 1990s might be linked to growing prosperity at a local level.
- The house price survey may be usefully placed in a broader context using websites such as Zoopla and Rightmove, and other comparative data sources, including local newspaper advertisements.
- Evaluation of the way that the data might be useful in providing evidence for making deductions about either the demographic and cultural conditions or the economic conditions in the place. Given that the data covers a 30-year period it is particularly useful for evidence of change. The changes can be compared with national and regional statistics, which may reflect relative economic and/or demographic trends
- This value of this source should be compared with the usefulness of other sources used in the study of the chosen local place, such as census data, employment data, school catchment areas and council tax banding data and how these have changed over time.
- Analysis of small sample data sets such as house price information may be of limited value compared with the comprehensive statistics obtained from the national census, which give a fuller picture of the place studied. The ten yearly census provides counts of the numbers of people, families or households resident in specific geographical areas drawn from themes of population, people and places, families, ethnicity and religion, health, work, and housing.
- Overall evaluation - no data source is enough to provide a full and detailed picture of the place on its own. House price data primarily shows evidence of economic change, although other aspects might be inferred. There is a need to use different data sets to provide insight into different elements of the place eg social, environmental, demographic characteristics.

Student responses

Student response 1

The house price data in Figure 6 can be used to compare the amount of money that is invested in a particular over a period of time, this can inform of the wealth and character of the typical residents. Differing quantitative data would be a clone town survey which can be conducted around 50 shops in a high street and can indicate the presence of multi-nationals. Moreover census data such as ethnicity statistics can be used to evaluate diversity, for instance in Winchester it is 81% white British. Overall evaluation data combined with house prices gives the deepest understanding as neither explain the whole nature but together give great insight into the nature, this is because wealth (house prices) doesn't show the work ethic/motivation of the people whereas evaluative data does. In conclusion, house price data is fairly useful but is limited by global external factors such as global recession.

Level 2 – 4 marks

Does begin to assess and show an awareness of the usefulness of figure 6. AO1 is rather basic and lacks clear knowledge.

Student response 2

House price data is very valuable data when looking at the economic nature of a local place because it shows the change one time economically so can show dips in the local economy for people late in 2011 when the price has gone down from 2006. House price data can also be useful in other contexts like for estate agents and housing companies such as Rightmove. Other quantitative techniques include ethnicity percentages which tells you more about the demographic of the place rather than purely economic, pointing more towards the nature as it can help you show how multicultural the area is. Other methods used include crime rates which give a large sound aspect towards the nature of a place. These methods are more useful than the house price data as it gives a clearer indication of the nature as a broader term rather than purely economically. Whilst house price data can be useful, no single method can be used to give the nature of a place as that takes so many aspects like the economic demographic and more.

Level 2 – 6 marks

Really good clear response/ Makes clear connections with the data, seeking to exemplify using the data and own knowledge. Clear assessment of the usefulness of house price data and compares this to other data sources.

Student response 3

House prices such as that in figure 6 helps to show how the nature of the place is developing as the house prices are rising from 1986 to 2016. It also helps people to understand how developed or wealthy a place is depending on what people can afford to spend on a house. For example, in 1996 the house prices were half of what they were in 2011 which shows that people who originally lived in Winchester may have moved out of the area or only people with more money could afford to buy a property. However, some other quantitative sources such as ethnicity or diversity of the population can be more useful to portray the nature of a place for example Winchester has 81% of its population being British white in ethnicity showing little diversity. Also in 2006 77% of students who went to schools in Winchester achieved A–C grade GCSE's meaning Winchester is a good place for educational purposes.

Top Level 1 – 3 marks

Whilst there is some clear AO1 knowledge and understanding of quantitative data sources there is only weak AO2 application so with only 2 marks maximum for AO1, this answer remains in Level 1 as AO2 shows only basic analysis with very limited connections being made. There is only some very tentative assessment.

Student response 4

The data shown in the table is seen to be rising over a 30 year period. House prices such as that in figure 6 helps to show how the nature of the place is developing as the house prices are rising from 1986 to 2016. It also helps people to understand how developed or wealthy a place is depending on what people can afford to spend on a house. For example, in 1996 the house prices were half of what they were in 2011 which shows that people who originally lived in Winchester may have moved out of the area or only people with more money could afford to buy a property. However, some other quantitative sources such as ethnicity or diversity of the population can be more useful to portray the nature of a place for example Winchester has 81% of its population being British white in ethnicity showing little diversity. Also in 2006 77% of students who went to schools in Winchester achieved A–C grade GCSE's meaning Winchester is a good place for educational purposes.

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Student response 5

The data shown in the table has seen to be rising over 30 year period. The different categories of houses have all seen to fluctuate and double over the last 30 years. These fluctuations show that the area may have been in a time of economic trouble and therefore meant that the houses cost less. The overall cost of the houses over the period means that the area is of a high standard of living and has developed over the last 30 years. This development has been shown by the example of a 1 bed roomed flat going from £27,000 to £114,000.

1 mark

Very basic response which is just Level 1. Usefulness is implied through the idea that the rise in prices suggests a high standard of living. It lacks accuracy in terms of application and shows very little in the way of AO1 knowledge and understanding. There is no attempt to assess the usefulness.

Student response 6

House price data is useful as it can indicate the wealth/development of a place, how desirable it is to live there by seeing the difference between a 1 bed flat in 2001 was £86,000 and is now £114,000 shows an increase in price and therefore an improving place. It is not as useful as things like education for example. Winchester got 27,000/32,000 on the education deprivation index, indicating a very well educated city, therefore residents will most likely have good jobs, good pay and nice houses. It is however more useful than something like ethnicity something not too relevant to the nature of a place.

Level 1 – 2 marks

Not focused on an assessment of the usefulness. Evaluation is rather weak and implied. Does show awareness of other sources with tentative reference to how these can be used.

Question 2.4

Question

‘Conflict often arises when people who live in a place try to resist changes that appear to have been forced upon them by organisations, groups and individuals from outside that place.’

To what extent does this statement apply to one or more places that you have studied?

[20 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 10 marks, AO2 = 10 marks

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the external factors which cause/impose change in a place. These should be clearly categorised.

AO2 – Applies this knowledge and understanding to evaluate how people in communities respond to change. Evaluation should consider a range of reactions to change.

Level 4 (16-20 marks)

- Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. (AO2)
- Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout (AO2).
- Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout (AO1).
- Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout (AO1).
- Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate (AO1).

Level 3 (11-15 marks)

- Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question (AO2).
- Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding (AO2).
- Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments (AO1).
- Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes (AO1).
- Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate (AO1).

Level 2 (6-10 marks)

- Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question (AO2).
- Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding (AO2).
- Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant (AO1).
- Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change (AO1).
- Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies (AO1).

Level 1 (1-5 marks)

- Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question (AO2).
- Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence (AO2).
- Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts (AO2).
- Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments (AO1).
- Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes (AO1).
- Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies. (AO1).

Notes for answers:

The question links different parts of the theme of Changing places, specifically the impacts of external forces on people and place, the local place study and contrasting place study. Responses can be based on any conflict that has been caused by external pressures or decision makers. The context should be one or more of the specific places studied.

AO1

- Knowledge and understanding of the characteristics of the place or places chosen. The impact of relationships and connections on people and place. How past and present connections shape places, and how external agencies shape actions and behaviour.
- Identification of different groups of people who have an interest in how places are managed and who wish to change the place(s). These include local residents, environmental authorities, developers, corporate groups of companies, architects, planners, local councils, national governments, European Union, and tourist boards.
- Awareness of the nature of cultural and/or economic changes that may be forced on the place or places chosen.
- Cultural characteristics can include aspects of geography such as the balance between rural and urban lifestyles, changing levels of educational attainment amongst the population as a whole, changes in the use of various media, increased mobility of the population for work and leisure pursuits, changing patterns of sport and exercise and changing patterns of involvement in arts, cultural pursuits, and community activities.
- Economic characteristics can include aspects of geography such as levels of employment and unemployment, changes in economic class, the balance between primary, secondary, tertiary employment, changes in disposable income, income differentials within the community, availability of consumer goods, access to services for the different economic groups within the community (including health, education, transport), and economic provision for the old and infirm.

- The nature of conflict at a local level and the types of issues that may result in conflict. Specific details of the causes, events and timescale involved.
- Examples of issues leading to conflict include the closure of local hospital, building of new incinerator or landfill site, new road development in environmentally sensitive area, building of housing estate on greenfield site, construction of solar farm or wind turbines, closure of community facilities, libraries, schools.
- For instance, the building of a housing estate on greenfield land. Planning application prepared by property company for homes, road access and other infrastructure. Proposed development outside of the housing development boundary. Public exhibition to which local residents invited to attend. Many concerns expressed by residents, local authority representatives, environmental groups. Several public meetings, followed by Parish council rejection. Petitions signed, presented to MP and city council, planning objections signed. Inquiry at which local representatives gave evidence. Planning proposal rejected by Secretary of State.

AO2

- The extent to which the assertion can be supported ie the degree to which people who live in a place try to resist changes that appear to have been forced upon them.
- Analysis of the scale, scope and nature of the change being imposed. Motivation may be to improve the environmental quality of the area for local residents, to improve housing and service quality, to reduce crime rates, to increase social cohesion or may have purely economic motives.
- Evaluation of how different organisations, groups and individuals within the chosen place(s) react to change imposed externally on them. Each interest group may have a different view about what should be done to protect and manage areas. Resistance to change can take many forms, for instance social media protests, billboards, lobbying, political campaigns.
- Evaluation of how different groups of residents in the chosen place may have varying levels of political engagement and access to power, which will affect both their influence and their views in responding to external pressures.
- Different groups of people will have different needs depending on their social and economic characteristics, impinging their response to change. Local communities are likely to have different perceptions of the value of places and conflicting goals over change, especially in areas of cultural diversity.
- There may be conflict between the needs of the most deprived and planners/commercial organisations especially in terms of housing and service provision eg schemes involving public/private partnerships with the development industry.
- Some issues causing conflict will sometimes involve high levels of public consultation but not all local groups are likely to feel engaged in the process.
- Resistance to change in relation to a specific issue eg building of a housing estate on greenfield land. Analysis of events may show level of effectiveness of combined community response to proposals by external commercial agency. Conflict between different interest groups. Reaction by individuals, resident groups, environmental lobby, local political representatives, able to mount multi-faceted response.
- Overall evaluation of ways in which differences of opinion can cause conflict between interest groups and the various ways these might be resolved. There may be references to localism or affection for a particular place as well as nimbyism or opposition to unwanted development.

Student responses

Student response 1

Conflict is a disagreement between 2 parties. For example in Silver Hill conflict arose between the group Winchester deserves better (insiders) and the outsiders Henderson Plc. Henderson forced the changes of 287 new residential units, only 35% being affordable onto the estate of Silver Hill. This led to conflict as outsiders eg Henderson often do not understand the nature and historical, precious view eg the residents have over Winchester. This so caused a high extent of conflict resulting in protests down the streets of Winchester. The 7 story proposed high buildings were not viewed at all suitable by the residents. Therefore showing that a large extent of conflict arises due to insider and outsider classes, as outsiders often do not care to keep the local settlements unique as they are not associated directly with the place.

Secondly in Silver Hill conflict arose between the Winchester council and the group of local residents. These are both insiders to the place and so therefore disproves the statement that conflict arises from outsiders and insiders. This conflict was of a large extent due to the fact the council approved plans for 18,000 m^2 of office accommodation and nearly 100,000 square feet of residential space. The violent protests, marches and speeches broke out by the local residents to try and combat these plans. This conflict is proven to be of a vast extent due to the fact that the council then scrapped the plans in 2014, showing the influence the local residents had.

So overall this statement does apply as outsiders force change in the building types (high rise, 7 story) onto towns like Winchester where it does not fit in with the cultural heritage and feel about the site. So conflict partly arises between outsiders and residents for the previous reason, however strong conflict also arises between insiders. Local council force the place to take on regeneration, to develop more high tech and so to attract new business (the aim for Winchester council) and so creating conflict with the other insider group residents. Showing that some extent of conflict is also due to insiders having opposing visions to reimagine to keep the cultural heritage the same.

Examiner commentary

Overall a clear evaluative essay. It shows clear knowledge and understanding throughout with an explicit attempt to answer the question. The focus is on outsiders versus insiders and detail in terms of different groups is less apparent. There is a clear structure with consideration of 'the extent' throughout. A detailed and thoughtful conclusion lifts the essay to top of level 3. 15/20

Student response 2

Conflict arises when two parties have a disagreement, in this case when residents are forced into change by organisations, groups and individuals. These agents of change could be city councils, cooperations or prominent individuals. In the Silver Hill case, organisation such as Henderson PLC have proposed redevelopment plans which local residents are not happy with. This is due to gentrification which is when a poorer area is redeveloped into an affordable, move upmarket area. In the plans prosed there would be less than 30% affordable housing. This created a conflict between the two parties and residents protested. Organisations have also provoked conflict in the Mission District of San Francisco. Nick Podell Co. want to redevelop an area of housing but in the process plan to clear an area of 69,000² ft at 2050 Bryant Street. The plan is to build 276 housing units, 167 being affordable. This means that current residents can no longer afford to live there and only rich people will move in which is reducing the local culture, so residents are protesting against it so organisations can often create conflict. Groups can also create conflict by forcing changes upon an area. In Silver Hill the city council have changed redevelopment plans which local people are unhappy with. A protest group called 'Winchester deserves better' protested to keep Winchesters history and character. In the mission, the tech worker groups were moving in which was changing the culture of the area from latino to white and the high rent prices meant that more local residents were being evicted. This creates a conflict between the locals and the authoritative groups forcing change.

Individuals can also create conflict. In Silver Hill the head of Winchester City council amended plans without public consultation which created tension as the public disagreed and felt that they were being forced into change. In the mission, the Mayor, Ed Lee gave tax breaks to new technology companies so they would move to San Francisco. This threatened all the local workers and residents as they were on much lower salaries so could no longer afford the area they had lived in all their lives.

In conclusion, the statement is true for most areas as when one group, organisation or individual forces change upon a community, there are likely to be disagreements which then creates conflict as there are protests against any new plans which threaten local residents, whether that be a relatively wealthy area or poor area.

Examiner commentary

The question is answered in a superficial manner. The reason for conflict is often vague and lacks development. It does seek to categorise the agents of change and some links are made between those agents of change and conflict with local residents. Some clarity in terms of place knowledge. It doesn't really consider the extent and thus evaluation is limited. 10/20

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