



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

June 2003

GCE

Geography B

Unit GGB3

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General Guidance

The Dynamics of Change

General Instructions to Examiners on marking.

It is important that every Examiner marks the scripts to the same standard as the rest of the panel. All Examiners must operate the Marking Scheme in a similar and consistent manner, and hence they must all participate in the application of that scheme at the Standardisation Meeting. In particular they should take careful note of all decisions taken or changes made at that meeting. Examiners are allocated to a Team Leader for the period of examining, and any difficulties that arise should be discussed with that person.

The Marking Scheme

The Marking Scheme consists of two sections for each question or sub-question - the Notes for Answers and the Mark Scheme itself.

Notes for Answers (NFA):

These indicate the possible content for the various sections of the question paper. In some cases (for example short answer questions) the NFA might indicate the only response that is acceptable, but in many cases they indicate either a range of suitable responses, or an exemplar of the type of response required. Therefore in most cases, the NFA do **not** provide model answers, and should be regarded as such. More NFA may be added at the standardisation meeting if it is felt by the Principal Examiner that details of appropriate ways of answering the question have been omitted.

The Mark Scheme

This is provided in italics and provides the instructions to Examiners as to how they are to assess the work of candidates. The number of marks allocated within the mark scheme to a question should correspond to the number of marks for that question on the question paper.

There are two ways in which the Mark Scheme operates:

- (a) It indicates how the marks to short answer questions are to be allocated - usually to a maximum of 4 marks.
- (b) It indicates how Examiners should move through the levels in a level response mark scheme - usually to all questions of 5 marks or more. Each level has a levels descriptor, with clear statements of the “triggers” to move candidates from one level to another. Each Level contains a range of marks as shown on the Mark Scheme.

A number of features have been used to distinguish between levels, for example:

- a number of characteristics, reasons, attitudes etc.
- the degree of specification, for example the use of specification case studies, or accurate detail
- responses to more than one command word, for example, describe and suggest reasons
- the degree of linkage between two aspects of the question
- the depth of understanding of a concept.

The Marking process.

A sample of the Examiner's marked scripts will be marked again by a Senior Examiner according to the procedures set out by the Board. Also the scripts may be re-examined at the Awards Meetings and the subsequent Grade Review. Therefore, it is most important that Examiners mark clearly according to the procedures set out below.

- All marking should be done in red.
- The right-hand margin should be used for marks only.
- The overall mark for a question must be ringed at the end of the answer.
- The total mark for the question must be transferred to the front of the script.
- The left hand margin is where an indication of the level achieved is written. Comments and codes (see below) may also be written on the left.
- Indications of the level achieved may also occur in the body of the answer if this is easier for the Examiner to apply (e.g. in the marking of diagrams).
- Ticks should be used for short answer responses and Level I responses only, with one tick representing one mark (to the maximum allowed in a Levels scheme).
- Levels II, III, and IV should be indicated with a Roman II, III or IV on the script, and this symbol should be used each time this Level is achieved. Examiners may wish to bracket an area of text where this level of response has been achieved.
- Once a candidate has reached Level II, additional Level I credit should be indicated using a + symbol. If these points are of sufficient quality **one additional mark** can be awarded (assuming no further Level II points are made).
- Examiners may indicate strong Level II or III material by writing "Level II (or III) - good" in the left hand margin of the script. The Examiner should ensure that this is reflected in the **awarding of an appropriate number of marks** at the end of the answer.
- Level III is to be used only for questions of 9 marks or more, and Level IV is to be used only for questions of 25 marks in total.

Other Mechanics of marking

- Underline all errors and contradictions.
- Cross out irrelevant sections using a line from top-left to bottom right. (However be careful to check that there is no valid material, however brief, in the mass of irrelevance.)
- Indicate repeated material with "rep".
- Other useful marking codes can be used, for example, "va" for vague, "NQ" or "Not Qu." For failure to answer the question, "Irrel" for irrelevant material, and "SIF" for self-penalising material.
- Put a wavy line in the left-hand margin to indicate weak dubious material.
- If the rubric is contravened, mark all answers but count only the best mark towards the candidate's total mark for the script. Put the mark for the question on the front of the script in the usual way, but also write "RAM Rubric" on the front of the script.
- Large areas of text must not be left blank - use the wavy line or write "seen" alongside the text. All pages must have indication that they have been read, especially supplementary sheets.

Unless indicated otherwise always mark text before marking maps and diagrams - do not give double credit for the same point made in the text and a diagram.

Quality of Language Descriptors

The following descriptors concerning the quality of language must be applied to **all** questions in which candidates are required to produce extended writing. To attain full marks available at a level of response, the appropriate Quality of Language descriptor must be achieved. Use the same quality of language levels as are used in the geographical element of the mark scheme under consideration.

Three-level descriptors

- Level I**
- Style of writing is suitable for only simple subject matter.
 - Expression of only simple ideas, using a limited range of specialist terms.
 - Reasonable accuracy in the use of English.
- Level II**
- Manner of dealing with subject matter is acceptable, but could be improved.
 - Reasonable clarity and fluency of expression of ideas, using a good range of specialist terms, when appropriate.
 - Considerable accuracy in the use of English.
- Level III**
- Style of writing is appropriate to subject matter.
 - Organises relevant information and ideas clearly and coherently, using a wide range of specialist vocabulary, when appropriate.
 - Accurate in the use of English.

Two-level descriptors

- Level I**
- Manner of dealing with subject matter is acceptable, but could be improved.
 - Reasonable clarity and fluency of expression of ideas, using a good range of specialist terms, when appropriate.
 - Considerable accuracy in the use of English.
- Level II**
- Style of writing is appropriate to subject matter.
 - Organises relevant information and ideas clearly and coherently, using a wide range of specialist vocabulary, when appropriate.
 - Accurate in the use of English.

Question 1: Urban

(a) (i) Annotations could include:

- creation of huge areas of car parking
- landscaping of the area around development
- other leisure-based activities attracted to the same locale
- provision of purpose built transport termini
- newly built motorway access routes
- creation of recycling depots
- loss of large areas of farmland
- range of retail activities
- facilities for disabled
- undercover

1 mark per valid annotation (Give additional credit for specific examples). **7 marks**

(ii) Attitudes could be based on the following considerations:

Greater opportunities to shop without the need to travel into city centre (favourable); greater employment opportunities for local people, especially students at weekends (favourable).

Resultant increase in traffic in the area, with consequent pollution/noise (unfavourable); local streets may also become congested with on street parking (unfavourable); all night shopping will mean continual movement in the area, especially delivery lorries (unfavourable).

Level 1 *only one attitude stated; or listing of simple statements with no real attitudinal development.*

0-3 marks

Level 2 *more than one attitude stated, which are different and clearly attributed.*

**4-6 marks
(6 marks)**(b) Suburbanisation

is the outward growth of urban development to engulf surrounding villages and rural areas. It has been enabled by the growth of public and private transport systems, by which the inhabitants of the new areas were able to commute to the main town/city. The transport systems which have enabled the railways, trams, bus and private car.

Counterurbanisation

is the process of depopulation from major urban areas to smaller urban centres, largely due to dissatisfaction with urban living in such large centres. The rise of new communication technologies, especially in electronic systems, may have encouraged this movement.

Three marks per term

6 marks

- (c) (i) Areas with less than 70,000 new homes:
- northern parts of England – Cumbria, Northumberland
 - several counties down the western side of the country – Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Cornwall
 - cluster along south coast – Sussex @ 2, Isle of Wight.
 - General comment re peripheral
- 1 mark per valid point* **4 marks**
- (ii) Success of policy: large number of new homes in London, Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire. Limited growth of new homes in East Anglia, etc. Failure of policy: house building in Kent, Hampshire, Essex and Devon
- 1 mark per valid point.*
Credit “to what extent” commentary if appropriate. **5 marks**
- (d) (i) This question is clearly aimed at push/pull factors which are well documented in texts. We should guard against double crediting direct opposites – e.g. lack of employment in rural areas, prospect of jobs in urban areas. We should be prepared to reward references to specific cities if provided by candidates.
- Also credit demographic aspects, e.g. youthful population, high birth rates.
- Level 1** *simple listing of statements of push/pull factors with little attempt to elaborate.* **0-3 marks**
- Level 2** *more detailed statements of factors influencing population migration to cities in LEDCs. References to specific movements to specific cities access this level. Statements must demonstrate thorough knowledge of concepts.* **4-8 marks
(8 marks)**
- (ii) Attitudes could be based on the following considerations:
- Reduction in pop. density of rural areas (favourable); prospect of money being sent home from city (favourable); potential increase in market for agricultural produce (favourable). Resultant social imbalance in rural communities (unfavourable); lack of manpower to maintain land (unfavourable); loss of entrepreneurial skills to city (unfavourable).
- Credit other attitudes related to proximity – negative and positive.
In general, look for some degree of sensible empathy,
- Level 1** *only one attitude stated; or listing of simple statements with no real attitudinal development.* **0-3 marks**
- Level 2** *more than one attitude stated, which are different and clearly attributed.* **4-6 marks
(6 marks)**

(e) Housing Associations

are non-profit making organisations set up to provide rented accommodation. Initially they were the third type of housing provider after the private sector and local authorities, but during the last 20 years their influence has increased. They use a system whereby private capital is borrowed either to build new houses, or to buy existing housing stock (e.g. former council housing, NCB housing or even ex-military (air force base) housing), and they seek to make returns on their investments, for further reinvestment. As they also receive government subsidy, they are able to provide housing for many people at lower rents.

They are also part of the strategy to encourage greater home ownership – people are offered housing where they are paying both a rent, but also in the longer term may opt to buy the property. Some housing associations in inner city areas are using this system of shared ownership to initiate the process of home ownership in areas where this is not the norm. In some cases, housing associations may offer rental packages on furniture and other household items.

Gentrification

This is a process of housing improvement associated with a change in the neighbourhood composition when lower income groups are displaced by more affluent people, usually in professional or managerial occupations. It is a process by which the regeneration of inner cities is carried out by individuals or groups of individuals, and not by supported bodies. Gentrification involves the rehabilitation of old houses and street on an individual basis, but is openly encouraged by other groups such as estate agents, building societies and the local council.

One of the clear positive outcomes is that the social mix of the area is changed in the direction of greater affluence. The purchasing power of the residents is greater which leads to rise in general level of prosperity in the area. The area becomes dominated by “yuppies”, with a subsequent increase in the number of bars, restaurants and other higher status services. The very nature of the refurbishment that takes place in each house leads to the creation of employment, such as design, building work, furnishings and decoration, in the area. There are, however, clear disadvantages of gentrification. Local people on low incomes find it increasingly difficult to purchase houses, as the price of refurbished property rises markedly. Indeed, the size of the privately rented sector diminishes as more properties are sold off. Friction and conflict occurs between the “newcomers” and the original residents. Gentrification is taking place in the central parts of a wide number of towns and cities in the United Kingdom. Examples include Notting Hill and Islington in London, around the Brindley Place area in Birmingham, and the Castlefield area of Manchester. Similar upmarket converted dwellings can now be found in the central parts of most towns.

- Level 1** *generalised statements of the role of gentrification / H.A.s with no specific references to named examples. Links to regeneration projects are restricted. Evaluation comments are simplistic.* **0-3 marks**
- Level 2** *specific statements about the role of gentrification/H.A.s access this level. Clear references to regeneration projects are clear. Precise evaluative comments are provided.* **4-8 marks
(8 marks)**

Question 2: Historical

(a) (i) Generalised reasons for the protection of landscapes:

- to preserve historical legacy
- to preserve rare species and habitats
- to conserve landscapes that are scenically attractive
- to act as a source of tourist income, to act as a source of employment
- to act as educational stimulus.

Each of these may be developed by the candidate with reference to the specific areas he/she has studied.

Level 1 *generalised statements of reasons that could apply to any city/heritage site/NP or AONB.* **0-3 marks**

Level 2 *reference to specific case study material accesses this level. Answers are clearly located and applicable to the places identified.* **4-8 marks (8 marks)**

(ii) There are similarities and differences in the changes in visitor numbers.

Similarities – increase in the late 1980s, gradual falling away in mid to late 90s.

Differences – major Beamish peak in 1990, minor peaks in 1993 and 1996; Ironbridge minor peaks in 1995 and 1997.

1 mark for each valid comparative point. **(5 marks)**

(iii) As the above there are similarities and differences in the changes of origin of visitors.

Similarities – both have minority of visitors from the local region, with consequent increase in proportion from rest of UK.

Differences – Beamish has continual fall of locals, whereas Ironbridge has increased in 1999; Beamish has less variability of overseas visitors.

1 mark for each valid comparative point **(5 marks)**

(b) (i) Characteristic features of the open-field landscapes:

- 2/3 field system
- strip cultivation – 22 @ 220 yards
- central village, with manor house
- church, rectory and glebe land
- common pastures, meadows and grazing rights
- surrounding areas of woodland – swine pastures, coppicing / pollarding
- outlying squatters / woodman cottages
- winding lanes from village

Level 1 *two of the above features identified and described* **0-3 marks**

Level 2 *more than two features identified and described* **4-8 marks
(8 marks)**

(ii) A rural landscape that had undergone enclosure would have:

- a patchwork of small fields separated by hedgerows or walls
- trees planted within the hedgerows and walls to act as boundary markers
- isolated farmsteads built within the boundaries of the farm
- more incidence of straight roads, some direct to new farms, others cutting between farms
- wide grass verges alongside roads, with right-angled bends
- residual areas of woodland – coppices and fox coverts, pollarded trees lining main roads

Level 1 *a recognisable sketch with one of the above features identified.* **0-2 marks**

Level 2 *more than one annotated feature as given above. Credit high quality annotations.* **3-5 marks
(5 marks)**

- (c) Classic Georgian/Regency features of buildings:
- rectangular plan, with a symmetrical façade
 - sash windows with thin glazing bars
 - smaller windows on upper floors – servants quarters
 - crenellated pattern around edge of building and lower floor windows – use of stone rather than thick brick
 - ornate portico above front door, with columns at side of door
 - ring window at top of building
 - parapeted edge to roof
 - use of decorative wrought iron outside windows, and at entrances to buildings
 - steps down to basements of buildings
 - in terms of Bath (or any other example), candidates may also refer to crescents of three storey town houses, carved friezes above buildings, terraces of houses such as Great Poulteney Street, garden squares and parks.
- Level 1** *two features identified and described in some detail. No reference to specific buildings or areas of named examples.* **0-3 marks**
- Level 2** *more than two features identified and described. Use of specific case study material also accesses this level.* **4-8 marks (8 marks)**
- (d) (i) By-law housing
Housing approved and regulated by Local Authorities in the 19th century to provide homes for the increased numbers of people moving to industrial towns. Initially, houses had been built back-to-back, but following medical concerns these were made illegal. High density terraced houses were constructed in a linear street pattern. Often farmland was sold off piecemeal (field by field) to developers creating clusters of similar style houses.
3 marks for the term (credit detail of regulation). **0-3 marks**
- (ii) Problems will have included:
- smoke from factories and mills causing respiratory complaints
 - lack of sewage disposal – cess pits etc. causing sanitation related disease - cholera
 - damp in buildings if air could not circulate easily – feature of back-to-back housing – and also courtyard designated housing
 - transmittable diseases of various kinds due to high densities of population
 - lack of clean water provision – for drinking and washing
- Level 1** *generalised list of problems not clearly attributed to the living conditions that existed at the time* **0-3 marks**
- Level 2** *more detailed statements giving detail of, say, specific diseases, complaints, issues. The problems are clearly linked to living conditions. Problems of specific urban areas, e.g. cholera outbreaks in Sheffield, access this level.* **4-8 marks (8 marks)**