

Surname					Other Names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
Candidate Signature									

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
Specimen Paper



GEOGRAPHY
Unit 4B Geographical Issue Evaluation

GEOG4B

For this paper you must have:

- The Advance Information booklet (previously despatched)
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. You will be marked on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate. The legibility of your handwriting and accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be considered.

Advice

Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams to illustrate answers and where reference is made to your personal investigative work. You are advised to allocate your time carefully.

For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1		5	
2			
3			
4			
Total (Column 1)		→	
Total (Column 2)		→	
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Answer **all** questions.

1 Study **Figure 1** which is the Bolton ward map showing some information drawn from **Item 6** of the Information Booklet.

Figure 1

The Boundary Committee for England

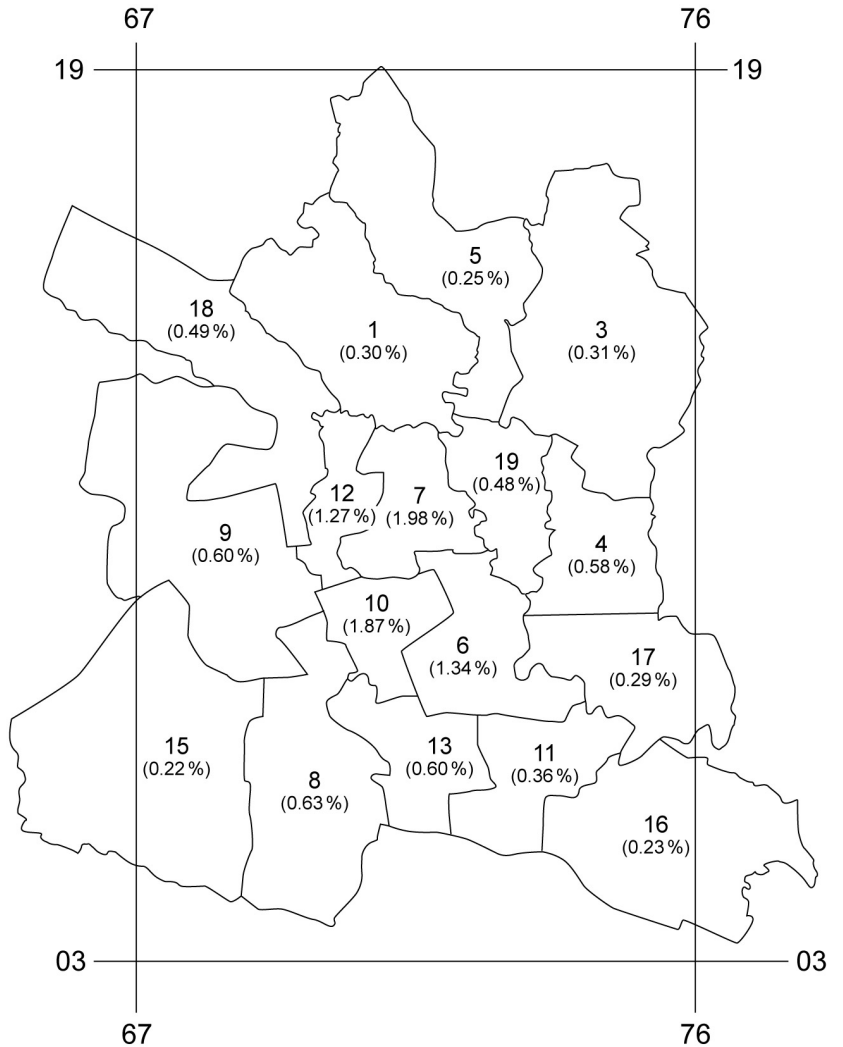
KEY
EXISTING WARD BOUNDARY ———

Key to Wards

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 Astley Bridge | 11 Farnworth |
| 2 Blackrod* | 12 Halliwell |
| 3 Bradshaw | 13 Harper Green |
| 4 Broughton | 14 Horwich* |
| 5 Bromley Cross | 15 Hulton Park |
| 6 Burnden | 16 Kearsley |
| 7 Central | 17 Little Lever |
| 8 Daubhill | 18 Smithills |
| 9 Deane-cum-Heaton | 19 Tonge |
| 10 Derby | 20 Westhoughton* |

Percentages displayed show percentage of Black or Black British persons.

* In order to simplify the task, data for these three wards have not been supplied in item 7, and they have been left off the map.



© Crown Copyright 2003

(a) Use **Figure 1** to state a hypothesis based on the correlation between closeness to the city centre and percentage of population in black or black-British ethnic groups.

.....

.....

(2 marks)

- (b) Use the data from the table to calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient between closeness to the city centre and percentage of population in black or black-British ethnic groups.

Use the formula $r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{(n^3 - n)}$

Ward	Rank of closeness to city centre	Ethnic group – black or black-British persons (%)	Rank of ethnic group – black or black-British persons	d ($r^1 - r^2$)	d^2
Central	1	1.98	1	0	0
Halliwell	2	1.27	4	-2	4
Tonge	3	0.48	10	-7	49
Derby	4	1.87	2	2	4
Burnden	5	1.34	3	2	4
Astley Bridge	6	0.30			
Brightmet	7	0.58	8	-1	1
Deane-cum-Heaton	8	0.60	6.5	2.5	6.25
Smithills	9	0.49	9	0	0
Bradshaw	10	0.31	12	-2	4
Bromley Cross	11	0.25			
Harper Green	12	0.60	6.5	5.5	30.25
Little Lever	13	0.29			
Daubhill	14.5	0.63	5	9.5	90.25
Farnworth	14.5	0.36	11	3.5	12.25
Hulton Park	16	0.22			
Kearsley	17	0.23			

$$\sum d^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Show your working here:

Write your answer here: $r_s = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(6 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

- (c) Study **Figure 2**, critical values of r_s for Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.

For the relationship to be significant, the value of r_s for any given value of N must be equal or *larger* than that shown, where N is the number of pairs of variables.

Figure 2

Levels of significance		
N	.05	.01
12	.506	.712
14	.456	.645
16	.425	.601
18	.399	.564

- (i) Interpret the significance of your calculated value using **Figure 2**.

.....

.....

(2 marks)

(ii) With reference to your hypothesis, what conclusions can be drawn from this result?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

4 You have been asked to carry out a fieldwork survey into housing conditions in Bolton. You have an afternoon to survey housing conditions in Bradshaw ward and Derby ward.

With reference to your own fieldwork experience, outline **one** technique that you would use to collect data on housing conditions. Explain how you would ensure that your data was as accurate as possible.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(9 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

5 Suggest which of the following would have been the most suitable strategy for the resettlement of people on the Gateway Protection Programme:

- to settle all the people in Bradshaw ward
- to settle them all in Derby ward
- to spread them throughout Bolton.

Justify your suggestion.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

Turn over ►

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Copyright © 2009 AQA and its licensors. All rights agreed.

GEOGRAPHY
Unit 4B Geographical Issue Evaluation
Advance Information Booklet

GEOG4B/PM

You will need no other materials.

Instructions

- This Advance Information Booklet will be issued in advance of the examination for Unit 4B. You should make yourself familiar with the information in the booklet.
- This material must be kept **unmarked** for use in the forthcoming examination.
- In order to demonstrate your synoptic ability and your issue evaluation skills, you should refer to a range of information, ideas and examples from other modules you have studied to show your understanding of the connections between different aspects of your course and the topic featured in this booklet.

STUDY ALL THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

The information in this booklet comprises the following:

- Item 1 Press release from Refugee Action
 Bolton offers a safe haven to vulnerable refugees - 1 November 2004**
- Item 2 Notes of a telephone interview with the Bolton Gateway Protection Programme
 Manager - 26 August 2005**
- Item 3 Extract from a telephone interview with an employer working with the Bolton
 Gateway Protection Programme**
- Item 4 Understanding resettlement to the UK – Extracts from Refugee Council booklet**
- Item 5 Census comparisons between Bolton, the North West, and England and Wales**
- Item 6 Census data for selected wards in Bolton (April 2001)**
- Item 7 Bolton ward map**
- Item 8 Two Ordnance Survey map extracts of parts of Bolton**
- Item 9 Planning a fieldwork exercise in parts of Bolton**

**Item 1 Press release from Refugee Action
Bolton offers a safe haven to vulnerable refugees - 1 November 2004**

Refugees who have fled war and persecution are being offered protection in Bolton as part of a United Nations international resettlement programme. 34 men, women and children from Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo are to start a new life in Bolton today, November 1, after living in refugee camps for years. Bolton Council has agreed to become the second local authority to participate in the Gateway Resettlement Programme, which was piloted in Sheffield in March. The UK has agreed to accept 500 refugees in the first year, of which 83 will arrive in Bolton between now and December.

They will be assisted with a small team of resettlement workers from Refugee Action, an independent, national charity working to enable refugees to build new lives in the UK. Refugee Action staff will provide advice and support for the refugees during their first year in Bolton. They will assist the families with everything from learning about their new community to accessing education, training and employment.

The refugees have been selected by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) because they are especially vulnerable and qualify for protection under the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees, to which the UK is a signatory. The Home Office has confirmed their refugee status and is paying the full resettlement costs for the next 12 months.

Bolton Council leader Councillor Barbara Ronson said she was delighted that Bolton had taken the opportunity to be part of such an important humanitarian scheme: "Our town is well known for its friendly people, and I am sure that Bolton will offer these new members of our community a warm welcome and a chance to start a new life. Many of the refugees have been through unimaginable traumas. Many are young children who have barely known a normal childhood at all. This group of people are not asylum seekers; they have been specially pre-selected on the basis of need and have already been granted full refugee status by the Government. All of them are vulnerable and all of them need our help and understanding. This is a great opportunity to help give these people a second chance" she said.

The Liberian families have fled two major civil wars over the last 15 years, in which an estimated 200 000 people died and more than a million were forced into exile. They have been living in refugee camps in Sierra Leone for a long time, some in desperate circumstances.

The Congolese refugees have fled a five-year civil war in which three million people have lost their lives, either in the conflict or due to disease and malnutrition. They have been living in camps in neighbouring Uganda, where 17 000 refugees are housed.

The families have had English lessons and undergone health screenings. They have been allocated accommodation across Bolton provided by St. Vincent's Housing Association. Refugee Action will devise care plans for each individual, based on their aspirations and needs.

Item 2 Notes of a telephone interview with the Bolton Gateway Protection Programme Project Manager - 26 August 2005

The project here began in December 2004. The project was established to manage the resettled refugees in Bolton. Bolton agreed to re-house 83 refugees.

52 were Liberian refugees who had been living in camps in Sierra Leone.

2 were Sierra Leoneans.

29 were Congolese from camps in Uganda.

Many of the group were actually born in the camps and have never even visited the country from which their parents fled.

All are refugees from war and civil unrest and are classed as being some of the most vulnerable refugees in the world.

They were unable to return to their countries of origin, because they were threatened with death; and they were unable to settle in the host countries because of the poverty and lack of job opportunities there. So, UNHCR suggested them for resettlement in a third country.

The UK Home Office has agreed to take up to 500 such refugees per year. They are granted refugee status before they travel to the UK, which makes the process of resettlement much quicker than with asylum seekers.

Groups were accepted by several towns and cities in the UK.

Bolton received 20 family groups and 9 single people.

Most are young adults and their children.

8 are in the 16-17 age group.

11 are 18-24.

Several births, including a pair of twins, have occurred since the group's arrival in Bolton.

All have attended some form of education since their arrival, crèche, nursery, primary, secondary, college or university. Three are already at university. Several more are applying this year. The education authority in Bolton was keen to develop links with the Gateway Programme. There were places available in several of the local schools and colleges. It was to the schools' benefit to fill some of these places.

All the over 16 year olds have had some form of ESOL course (English for Speakers of Other Languages) either arranged through the Job Centre or through colleges.

Their spoken English is often quite good, but reading and writing are usually less good. This makes job seeking difficult. However, most of the group are desperate to find work to support themselves and their families. Many have qualifications and good work experience, obtained in their country of origin – but most of them have suffered from a serious break in employment whilst in refugee camps.

To date, two of the group have obtained jobs - one as a fork lift truck driver and one as an Advice and Information Worker in the Voluntary Sector. Others are seeking work in social work and social care, cleaning, retail, security. Several are seeking work in their former skill areas of animal husbandry, medicine or law.

Housing

Community cohesion issues are important. Most of the group live in areas with an established African community, in areas of mixed ethnic groups. All have tenancy agreements on the places where they live, and have to pay rent. Many are in houses that had already been used to house previous groups of refugees. The cost of housing is lower in Bolton than in many other authorities in the country.

Details of the areas in which the people live cannot be provided, for obvious reasons of client confidentiality.

They have many links with the community, especially through the Congolese Church, which meets every Sunday in the Victoria Hall (Methodist). They have also linked into networks of people from their countries in other parts of the UK. Bolton does not have a particularly large percentage of members of black ethnic groups but, in some wards there are significant concentrations of people of African origin. In the past Bolton has had good inter-ethnic relations – better than some other towns in the North West.

Item 3 Extract from a telephone interview with an employer working with the Bolton Gateway Protection Programme

Many of the refugees are very well educated. In fact, about 85% of them already have qualifications. Those refugees on the scheme are exceptionally motivated, and determined to put something of worth back into the communities here, which have welcomed them. The majority are professionals, for example: doctors, nurses, lawyers, accountants, engineers, who just need some positive support and encouragement to get their lives back on track.

Item 4 Understanding resettlement to the UK - Extracts from Refugee Council booklet



The Gateway Protection Programme is the official name for the UK's refugee resettlement programme. The UK government hopes to receive a quota of up to 500 refugees per year through the Programme. The first refugees on the Programme arrived in the UK in March 2004.

Understanding resettlement to the UK: A Guide to the Gateway Protection Programme is aimed at people working within the Programme and as an induction for those new to it. The guide also provides useful information for anyone wishing to gain a better understanding of the of the UK's approach to resettlement.

Defining resettlement

What is resettlement?

UNHCR promotes three durable solutions to the plight of refugees. These are:

- Voluntary repatriation
- Local integration
- Resettlement.

In the context of its global operations, UNHCR defines voluntary repatriation as the voluntary and safe return of refugees to their country of origin after the cause of their flight has been removed or has dissipated; local integration is the settlement of refugees in their first country of asylum, often in the area where they first seek refuge; and resettlement is the transfer of a refugee from their country of asylum to a third country that has previously agreed to admit them and grant them a formal status – normally permanent residency with the possibility of acquiring future citizenship.

Resettlement, however, is more complex than this simple definition suggests. It is a process that may be long and difficult, involving the integration of refugees into a new community and the start of a new life.

What is the purpose of resettlement?

Resettlement is recognised as serving a number of purposes, which include:

- Protecting refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health and other fundamental human rights are at immediate and continued risk in the country where they first sought asylum
- Providing a durable solution for those trapped in protracted refugee crises, especially where local integration and voluntary repatriation are not viable solutions
- Acting as a tangible demonstration of international solidarity and burden sharing with countries of first asylum who struggle to support large influxes of refugees from neighbouring countries

There are also benefits for the host country.

“While countries resettling refugees are motivated by humanitarian concerns, they also believe that refugee resettlement, along with their general migration programmes, enrich them as societies.” *Integration Handbook*

What are the experiences of refugees?

It is not possible to categorise refugee experiences simply, nor to distinguish between those of a refugee accepted onto a resettlement scheme and any other refugee. Like many refugees, those proposed for resettlement have particularly strong protection needs. They will have been exposed to a prolonged climate of violence and human rights violations. The UNHCR’s *Integration Handbook* lists the following events which refugees will have been subjected to or will have witnessed:

- Killings, assaults, rape, sometimes on a massive scale, including family members and friends
- Torture
- Disappearances
- Summary executions
- Restrictions on freedom of speech and movement
- Imprisonment
- Enforced separation from families and communities
- Destruction of their homes
- Forced displacement
- Enforced conscription.

Prior to and since their forced displacement, refugees may also have suffered severe economic and material hardship and deprivation. In refugee camps and in the general community, refugees may have lived a hand-to-mouth, disempowered existence with a high dependence on government or other agencies for basic necessities. A lack of access to education or employment also leads to extreme monotony and boredom. This experience can put many refugees’ lives on hold.

“Life in the refugee camp is something that you can really only experience in order to adequately describe it.”
Resettled refugee, Integration Handbook

What are the aims of resettlement for refugees?

Resettlement programmes aim to integrate resettled refugees into new communities. The *Integration Handbook* outlines nine goals for the integration of refugees in countries of resettlement:

1. To restore security and social and economic independence by meeting basic needs, facilitating communication and fostering the understanding of the receiving society
2. To promote the capacity of the refugees to rebuild a positive future in the receiving society
3. To promote family reunification and restore supportive relationships within families
4. To promote connections with volunteers and professionals able to provide support
5. To restore confidence in political systems and institutions and to reinforce the concept of human rights and the rule of law
6. To promote cultural and religious integrity and to restore attachments to, and promote participation in, community, social, cultural and economic systems by valuing diversity
7. To counter racism, discrimination and xenophobia and build welcoming and hospitable communities
8. To support the development of strong, cohesive refugee communities and credible refugee leadership
9. To foster conditions that support the integration potential of all resettled refugees taking into account the impact of age, gender, family status and past experience.

Providing support enhances the chances of refugees to gain independence and fully contribute to their new communities. However, ensuring the right support is available at the right time and at the right level poses a number of challenges in the planning and delivery of a resettlement programme.

Some of the practical challenges include gauging the views and preferences of refugees in the region of origin, managing expectations, placing refugees in suitable host communities, the availability of appropriate housing, language barriers, linking refugees into mainstream services quickly and effectively, and assisting with family re-union.

Other resettlement countries

There are currently 18 other countries with refugee resettlement programmes. Most of these are in North America and Europe, but a number of South American and African countries are also involved. The main settlement countries are:

Country	Quota (2001)	Year programme established
USA	80 000	1980
Canada	11 000	1978
Australia	10 000	Not known
Norway	1500	Not known
Sweden	1375	1950
New Zealand	750	1979
Finland	750	1979
Denmark	517	1989
Netherlands	500	1984

Background to the UK programme

History of resettlement in the UK

The UK has provided resettlement in response to emergency situations since the end of the Second World War, in particular:

- 210 000 Polish Second World War exiles and dependants, 1940-50
- 20 000 Hungarians fleeing Soviet occupation, 1957
- 42 000 Ugandan Asians expelled from Uganda, 1972-4
- 3000 Chilean refugees escaping a military coup, 1973-9
- 22 500 Vietnamese displaced persons, 1979-92
- Over 2500 Bosnians in the early 1990s
- Over 4000 Kosovans, most receiving temporary status, 1999.

The Gateway Protection Programme marks a change from the programmes established for these arrivals, in the Government's commitment to receive refugees for resettlement through a broader, structured programme on a regular and consistent basis.

Previous programmes have highlighted the need for community development assistance for both the refugees and the receiving communities, and for careful management of the placement of refugees, to ensure clusters are developed in appropriate communities and locations. As a result of its experience, the refugee sector has emphasised the good practice of enabling rapid access for refugees to existing networks and mainstream services to facilitate independence. Access to adequate educational support for refugees and refugee children has been shown to be of particular importance.

Item 5 Census comparisons between Bolton, the North West, and England and Wales

Ethnicity: percentage of resident population in each group, April 2001

Ethnic Group - Percentages	Bolton	the North West	England and Wales
White	89.02	94.44	91.31
British	87.20	92.17	87.49
Irish	0.86	1.15	1.23
Other White	0.95	1.11	2.59
Mixed	0.97	0.93	1.27
Asian or Asian British	9.06	3.42	4.37
Indian	6.08	1.07	1.99
Pakistani	2.49	1.74	1.37
Bangladeshi	0.10	0.39	0.54
Other Asian*	0.39	0.22	0.46
Black or Black British	0.62	0.62	2.19
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0.34	0.60	0.86

Average dwelling prices £s, 2002

	Bolton	the North West	England and Wales
Detached	156,760	168,376	208,435
Semi-detached	71,483	85,877	119,748
Terraced	41,246	51,663	103,351
Flat	79,444	90,176	138,762
All dwellings	73,498	88,382	138,370
Average rent per week of dwellings rented from local authority	37.82	44.4	

The information on this page was mainly collected for the 2001 national census. It is presented on the neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk website.

Much other useful information comparing socio-economic conditions in Bolton with those in the rest of the country is also available on the site. Data on indices of deprivation is particularly interesting in the context of this issue.

Item 6 Census data for selected wards in Bolton (April 2001)

Ward	2001 Population: All people Persons Count April 01	Ethnic Group - White; British Persons (%) April 01	Ethnic Group - Asian or Asian British Persons (%) April 01	Ethnic Group - Black or Black British Persons (%) April 01	Other	Total number of Black or Black British*
Astley Bridge	13,979	92.32	4.33	0.30	3.05	42
Badshaw	13,177	96.76	0.46	0.31	2.47	41
Brightmet	13,595	94.64	1.74	0.58	3.04	79
Bromley Cross	13,837	96.78	0.75	0.25	2.22	35
Burnden	12,969	70.34	23.56	1.34	4.76	174
Central	10,713	53.37	39.81	1.98	4.84	212
Daubhill	11,813	78.00	17.95	0.63	3.42	74
Deane-Cum-Heaton	16,987	88.91	6.82	0.60	3.67	102
Derby	13,152	44.53	48.97	1.87	4.63	246
Farnworth	12,993	92.33	4.82	0.36	2.49	47
Halliwell	12,026	73.13	20.90	1.27	4.7	153
Harper Green	13,768	88.88	7.34	0.60	3.18	83
Hulton Park	16,370	95.54	1.79	0.22	2.45	36
Kearsley	13,248	96.76	0.72	0.23	2.29	30
Little Lever	11,505	96.35	1.29	0.29	2.07	33
Smithills	10,881	92.03	3.77	0.49	3.71	53
Tonge	10,153	94.24	1.54	0.48	3.74	49

Ward	1. Higher managerial & professional occupations Persons Count April 01	2. Lower managerial & professional occupations Persons Count April 01	3. Intermediate occupations Persons Count April 01	4. Small employers and own account workers Persons Count April 01	5. Lower supervisory & technical occupations Persons Count April 01	6. Semi-routine occupations Persons Count April 01	7. Routine occupations Persons Count April 01	8. Never worked & long-term unemployed Persons Count April 01
Astley Bridge	788	2127	1103	753	700	1176	823	230
Bradshaw	828	2229	1073	720	624	1056	665	213
Breightmet	432	1350	907	532	835	1388	1283	478
Bromley Cross	1068	2478	1050	761	609	970	661	162
Burnden	402	1083	785	580	644	1206	1163	660
Central	169	490	479	342	415	1054	1105	1052
Daubhill	319	993	769	550	648	1302	1124	547
Deane-cum-Heaton	1509	2452	1069	857	581	1131	812	356
Derby	253	638	577	458	488	1169	1240	1220
Farnworth	274	967	748	467	732	1396	1366	585
Halliwell	327	1082	772	523	657	1294	1107	643
Harper-Green	427	1151	831	563	777	1523	1363	421
Hulton Park	1304	2761	1518	899	828	1167	843	187
Kearsley	476	1535	1039	520	923	1424	1210	246
Little Lever	453	1456	1021	529	840	1298	998	202
Smithills	640	1544	756	557	495	1014	655	220
Tonge	252	848	591	377	642	1200	1011	311

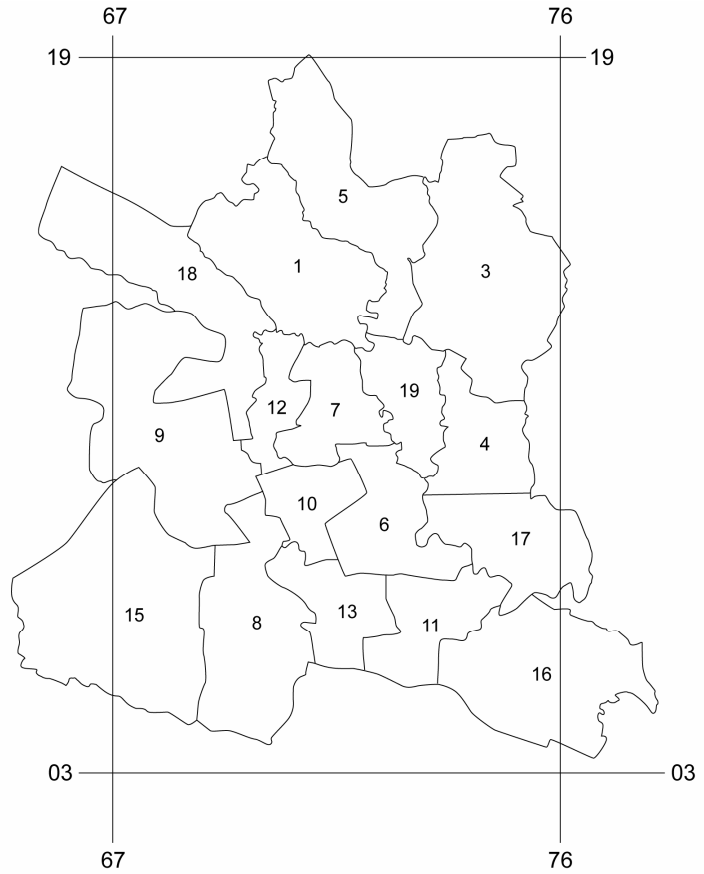
Item 7 Bolton ward map

The Boundary Committee for England

KEY
EXISTING WARD BOUNDARY ———

Key to Wards

1 Astley Bridge	11 Farnworth
2 Blackrod*	12 Halliwell
3 Bradshaw	13 Harper Green
4 Broughton	14 Horwich*
5 Bromley Cross	15 Hulton Park
6 Burnden	16 Kearsley
7 Central	17 Little Lever
8 Daubhill	18 Smithills
9 Deane-cum-Heaton	19 Tonge
10 Derby	20 Westhoughton*



* In order to simplify the task, data for these three wards has not been supplied in Item 5.

© Crown Copyright 2003

Item 8 Two Ordnance Survey map extracts of parts of Bolton

Figure 1

OS map extracts not reproduced here due to third party copyright constraints.

Landranger 105 1: 50 000

Bradshaw Ward

Eastings: 73 to 76

Northings: 10 to 13

Part of Bradshaw Ward, Bolton

Figure 2

Derby Ward

Eastings: 70 to 72

Northings: 7 to 9

Part of Derby Ward, Bolton

Item 9 Planning a fieldwork exercise in parts of Bolton

A group of students was carrying out a study of different housing environments in Bolton. They carried out a fieldwork survey in which they sampled the standard of housing conditions in Bradshaw and Derby wards. They selected sites for their data collection from the two areas shown in the map extracts in Item 8.

In the examination you will be expected to make reference to your own experience of carrying out fieldwork research.

There is no source material printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement in future papers if notified.

Items 1, 2 and 4: Adapted from *Understanding resettlement to the UK: A guide to the Gateway Protection Programme*, published by The Refugee Council on behalf of the resettlement Inter-Agency Partnership, 2004.

Items 5, 6 and 7: Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's Printer for Scotland.

Item 8: Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright 2005. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey License number 100041328

Copyright © 2009 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.