



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme January 2004

GCE

Geography A

Unit GGA2

Copyright © 2004 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

General Guidance for Examiners

Quality of Written Communication

As required by QCA, the marking scheme for this unit includes an overall assessment of quality of written communication. There are no discrete marks for the assessment of written communications but where questions are “Levels” marked, written communication will be assessed as one of the criteria within each level.

Level 1: Language is basic, descriptions and explanations are over simplified and lack clarity.

Level 2: Generally accurate use of language; descriptions and explanations can be easily followed, but are not clearly expressed throughout.

Level 3: Accurate and appropriate use of language; descriptions and explanations are expressed with clarity throughout.

Levels Marking – General Criteria

The following general criteria relate to knowledge, understanding and their critical application and the quality of written communication as outlined in the AQA Geography A subject specification. They are designed to assist examiners in determining into which band the quality of response should be placed, and should be used when assessing the level of response an answer has achieved. It is anticipated that candidates’ performances under the various dimensions will be broadly inter-related and the general guidelines for each level are as follows:

Level 1: An answer at this level is likely to:

- display a basic understanding of the topic;
- make one of two points without support of appropriate exemplification or application of principle;
- demonstrate a simplistic style of writing perhaps lacking close relation to the term of the question and unlikely to communicate complexity of subject matter;
- lack organisation, relevance and specialist vocabulary;
- demonstrate deficiencies in legibility, spelling, grammar and punctuation which detract from the clarity of meaning.

Level 2: An answer at this level is likely to:

- display a clear understanding of the topic;
- make one or two points with support of appropriate exemplification and/or application of principle;
- demonstrate a style of writing which matches the requirements of the question and acknowledges the potential complexity of the subject matter;
- demonstrate relevance and coherence with appropriate use of specialist vocabulary;
- demonstrate legibility of text, and qualities of spelling, grammar and punctuation which do not detract from the clarity of meaning.

Level 3: An answer at this level is likely to:

- display a detailed understanding of the topic;
- make several points with support of appropriate exemplification and/or application of principle;
- demonstrate a sophisticated style of writing incorporating measured and qualified explanation and comment as required by the question and reflecting awareness of the complexity of subject matter and incompleteness/tentativeness of explanation;
- demonstrate a clear sense of purpose so that the responses are seen to closely relate to the requirements of the question with confident use of specialist vocabulary;
- demonstrate legibility of text, and qualities of spelling, grammar and punctuation which contribute to complete clarity of meaning.

NB A perfect answer is not usually required for full marks. Clearly it will be possible for an individual candidate to demonstrate variable performance between the levels. In such cases the principle of best-fit should be applied. Experience suggests that the use of exemplars within this mark scheme and the discussion which takes place during the Standardisation Meeting normally provides sufficient guidance on the use of levels in marking.

Annotation of Scripts

- Where an answer is marked using a levels of response scheme the examiner should annotate the script with ‘L1’, ‘L2’ or ‘L3’ at the point where that level is thought to have been reached. The consequent mark should appear in the right hand column. Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.
- Where answers do not require levels of response marking, each script should be annotated to show that one tick equals one mark. It is helpful if the tick can be positioned in the part of the answer which is thought to be credit-worthy.

General Advice

It is important to recognise that many of the answers shown within this marking scheme are only exemplars. Where possible, the range of accepted responses is indicated, but because many questions are open-ended in their nature, alternative answers may be equally credit-worthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the Standardisation Meeting and subsequently by telephone with the Team Leader as necessary.

SECTION A

Question 1

- (a) (i) China = Stage 3
Japan = Stage 4 (2 x 1 mark)
- (ii) In China natural increase was low in 1950 and overall during the 50 year period increased. (1 mark)
Whereas in Japan the opposite occurred, in 1950 natural increase was higher than in 2000, (1 mark)
Credit the use of the values for the third mark, e.g. natural increase roughly doubled in China over the period, or rose from 8 per 1000 to 10 per thousand. (3 x 1 mark)
- (iii) Japan's rate of change is different to China's because it is more developed economically (1 mark)
Birth rates fell in China as more women were educated/as more contraception became available/because of Government policy etc. (1 mark)
Death rates, however fell **more rapidly, due to improvements in standards of living, health care and nutrition. Another important factor was China's youthful population structure; young people are less likely to die. Consequently rates of natural increase rose.** (Up to 2 marks)
In Japan, **rates of natural increase decreased because** birth rates continued to fall, (due to the same reason's as China's), however, **death rates started to increase slightly, because of Japan's elderly population structure.** (Up to 2 marks) (3 marks)
- (b) **This question isolates the birth rate ignore references to the death rate.**
Social factors include anything to do with health, education and general welfare. Political factors are linked predominantly to the laws of the UK, e.g. the legal age of marriage, non-interventionist birth control policies maternity and child allowance, but may include reference to legislation stopping minors from working, or policies changing the school leaving age.
Social factors have played a part in influencing the fall in birth rates over the last 100 years. In the UK the birth rate has generally moved downwards, but there have been some fluctuations. The rise in the birth rate following the 2nd World War could be classed as a social factor, similarly, the rise in birth rates during the "swinging sixties" due to cultural changes in society are creditable. The birth rate has decreased overall, influenced by the raising of the school leaving age, from 11 at the beginning of the century to 16 by 2000, making children more of a burden for longer. Infant mortality rates have declined significantly, families are nuclear and grandparents, etc, cannot be relied on to help rear children.
Political factors have had a relatively limited effect in the UK. Families are helped with benefits, tax allowances and maternity allowances, yet abortion is legal and birth control is available on the national health. People do not need large families to look after them in their old age.

Level 1 The answer will not concentrate on the birth rate, changes to death rates and natural increase will also be described, and explanation will refer mainly to economic factors. (1 – 3 marks)

Level 2 Changes in the birth rate will be concentrated on and will be described and there will be reference to either social or political factors in amongst the economic ones. (4 – 5 marks)

Level 3 Social and political factors will both be referred to and there will be more precision and attention to detail in the response. (6 – 7 marks)

Question 2

(a) (i) Similarity; both countries have the highest % of their population in the economically active group.

Differences; The UK has a smaller % young dependents than Taiwan
The UK has a higher % of elderly dependents than Taiwan

(2 x 1 mark)

(ii) The UK's population has become more elderly. The greatest change has been an increase in the aged dependents of 8% between 1950 and 2000. (Up to 2 marks).

One of Taiwan's changes has been in the percentage of economically active, with an increase in this group of 10%. Alternatively, there is a much smaller proportion of young by 2000, this percentage has fallen by 15%, the largest change. (Up to 2 marks)

(3 marks)

(iii) The high % of elderly in the UK will create social needs, such as sheltered housing, medical care, meals on wheels etc. Economic needs will include financial provision for the elderly; through either public or private pension schemes. (Up to 2 marks)

In Taiwan, the high % of working age population will provide a large number of potential tax payers, and with a smaller % of dependents the burden on the taxpayer may be relatively low. However, expect to see the larger young population requiring more provision of school, nurseries etc. Another valid response might be the need in Taiwan for may jobs, new houses etc. (Up to 2 marks)

(3 marks)

(b) Any country is valid, expect either the UK or an LEDC where there are differences in population structure between urban and rural areas.

- In the UK, retirement towns, such as Bournemouth might have a regressive and top-heavy structure because of the migratory influx of retired people.
- New towns, such as Milton Keynes or Stevenage will have an expanding pyramid, with a bulge in the younger economically active age groups. As a consequence of this, the birth rate will be above average.
- University towns, such as Oxford or Cambridge may have more

young adults than average, because of their function as University towns.

- Remote rural areas, such as Central Wales or The Hebridean Islands will show the effects of out-migration of young adults.

In LEDCs, population structure in rural areas may show the effect of the out migration of males aged between 15-30 or so. In urban areas, population structure will show the opposite effect.

Level 1 Variations in population structure described may not be confined to one country. Alternatively, a candidate might compare population characteristics within one country, such as birth rates, which might be linked to population structure but not directly so.

(1–3 marks)

Level 2 There will be a comparison of population structure in two areas within one country. An example will be named but there will be nothing precise to tie the response to the particular location. The answer will be predominantly description of the spatial differences. Annotated diagrams can reach the top level two.

(4–5 marks)

Level 3 The answer will both describe and explain at least two variations in population structure within one country, the locations named will be more convincing.

(6–7 marks)

SECTION B

Question 3

- (a) (i) Small shacks/constructed of wood with tarpaulin roofing/look unplanned/makeshift. Any two sensible observations along these lines.

(2 marks)

- (ii) Housing looks more permanent/has been improved in photo B.

(1 basic starter mark)

The original shacks may have been demolished but new housing has been constructed on the same site.

Building materials are different in B; the wooden walls have been replaced with bricks and mortar.

Window frames and doors look to be made of better quality material.

Security features, such as the bars over the windows in B, and the wrought iron gate have been added.

The bare earth outside the property in A has been replaced in B and block paving has been added.

In B the property shows signs of affluence, there is a satellite dish on the wall and a car parked under a carport.

(Each elaborated point is worth up to 2 marks)

(3 marks)

- (ii) Over time, the inhabitants become wealthier, because they earn money, which is used to improve their home.

Rights of land ownership may be granted to squatters, this guarantee of permanence may encourage people to improve their homes.

Local Governments may help set up self-help schemes, residents may organise themselves, setting up community organisation to improve the housing, provision of water, electricity etc.

Each point, elaborated, is worth up to 2 marks.

(3 marks)

- (b)** Within the Less Economically Developed World the development of shantytowns on the edge of towns is a common feature of change and growth, most candidates will undoubtedly concentrate on this aspect. Candidates might detail the way in which named shanty type settlements have improved in some detail. However, in recent years, affluent suburbs have also started to develop on the peripheries of some cities, or may even be separated from the city itself by a short distance, (e.g. Barras, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro and 10th Ramadan city outside Cairo).

Industrial Developments are common along major roads and the outskirts of cities, particularly in South America and Asian Tiger cities.

Modern retail developments have moved with the affluent to the new suburbs, for example to Barras, outside Rio, in just the same way as they have in European and North American cities.

Overall, decentralisation leads to urban sprawl, as the population increases, there is no room in the inner area for new housing, so the suburbs must be developed.

Why?

Causes of growth on the edge include rural to urban migration, decentralisation as the cities expand and grow outwards and rapid rates of natural population growth.

Industrialisation has resulted in the growth of factories.

Increased affluence and economic development has resulted in the development of retail parks.

Level 1 A description of typical shantytown conditions, which is not related to a city in particular. If a city is named the comments made do not obviously apply to that city.

(1 – 3 marks)

Level 2 An understanding that urban change in LEDCs usually involves the growth and evolution of shanty settlements. An answer at this level will still concentrate on residential land-use, in particular shantytowns, and although a city is named there will be little specific detail. The answer is likely to concentrate on how the urban land use has changed.

(4 – 5 marks)

Level 3 A well-focused answer, which includes references to more than residential areas for the urban poor. Both how and why land use patterns have changed will be considered. The case study used is convincing, the names of suburbs may be used.

(6 – 7 marks)

Question 4

- (a) (i)** Population totals **or** number of shops in each town.
Distance between the two settlements **or** time taken to travel between the two settlements

(2 x 1 mark)

- (ii)** If the population of each settlement were similar the breakpoint would be roughly half way between Buckingham and each

surrounding settlement on figure 4. Therefore, the population of the towns shown must vary. (Up to 2 marks)

On Figure 4 the breakpoint between Buckingham and Milton Keynes is much larger, (or there are many more shops in Milton Keynes).

The breakpoint between Winslow and Buckingham is nearer to Winslow, distorting the circular pattern, so the population of Winslow must be smaller. (Elaboration up to 2 marks)

(3 marks)

(iii) People are not rational beings; personal preferences may dictate where some people shop, some people might particularly like the shops in Buckingham.

- Buckingham may have a specialist function, such as Antique shops, which might influence more people to travel there to shop.
- The parking provision might be particularly good in Buckingham, (it isn't!).
- Some of the people questioned in the survey lived outside Buckingham's hinterland, yet were found to shop here. These people probably work in Buckingham and use their lunch break to do some shopping.

(b) The emphasis of the question is on consumer movement, consequences of consumer movement are expected to be linked to:

- The decline of local, low order shopping centre. Many small shops, such as butchers and grocers located in villages and suburban shopping streets have closed down.
- The rise in the number of large out-of-town high order shopping centres. Large supermarkets and shopping malls have developed in recent years on the edge of towns.
- The emergence of garages as the new convenience store.
- "Open all hours" shops have emerged in many residential areas, (including villages); these shops provide a variety of services, including videos, dry cleaning, off-licenses, etc.
- Internet shopping could be mentioned, and the fact that people can shop from home, so do not actually need to be mobile!

Reasons for the changes are linked to:

- Increased personal mobility, people prefer to buy items less frequently these days, but in greater quantities and find the car more functional for the purpose.
- People can store food for longer these days, due to freezers, etc, and so people do not need to shop for low order goods as frequently as they used to.
- Out of town sites provide free parking and as people do their shopping using this form of transport, ease of

- parking is a priority.
- Goods are cheaper in large shops, because of economies of scale. There is also a faster turnover, so they tend to be fresher too.
- Garages have developed as the new convenience store because people are most likely to nip out for the forgotten items in the car these days.
- Open all hours stores fulfil a need brought about by peoples' changing lifestyles.

Level 1 At this level the answer will concentrate on out of town shopping and the comments made will be applicable to any location. There will be little reference to how consumer movement has changed.

(1 – 3 marks)

Level 2 The response will be focussed on the movement of consumers and the fact that they travel further, but less frequently, to shop these days. An area will be referred to but comments made will probably concentrate on out of town shopping.

(4 – 5 marks)

Level 3 The answer will be well focused on the question, more than one consequence of changes in the pattern of consumer movement will be outlined, for example, both growth and decline in different areas.

(6 – 7 marks)

SECTION C

Question 5

- (a) (i)** All have declined between 1955 and 1990, but coal output has declined less than miners and number of mines operating. (1 basic point)

Use of values for the second mark, for example, coal output has declined by roughly 60%, number of mines and miners by more than 90%.

Otherwise a description of the rate of change is acceptable for the second mark, for example the most rapid decline in the industry occurred between 1965 and 1975 and 1985 to 1990.

(2 marks)

- (ii)**
- Less demand for coal due to oil becoming the main source of fuel for electricity generation and transport.
 - Some coal fields became too expensive to mine in heavily faulted, underground seams, some were nearing exhaustion.
 - Cheaper coal was available from other countries, such as Poland.
 - The coal industry was de-nationalised during the 1980's
- Any valid point, elaborated is worth up to 2 marks.

(3 marks)

- (iii)** Coal output per man increased because of improved machinery and technology.

(1 mark)

Other reasons include the closure of unprofitable, deep seams, which were heavily faulted and difficult to mine.

(up to 2 marks)

The fact that most of the coalmines left open are opencast, so are easy to mine using huge mechanical diggers, which require very little human labour. Cost efficient and highly productive.

(up to 2)

(Two further elaboration marks along these lines)

marks)

(3 marks)

- (b)** Economic impacts are linked to unemployment and the decline of linked industries. Many settlements in coal-mining areas, e.g. in Yorkshire, came into existence because of coal mining and whole communities depended on the mine for their income and their social life. In such communities, the de-multiplier effect led to further job losses in local shops and services. House prices plummeted and it was difficult for people to sell up and move away to search for employment, even if they wanted to.
- Social and economic impacts are closely linked in this case, obviously, out migration of the economically active could be classed as a social factor. In communities where rates of unemployment are high, crime rates, drug abuse and mental illness rates may be above average, these are social factors.
- New jobs, encouraged in some cases by enterprise schemes, are often in light manufacturing or perhaps in telephone-call centres, such employment is often more suitable for women.
- Positive economic consequences would be valid if linked to a former coal mining area such as South Wales, which has re-industrialised successfully, according to some textbooks.

Level 1 Predominantly a description of changes in the coal mining industry with only the slightest coverage of the consequences/impacts of these changes.

(1 – 3 marks)

Level 2 The answer is more focused on impacts, however one type of consequence (economic or social) is to the fore. Places might be named but the comments made are general.

(4 – 5 marks)

Level 3 Both social and economic consequences of changes in the coal mining area are covered and a coal-mining region, such as S. Wales may be put to good use.

(6 – 7 marks)

(4 – 5 marks)

Level 3 A well-rehearsed case study, based on one company, will describe production in different global locations. The interdependence of companies, i.e. the fact that different stages of production rely on each other will be mentioned.

(6 – 7 marks)

Question 6

- (a) (i)** Call centres are starting to move from the UK to other countries. **(1 basic mark)**
- More precise use of resource, e.g.** Centres linked to a variety of companies, whose head offices are in Developed countries, such as British Airways, (UK), Zurich Insurance, (Switzerland), GE, (USA), are planning to move. **(1 elaboration**

mark)
(2 marks)

- (ii) Rapid improvements in global communications, such as telephone, fax and the Internet mean that information can be passed almost instantaneously around the world. One to one contact is no longer necessary between the consumer and the company because of these advances.

Labour in Developing countries is much cheaper than in the UK, so companies can reduce costs by locating abroad.

In LEDCs people are prepared to work longer hours, and working conditions are not dictated by unions, this saving companies even more money.

(Each comment, elaborated, is worth up to 2 marks)

(3 marks)
Basic point

- (iii) Footloose industries are those which are free to locate anywhere.

Call centres do not use raw materials, and they do not need to locate close to their markets because these days communication is ubiquitous/people can communicate with equal ease around the globe using satellite/computers etc.

Each
elaborated
point is worth
up to 2 marks

Some industries lose weight during manufacture so their location is tied to their raw materials.

Some industries gain weight during manufacture; so need a location close to their market. (These points are worth consideration if they appear).

(3 marks)

- (b) **Explain how global interdependence affects one or more companies within the secondary sector.**

Interdependence means the way in which the richer more developed world depends on the poorer less developed world for raw materials and cheap labour at the same time as the poorer less developed world depending on the more developed world for manufactured goods, industrial development and the creation of employment. **Each is dependent on the other. Without the links between rich and poor countries, regarding industry, each would suffer.**

In recent decades many large companies have grown and now operate internationally.

Usually the head office, design of new products and highly skilled production are conducted in the parent country, generally a more economically developed country. Skilled and educated labour is available, as is an affluent market for the good or service.

Raw materials, such as oil or metal ores are sometimes imported, at low cost, from less developed countries. Mass production of factory goods is often conducted in less developed countries, although production may occur in stages in a variety of locations around the world. Some multi-national car companies, such as Ford operate in a number of continents, so the content really depends on the example chosen.

Any multi-national company is applicable, be it primary based (e.g.

BP), secondary based, (e.g. Nike or Ford), or even tertiary, (e.g. HBSC).

- Level 1** The answer may concentrate on the location of manufacturing in NICs and LEDCs. No obvious understanding of the term interdependence. There will be no reference to a named well-known company but industrial growth, linked to multi-national companies generally, might be covered. **(1 – 3 marks)**
- Level 2** Refers to a company and at least two countries, in which different stages of production occur are described. The answer will be focused on the question but the comments related to the example will not be very specific. **(4 – 5 marks)**
- Level 3** A well-rehearsed case study, based on one company, will describe production in different global locations. The interdependence of companies, i.e. the fact that different stages of production rely on each other will be mentioned. **(6 – 7 marks)**

SECTION D

Question 7

Using examples to support your answer, examine the relative importance of the push factors that lead to forced and voluntary migrations.

The answer must first of all concentrate on push-factors; no credit is to be given to a response, which deals exclusively with pull factors. Only the higher level answers will attempt to assess the relative importance of push factors. In a nut-shell, forced migrations tend to be influenced by physical or political/religious factors and voluntary movements tend to be for economic or family reasons.

Forced migrations include those linked to environmental factors, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, drought and hurricanes. Many of these movements tend to be temporary, people will tend to move short distances to shelter, and will probably return home when it is safe to do so.

Forced migration will also include those linked to human push factors, such as war, racial, political and religious persecution. Although war may cause temporary displacement, the other moves may be of a more permanent nature.

Voluntary migrations occur for a variety of reasons, economic migration due to unemployment however, is one of the most important reasons. Social push factors, including family reasons, stage in the life cycle, retirement for repelling effect of congested, polluted cities, crime, housing shortages, etc. Accept any valid push factor.

Level 1 At the bottom of the level reasons for migration will be

outlined but there will be a mixture of push and pull factors, and little distinction will be made between the two. Support will be lacking. For 5 – 8 marks one push factor will be covered reasonably well, although there will be no distinction made between voluntary and forced migration.

(1 – 8 marks)

Level 2 An answer can be awarded a level two mark if it includes references to pull factors, so long as the treatment of push factors is satisfactory. (9 – 11 marks). An answer will be focused mainly on push factors and either forced **or** voluntary migrations will be covered well, using more than one push factor. Support will be offered but may be rather vague. (12 – 15 marks). Both forced and voluntary migrations will be covered, but there will still be a measure of imbalance. Support will be more precise.

(9 - 15 marks)

Level 3 The answer will be well focused, and there will be a good range of examples offered, for both voluntary and forced migration. There will be an attempt to identify the relative importance of factors responsible for voluntary and forced migrations. (16– 18 marks). At the top of the level the quality of communication and the use of geographical terminology will be very good.

(16-20 marks)

Question 8

Examine the consequences of re-urbanisation on an inner city area in the United Kingdom

The main focus of the question is the **consequences** of re-urbanisation. The inner city area is the area of any large town or city in the area immediately surrounding the Central Business District. Re-urbanisation is the process whereby people and businesses are attracted back into inner urban areas that have deteriorated and declined.

- Gentrification is the main positive consequence, affluent newcomers displace lower income groups, and inner city areas will have undergone regeneration as a consequence. Improvements in the residential fabric, including factory conversions into apartments. More affluent middle classes, who will improve existing properties will occupy the high-density housing and renovate it, with new roofs, windows, loft conversions, etc.
- Crime rates may fall, affluent homeowners are more likely to protect their property, using security features, and are less likely to be involved in violent crime.
- Improvements to the environment, where derelict factories, canals, etc are improved. Trees and other green areas may be planted to enhance the environment.
- Brown-field sites may be used as business park locations or new

retail developments, e.g. Merryhill in Birmingham, this helping to regenerate the economy and to create new employment.

On the negative side;

- Increasing property prices will force lower earners out of the area because they will not be able to afford the expensive housing.
- Traffic congestion and parking problems may occur because affluent middle class homeowners may own more than one car.
- Local services will change their character, pubs may become wine bars, launderettes may become florist shops, etc. This will affect long-term residents who may find a decline in service for them.
- Industrial, business and retail parks may generate heavy traffic, which will cause congestion and pollution.

Level 1 At the bottom of the level a basic understanding of the term re-urbanisation will be shown but the answer will be poorly focused on the question set, and will concentrate on reasons why the process occurs. There may be an attempt to describe changes brought about in a central business district. For 5 – 8 marks at least one consequence of re-urbanisation will be outlined but there will be no example, or the example named will be irrelevant.

(1 – 8 marks)

Level 2 The answer will be focused, in that it concentrates on the consequences of re-urbanisation, however, it will concentrate on either the positive or negative. At the bottom of the level, at least one consequence will be competently outlined and a valid example will be offered, although comments made will be applicable to any similar location, (9-11 marks). At top of the level, (12 – 15 marks), although at least one positive and one negative consequence will be covered, it will still be unbalanced.

(9 – 15 marks)

Level 3 The answer will be well focused, both positive and negative consequences will be given equal merit and the case study will be more precisely used. (16-18 marks) To reach the top level, (19 – 20 marks), the quality of the language will be above average and there will be competent use of geographical terminology.

(16– 20 marks)

Question 9

Using an example to support your answer, examine the impact of de-industrialisation within one country of the European Union.

De-industrialisation refers to the decline in the importance of secondary, manufacturing industries, in particular the heavy industries, such as steel, shipbuilding and textiles. The focus of the question is the **consequences**, not the causes of this process. Allow

reference to the decline of coal mining.

The examples used will probably be centred round the UK, but The Rhine-Ruhr area of Germany and NE France and Belgium could be used to good effect. Do not double credit consequences exemplified using more than one European country. If examples come from outside the EU, for example, from the USA, confine the answer to the bottom of Level Two.

Negative consequences;

- Unemployment is arguably the basic point most will cover. The best will perhaps be able to quote the scale of job losses and relevant locations where jobs in the different industries were lost, e.g. Stoke on Trent and Pottery, Sheffield and Steel. Very high rates of unemployment occur in pockets, where generations of males have never worked.
- The de-multiplier effect of de-industrialisation, and its effect on linked industries and local services. Local governments have less tax income to spend.
- Out-migration of the economically active from areas affected by de-industrialisation, and the resultant ageing population structure.
- The North-South divide can be partially accounted for by de-industrialisation in the UK. The gulf in house prices between North and South is also a valid consequence.
- In some industrial towns row upon row of terraced houses are boarded up, and abandoned. No one wants to buy these properties. Recently, the Government has announced plans to demolish some of these.
- Negative environmental consequences, such as derelict industrial sites, canals and waste heaps blight on the landscape.

Positive consequences;

- Government and EU spending in areas suffering from de-industrialisation have helped to create new jobs in some area. South Wales has been particularly successful in attracting new companies.
- The environment has been improved in some cases, e.g. Garden Festival in Stoke on Trent the Albert Docks, Liverpool and Cardiff Bay and Salford Quays Enterprise zones, which among other have received Government assistance to promote their industrial heritage and to use it to generate new employment.
- Old brown-field sites have provided sites for new retail developments, e.g. Meadow Hall, Sheffield and Merry Hill, Dudley.

Level 1 Unfocused answers, concentrating on the causes of de-industrialisation will be a feature of level one answers. At the bottom of the level there may be a mention of unemployment as a consequence.

For 5 – 8 marks, one consequence of de-industrialisation will be covered reasonably well and places such as the ‘North’ may be used as the named example. References to more than one country or to countries outside of the EU are acceptable.

(1 – 8 marks)

Level 2 Answers at this level will concentrate on the negative consequences of de-industrialisation. At the bottom of the level, (9-11 marks), the causes of de-industrialisation will still be a feature but one consequence will be covered reasonably well. Locations will be slightly more precise, e.g. the North East of the UK and South Wales.

For 12 – 15 marks the answer will be focused on the question set, case study references will be more precise, individual industries may be linked to particular towns but the answer will be more precise, individual industries may be linked to particular towns but the answer will concentrate on negative consequences or positive consequences. Well-known case studies from more than one EU country can achieve the top of this level.

(9 – 15 marks)

Level 3 For 16 – 18 marks the answer will consider negative consequences of de-industrialisation, confidently using accurate places within one country and at least one positive consequence will be considered.

At the top of the level the quality of the language and the use of geographical terminology will be competent.

(16-20 marks)