

GCE 2004

June Series



Mark Scheme

Geography B (GGB3)

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Dr Michael Cresswell Director General

Question 1: Urban

- (a) (i) The data demonstrates the following:
 High proportion of people who do not have use of their own bath/toilet.
 High proportion of people who do not own a car (over 70%)
 Low occupancy rates, particularly with high proportions of ethnic minority and high numbers of children – could be elderly indigenous population? Or one parent families? Or empty properties?
 Relatively high numbers of people seeking work.
- Level 1** simplistic statements derived from data. High / low statements. **(0-2 marks)**
- Level 2** recognition of the more complex aspects of the data – e.g. recognition of possibility of age profile. More sophistication of analysis e.g. % calculations. **(3-5 marks)**
- (ii) A number of socio economic indicators could be given:
 Higher death rates, higher birth rates, lower educational attainment, low % of professional workers, higher proportions of welfare claimants e.g. free school meals and so on. **(0-2 marks)**
 Allow one anti-social activity, e.g. crime, graffiti.
- (iii) A has more households with exclusive use of bath and toilet. Suggests some refurbishment. Lowest occupancy rates – movement in of single people and/or couples? Lower proportions of ethnic minorities – increase in value of houses?
- One mark for indicator and 3 marks for explanation.* **(0-4 marks)**
- (b) 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 pay rent, but 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.
- Level 1** generalised statements of the role of Housing Associations with no specific references to named examples. Links to regeneration projects are restricted. **(0-3 marks)**
- Level 2** specific statements about the role of Housing Associations in named areas access this level. References to regeneration projects are clear. Credit sophistication of comment. **(4-8 marks)**

- (c) A wide number of policies could be identified, perhaps the most popular will be Development Corporations, e.g. London Docklands. We should check that the policy is aimed at inner city improvement, and credit appropriate detail of the named policy in the area identified. Allow gentrification to maximum level 1.
- Level 1** a set of statements setting out the aims and outcomes of the chosen policy. Some statements are likely to be generalised, and not directly applicable to the area named by the candidate. No evaluative comments are given at all. **(0-3 marks)**
- Level 2** statements of either a positive or a negative impact that are clearly attributed to the area named by the candidate. Precise evaluative comments access this level. Better responses may indicate both positive and negative outcomes, and/or may indicate short term and longer term impacts. Reserve one mark for commentary. **(4-8 marks)**
- (d) (i) (Urbanisation is the process whereby the proportion of people living in urban areas increases.) This occurs when both rural to urban migration takes place and natural population increase takes place in the same urban area. **(0-2 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).
- 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)**
- (e) (i) Counter-urbanisation is the process of population movement out of major urban areas into much smaller urban areas and rural areas. People are said to “upsticks” and move away from large cities, physically crossing and going beyond the “greenbelt”. The increased use of the private car, and electronic technologies have enabled this to increase in many MEDCs.
- One mark for each valid statement* **(0-4 marks)**
- (ii) Possible impacts:
- increased use of commuter railway station nearby
 - increased value of houses in the area
 - increase in the construction of “executive housing” in the area
 - conversions of farm buildings to housing
- One mark for each valid statement, either negative or positive.* **(0-4 marks)**

(f) N.B. Effects MUST be on the CBD, not on area around out-of-town centre. They will include:

- decline of city centre shops – shop closures – job losses
- reduction in pedestrian densities
- increase in number of charity shops in former premises of chain stores
- greater emphasis on office developments and other services
- move to “fight back” by many CBD’s – improvements to pedestrian areas and shopping malls, CCTV systems, more Sunday/late night opening, special events.

Level 1 a simple list of effects with no real development of any; or one well developed effect only. **(0-3 marks)**

Level 2 more than one effect clearly developed. References to specific case studies access this level. The majority of answers will concentrate on the negative impact, so credit those answers that refer to the positive stimulus given to CBDs (as above). **(4-7 marks)**

Question 2: Historical

- (a) (i) The question asks for environmental hazards that would have been created by the living conditions given in the extracts. They include:

- diseases caused by the inter-mixture of humans and animals in the same vicinity
- pools of stagnant water would have given rise to water related disease – cholera, typhoid
- overcrowding was intense so once again transmittable diseases would be easily spread – bronchitis, diphtheria, etc.
- sexually transmitted diseases would also have been rife.
- Air quality was very poor – lots of respiratory complaints.
- Overall life expectancy was very low.

Level 1 simple statements lifted from the extracts, with no development into how they produce hazardous conditions for humans. **(0–3 marks)**

Level 2 more sophistication of comment, with clear use made of evidence to infer hazards experienced by the people of the area. **(4–6 marks)**

- (ii) Living conditions were improved as follows as part of statutory requirements:

- houses were spaced further apart – dimensions for width of back yard
- separate kitchen area designated – with sink and water boiler provided for clean and hot water
- separate pantry area – to keep food in chilled conditions
- coal house for fuel, and gas meter implies provision of heat in winter
- separate bedrooms – for parents and children to sleep separately, reducing impact of transmittable disease
- grates for internal fires, plus iron fittings to reduce fire hazard
- flush WC – clear evidence of better sanitation conditions.

Level 1 simple statements lifted from the extracts, with no development into how they produce better living conditions for humans. **(0–3 marks)**

Level 2 more sophistication of comment, with clear use made of evidence to infer improvements experienced by the people of the area. **(4–7 marks)**

- (b) For example, Milton Keynes:
- neighbourhood unit principle of housing areas - some uniform housing, plus some individuality of houses to meet the variety of demands from different structured families
 - housing modern and fully provided with features such as indoor toilets, double glazing, and central heating
 - industrial areas isolated from rest of town - near major transport routes - railway, but more so M1 junctions
 - manufacturing industries are low level, single floored warehouse type constructions
 - service industries (financial, legal) in purpose built maisonette type structures
 - square/block-like growth of town - planned from outset
 - housing and industry connected by road network clearly designed within the town - use (excessive?) of roundabouts
 - railway station, bus station and major road junctions all in close proximity
 - variation in style of streets - some curvaceous, some rectilinear, but each design confined to square block within road pattern - eg. Fishermead, Bradwell
 - central shopping area is definitely central to urban area
 - housing and industry separated by planned open spaces - woods, parks, lakes.

Do not allow 'enlightened' towns.

Level 1 a list of features with no development as to how these demonstrate the characteristics of a New Town; or a good discussion of one feature only. **(0–3 marks)**

Level 2 more than one discussion of features of a New Town which clearly demonstrate the characteristics. For higher marks within the range, candidates must refer to planning of both housing and industry within the New Towns. Specific comments relating to named New Towns access this level. **(4–8 marks)**

- (c) (i) open field landscape - one of two/three large fields around a Medieval village which were divided into strips. Each strip was farmed by by one member of the community, who also farmed other strips in the same field, and the other fields around the village. The main purpose of this was to spread the quality of the land fairly amongst the farmers within the village. Each field would have a period of fallow during a 2/3 year cycle.
- (ii) Enclosed landscape - the patchwork of fields created by either common agreement or by Parliamentary Act around a village, which saw the end of the traditional open field. These new fields (replacing the smaller strips) were surrounded by walls, or hedges, and represented more economic use of the land by landowners as a response to changes in agricultural practices (commercial sheep grazing, and arable farming) and the demand for food from a growing population.

3 marks per term.

**2 @ 0-3 =
6 marks**

- (d) Classic Georgian/Regency features of buildings:
- rectangular plan, with a symmetrical facade
 - 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 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.

Reserve two marks for a sketch and/or diagram

(0-2 marks)

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.

(4-6 marks)

- (e) (i) For example Bath.
Aspects that are being preserved include the Roman Baths, the Norman Abbey, some Medieval houses such as Sally Lunn's, the variety of Georgian town houses, mansions, crescents and promenades (The Circus, The Royal Crescent, Great Poulteney Street, and the Poulteney Bridge).
- (ii) Exploitation of tourist income include: tour buses and guides around the city, guided tours into the baths, plaques on walls displaying historical characters and events, links with famous items of literature (Jane Austen), souvenir and postcard shops, publications in a range of world languages, special tour buses from London – World Heritage Site status.
- (iii) Conflict between:
- Maintenance of architecture v. need for shops and other businesses to display goods
 - Traditional architecture v. modern day requirements and needs – absence of satellite dishes and double glazed windows
 - Desire to maintain architecture v. cost to do so – many buildings in state of disrepair
 - Good taste v. tackiness in external appearance of buildings
 - Cost of maintenance of gardens and other open spaces v. cost to council tax payers.

For all subsections of this question, the same general principles of assessment:

Level 1 generalised statements that could apply to any historic city / heritage site / national park. The examiner has difficulty experiencing a definitive sense of place in the answer. **(0–2 marks)**

Level 2 Specific case study material accesses this level in each section. Named and/or clearly located aspects of the landscape / sources of tourist income / conflicts are stated by the candidate. **(3–5 marks)**