AQA

ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Geography 5031
Specification A

GGA2 Human Geography

Mark Scheme

2005 examination – June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

General Guidance for GCE Geography Assistant Examiners

Quality of Written Language

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 clear style of writing which clearly addresses the terms of the question
- demonstrate a degree of organisation and use of specialist terms.
- demonstrate sufficient legibility of and quality of spelling, grammar and punctuation to communicate meaning clearly.

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/or 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 a '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

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.

GGA2

Question 1

(a) (i) **Social;** Crime rates are low/school places not needed. (1)
Economic; Jobs created (equal to 3.7 factory job per retiree). (1)   **(2 marks)**

(ii) Elderly people buy goods and services. (1)
Multiplier – knock-on effect of this means greater demand creates more jobs in the service sector. (up to 2)
Certain businesses prosper e.g. mobility equipment, leisure centres, restaurants. Building companies. (1)   **(3 marks)**

(iii) Negative social impacts might include the difficulties related to the provision of retirement homes and other caring services, such as meals on wheels. (up to 2)
Long waiting lists and cancellation of operations in some areas as hospital beds become blocked by the elderly. (up to 2)
An elderly population structure might result in the out-migration of the younger population. (up to 2)
Local schools might close. (1 mark)   **(3 marks)**

(b)
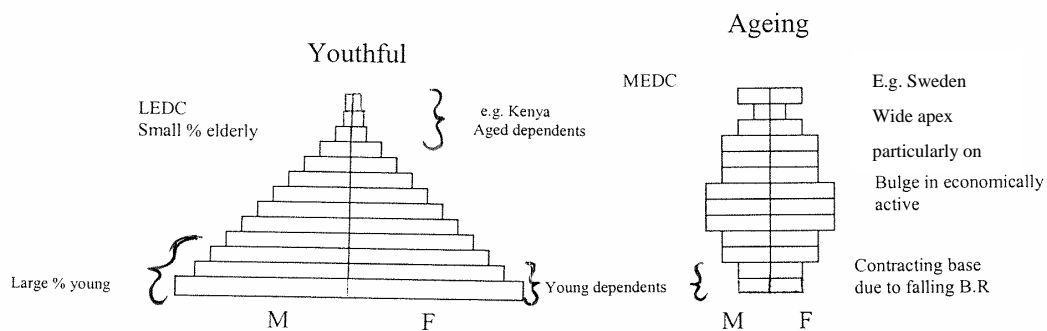
Description and/or diagrams are equally valid. Comparison should be directly made between young dependants, economically active and aged dependants. Candidates who provide pyramids, which are labelled as MEDCs and LEDCs, should be restricted to the top of Level 2 if their answer concentrates on how the pyramids differ.   Detailed and annotated diagrams, if precise can achieve up to Level 3 here so long as the why element of the question is covered.
Reasons why the population structures differ will probably be related to general development and perhaps stage in the Demographic Transition model. It is likely that reference will also be made to birth and death rates.

Level 1: (1-3 marks)
Describes the population characteristics of a typical LEDC and MEDC at
a basic level but does not make reference clearly to ageing or youthful
components. There is no attempt to explain why population structures
differ.

Level 2: (4-5 marks)
A clear answer, comparing the typical population structure of an MEDC
and LEDC and relates to the aged and young dependents and the
economically active. It is unbalanced as there is either a good explanation
of why population structures differ or a sound description of how they
differ.

Level 3: (6-7)
A competent answer, which may use examples of countries with
recognisable elderly and youthful populations. The answer covers both
the how and why element of the question.   **(7 marks)**

Question 2

(a)   (i)   Fertility rate – average number of babies born to a woman in her lifetime
              or the number of children to 1000 women of childbearing age (15-45). (1)

$$IMR = \frac{\text{number of infant deaths}}{\text{total number of babies born}} \times 1000 \;\; \textbf{or}$$

Number of babies who die before their first birthday to every 1000 babies
born. (1)   **(2 marks)**

       (ii)   The relationship is positive. (1)
              Countries with low fertility rates tend to have low infant mortality rates
              and as infant mortalities rise there is a corresponding rise in fertility in the
              countries shown. (1)
              Use of values e.g. Countries such as Germany and France have IMRs
              below 10 per 100 and fewer than 2 babies per woman. (1)
              Some anomalies e.g. Saudi Arabia has a relatively low IMR yet a higher
              than expected fertility rate. (1)   **(3 marks)**

       (iii) Firstly, both rates can be linked to the level of economic development
              and/or stage in the DTM. (1) MEDCs have low IMR and FR. In MEDCs
              FRs are low because children are a burden to working women. Women
              who work have fewer children but also have more money and can afford
              to feed and look after children, so IMRs are lower. Alternatively, similar
              comments can be made in relation to LEDCs but do not double credit here
              for opposite statements. (up to 2)
              In some NICs Government policies, e.g. 1 child policy in China have
              caused fertility rates to decline quickly, also the Government has invested
              heavily in health and has subsequently affected IMRs so rates are lower
              than in other countries at similar levels of development. (up to 2)   **(3 marks)**

(b)   There has been a reduction in fertility in the UK over the last 200 years or
            so. Answers may relate to stages of the DTM to explain changes in
            fertility. In the nineteenth century, people had larger families typically 6+
            children. In the early twentieth century, family size reduced from 6+
            children to 4 children by mid-century. By the end of the twentieth
            century, fertility dropped below 2 children per woman.

            Economic factors influencing change.
            In the nineteenth century children were an economic asset, they
            contributed to the household income. During the twentieth century,
            school-leaving age steadily increased from 11 to 16. Children became
            economically dependent on their parents for longer.
            In the later years of the twentieth Century, it became more usual for
            women to work outside the home and to delay childbearing until their
            thirties, when they had accumulated possessions, wealth and economic
            stability.

            Political Factors.
            Education of women has been an influential factor. Equality laws were
            passed to ensure equal opportunities, more women are university educated
            at the start of the 21st Century.
            Provision of family planning, Abortion Act of 1960s all helped to
            encourage the use of contraception.
            In the UK, family planning is provided free of charge but parents have
            been given financial help too with childcare e.g. child allowance, tax
            credits etc so Government influence regarding population policies can be
            regarded as neutral.

            Level 1: (1-3 marks)
            Describes changes in the birth-rate/fertility in the UK over time at a basic
            level but does not explain influencing economic/political factors.
            Otherwise explains factors using an unclear time element.
            Level 2: (4-5 marks)
            Describes changes in fertility and covers one type of influencing factor
            well. Substitute breadth for depth, perhaps a number of factors at a basic
            level. The time element is clear.
            Level 3: (6-7 marks)
            Uses some detail e.g. specific rates or legislation and refers to both
            economic and political factors over a longer time period.   **(7 marks)**

Question 3

(a) (i)   St James – inner city or inner-suburb or nineteenth century housing.
            Hunsbury Meadows – outer-suburb. (2 × 1)   **(2 marks)**

     (ii)   St James; Y
            Hunsbury Meadows; X
            1 mark max for identification of residential areas.
            1 mark for directly lifted information from 3b..
            <u>Why</u>
            The environment is generally of a lower quality in Y, scores are lower in
            all categories, of particular note is on street parking, lack of garages and
            gardens, indicative of Victorian terraces. (up to 2)
            In X, buildings are in better condition, double-glazed windows and roofs
            in good condition, this is more likely in newer suburban property. Also
            greater socio-economic status of residents living in the suburbs means that
            they can afford to keep their property to a high standard. (up to 2)   **(3 marks)**

     (iii) In zone X (Hunsbury), residents are likely to be skilled/higher socio-
            economic groups/wealthy. (1) Here residents are more likely to be young
            families. (1)
            In zone Y, residents may be unemployed. Possibly lower socio-economic
            groups doing manual work. (1) In zone Y, there may a high proportion of
            the elderly, students, and immigrants. (up to 2)
            Maximum of 2 marks for each area; differences may be implicit.   **(3 marks)**

(b)   It is expected that candidates will be able to separate the CBD, residential
            areas and zones of industry. Some may also be able to differentiate
            between different residential zones and recreational areas. The best
            responses will be clearly recognisable as there will be specific information
            to link the answer to the town or city named. Credit reference to the
            Robson model here, it is likely to be used.

            Level 1: (1-3 marks)
            A basic description of more than one urban zone, probably the location of
            the CBD and residential land use. The answer will relate to most UK
            cities.
            Level 2: (4-5 marks)
            A clear description of the location of two or more contrasting land use
            zones, explanation relating to the location of these zones will be limited.
            The city named will be appropriate but the answer may not be particularly
            specific.
            Level 3: (6-7 marks)
            The answer relates well to the named city and includes both description
            and explanation for the location of at least three contrasting zones.   **(7 marks)**

Question 4

(a) (i) USA – Binary or Rank Size rule. (1)
Mexico – Primate pattern. (1)   **(2 marks)**

(ii) In the USA, most (5) of the cities have a coastal/port location whereas in
Mexico all six are located inland. (up to 2)
In Mexico, the largest city has a central location, in the USA it is in the north-
east/on the coast. (up to 2)
Settlements appear more evenly distributed in Mexico than in the USA. (1)
In Mexico, the other large cities are clustered near to the primate city whilst in
the USA they are more spread out. (up to 2)
Differences must be clearly stated.   **(3 marks)**

(iii) Mexico: The largest, dominant city has developed and grown relatively recently
as the country started to develop economically. (1)
Historical/colonial factors. (1)
Rural to urban migration towards the primate city has continued as people flock
to the cities where they perceive the standard of living and economic
opportunities to be better than those in rural areas. (up to 2)
Rapid urbanisation has occurred and has stimulated the multiplier effect, this
has stimulated trade, industry etc. at the expense of rival cities as most
investment has occurred in the core and the gap between this area and the
periphery has widened. (up to 2)

(b) The answer should concentrate on a named LEDC. Problems;
 • Lack of planning and organisation has resulted in unplanned sprawl, with
many illegal squatter settlements developing, often on land unsuitable for
building. Associated problems are the unhealthy conditions/waste disposal.
 • Under-employment/unemployment for immigrants, large informal
economy, acting as servants, gardeners, prostitutes etc., street traders etc.
 • Pollution is an increasing concern, from both vehicles and industries.
Fewer controls on emissions in LEDCs coupled with sub-tropical
anti-cyclonic conditions in places like Mexico and Cairo add to this.
 • Loss of open space, deforestation, and consequent effects on ecosystems.
 • Increased flood risk.
 • Downward spiral of the periphery caused by out-migration of young
economically active and the fact that most investment will occur in the core
city.
Expect examples such as Rio-de-Janeiro, Mexico and Cairo but ensure
sufficient credit is awarded for answers at a national scale.

Level 1: (1-3 marks)
A basic account of the problems of shantytowns, no support. Probably also
reference to loss of open space.
Level 2: (4-5 marks)
A clear answer, which is still focused on shantytowns but has more detail and
uses a relevant location.
Level 3: (6-7 marks)
More precise detail is included and there is reference to problems, other than
those caused by informal housing. The named example is well used.

Question 5

(a)   (i)   Central African Republic. (1)
              Somalia. (1)   **(2 marks)**

        (ii)   People might be poorly educated. (1)
              Debt (1)
              AIDS (1)
              No investment from TNC's. (1)
              No natural resources for industry. (1)
              Poor infrastructure/landlocked. (1)
              Civil war/political unrest. (1)
              Each valid point can be elaborated for an extra mark.   **(3 marks)**

        (iii)   Each bullet point worth up to 3 marks.
- Some countries might have attracted TNC investment, e.g. call centres have started to locate in LEDCs where labour costs are lower.
- In countries where a high percentage of earnings are tertiary, such as Egypt and Kenya, there might be a tourist industry. Such countries might have good beaches/wildlife parks/historical sights etc., which draw in tourists. There might be strong links between such countries and former colonial powers.
- Countries such as South Africa are more economically developed than others; wealth has created consumer demand so there has been a subsequent growth in the service sector.   **(3 marks)**

(b)   Any country within the LEDW is relevant, but expect most to use an NIC, such as Taiwan or Malaysia. Brazil and Mexico may also be popular choices. Impacts can be positive and/or negative; an answer can achieve Level 3 without considering both.
Economic impacts; creation of formal employment, multiplier effect, increase in value of trade if secondary goods are exported. Negative impacts might include leakage or instability of employment if industrial development was TNC initiated. Wealth created can help pay off debts.
Environmental impacts; will be predominantly negative, and might include industrial pollution, loss of open untouched land e.g. forest and animal habitats. The relaxed nature of health and safety laws might be referred to.
Social Impacts (and Political):
With more working in the formal sector, governments can collect taxes, which can subsequently be used to improve health and education.
The abuse of cheap labour/long hours/low pay/poor conditions might be an impact.

Level 1: (1-3 marks)
The answer will not relate to an individual country but will be loosely based around LEDCs in general. One impact will be covered at a basic level. Answers with a settlement bias will fall within this level.
Level 2: (4-5 marks)
A relevant country will be named and one type of impact will be clearly covered but there will be little to tie the answer to the named country.
Level 3: (6-7 marks)
The answer will contain detail that will tie it to the chosen example and will be securely focused on the question covering at least one impact well. **(7 marks)**

Question 6

(a) (i)   Large scale. (1)
Capital intensive (or mainly machinery). (1)
Heavy industry. (1)
Manufacturing/Secondary sector. (1)
Chemical industry (1)
Evidence of pollution. (1)   **(2 marks)**

    (ii) • Storage space needed for raw materials available here, the land looks unsuitable for other purposes.
• Flat land in large quantities for large buildings/machinery.
• Unsightly appearance, the site is not obviously near housing.
• Processing of raw materials creates pollution; smoke evident in picture, this type of site will not affect large numbers of people.
Up to 2 marks per developed point.   **(3 marks)**

    (iii) De-industrialisation has occurred in most heavy/secondary industries in the UK putting large numbers of people out of work. (1)
Industry has become increasingly modernised so needs fewer workers. (1)
Competition from abroad, as countries process their own raw materials. (1)
In industrial towns, the de-multiplier effect has resulted in the decline of linked industries and the service sector, causing further unemployment. (up to 2 marks)
The port is not deep enough for modern ships. (1)
Basic statement 1 mark, an elaborated statement using an example can be worth 2 marks.   **(3 marks)**

(b) • Coal mining was predominantly located in the NE/West Midlands/NW/S Scotland and S Wales where there were economically viable coal deposits, (Better responses might be able to name specific coalfields or mining towns). In such regions when mining declined it affected a huge number of workers.
• Post-1980s most coalmines closed down, thousands of miners lost their jobs. Many miners did not possess transferable skills and it was difficult to attract new industries to some of these areas, which were located far from the economic core in the southeast.

- In the regions where traditional industries grew on the coalfields, de-industrialisation, due in part to mechanisation and foreign competition, added further to numbers unemployed. Modern industries were no longer tied to their fuel source, coal.
- In many mining towns, whole communities lives' revolved around the pit. People worked either in the pit or in industries or services linked to mining. In such mono-economic communities, unemployment was virtually 100% amongst adult males. Allow reference to the de-multiplier effect, causing people to be laid off in the service industries too.

Level 1: (1-3 marks)
A basic description of changes in the coal mining industries, giving reasons for its decline.
Level 2: (4-5 marks)
A clear answer where one of the bullet points is covered in sufficient detail. Regional locations, such as South Wales will be used.
Level 3: (6-7 marks)
More precise locational detail is offered e.g. named mining towns such as Pontefract or areas such as the Rhondda valley. More than one of the bullet points above are covered. **(7 marks)**

Question 7

Examine both positive and negative consequences of the increase in the number of elderly people in the UK.

Basically because old people can be seen as both a benefit to society and a drain on resources.
Positive consequences might include:
- Lower crime rates, the elderly are less likely to commit crime, particularly those linked to violence, alcohol, and drugs. Organise Neighbourhood Watch.
- Community care, many retired people work as volunteers, staffing charity shops, meals-on-wheels, Citizens' Advice Bureaux, etc. Old people have time and inclination to act as councillors.
- Old people may be wealthy, many have good pensions; they will spend money on goods and services, some businesses will benefit e.g. Mobility equipment, golf clubs, and restaurants. They will use services such as gyms during off-peak times.

Negative consequences might include:
- Increasing burden on the taxpayer to pay for state pensions and other social security benefits for the less well-off elderly. As the proportion of elderly to economically active increases, taxes may have to rise. Around 50% of all benefits paid out in the UK go to the elderly.
- Elderly people require more health care. 40% of NHS spending goes on the elderly and they occupy more hospital beds. As life expectancy increases, it is likely that there will be more demand for operations, such as cataracts and hip replacements, both linked to longevity.
- Many elderly are single householders; there is increased demand for new housing in the UK, partly as a result of longevity, and the fact that many elderly occupy large family dwellings alone.

Level 1 (1-8 marks)
At the lower end, for 1-4 marks, the answer will only gloss over the consequence theme and will probably drift into reasons why the UK has an ageing population structure.
At the top end of Level 1, for 5-8 marks the answer will be one-sided and will outline one consequence of an elderly population in a basic way, probably concentrating on the economic cost and the burden on the taxpayer.

Level 2 (9-15 marks)
A clear but one-sided or very narrow answer, demonstrating knowledge of a limited range of factors for 9-11 marks.
(12-15) At the top of the level, although the answer is still relatively narrow both positive and negative factors will be referred to.

Level 3 (16-20)
A Level 3 answer will be balanced, both positive and negative aspects will be covered and there will be some accurate detail. Places where there is a disproportionate number of elderly might be named, or valid companies used e.g. SAGA, as support.
(19-20) At the top end of the level, the answer will be well organised and will use more sophisticated terminology. **(20 marks)**

Question 8

Using a UK case study, examine the positive and negative consequences of gentrification

Gentrification is the process where wealthy people move into, renovate and restore run-down housing in an inner city or other neglected area. Lower socio-economic groups formerly lived in such housing; the tenure might have changed from predominantly rented to owner-occupied. Old factory buildings might be converted into luxury apartments. New housing might also be an additional feature; in some areas, brownfield sites have been redeveloped.
Services might also change in character, e.g. Pubs might become wine bars, and launderettes might change into dry cleaners.

Positive effects might include:
- Improvements to the housing stock and the consequential rise in the value of property.
- Knock-on effects on local services, shops, pubs etc. as more affluent population have a greater disposable income.
- Lower crime rates, new inhabitants will tend to secure their properties with features, such as burglar alarms. Middle classes less likely to be involved in crimes of violence or those linked to drugs etc.
- Less pressure as local social services e.g. doctors, social workers, as incomers will be predominantly young, well-off professionals. Local schools might improve with an influx of middle class pupils.

Negative effects:
- Rise in property prices – locals are pushed out, less rentable housing stock also affects lower socio-economic groups. Locals cannot raise sufficient mortgage.
- Local services change character e.g. pubs to wine bars, launderette to dry-cleaner. Original inhabitants, needing basic services, will suffer as traditional low order services close.
- New inhabitants mainly car-owners. Space in inner cities at a premium so car parking will be an issue.

Level 1: (1-8 marks)
At the bottom of the level (1-4), the answer lacks focus and confuses gentrification with other types of urban regeneration, including CBD schemes. There may be weak description, lacking location or referring to a number of cities.
For 5-8 marks an understanding of the term 'gentrification' will be evident and there will be a description of the typical ways in which an area undergoing this process might improve, but a weak locational element will prevent the answer from achieving Level 2.

Level 2: (9-15 marks)
For 9-11 marks, a relevant city or cities will be named, but the answer will lack precise detail. It may relate to either POSITIVE or NEGATIVE factors clearly.
At the top end of the level, for 12-15 marks there will be mention of both positive and negative consequences but there will still be a measure of imbalance. One location will be named. Substitute breadth for depth.

Level 3: (16-20 marks)
At this level for 16-18 marks, there will be more precision in the use of the example; actual areas within a particular city might be used. There will be balance between POSITIVE and NEGATIVE consequences.
For 19-20 marks, the answer will use more sophisticated language and will be well organised.   **(20 marks)**

Question 9

Examine the relative merits of a Brownfield and a Greenfield location for a new business park

The basic argument/issue is the one between a Greenfield and Brownfield location. Urban planners must weight up the benefits of each possible location, there are arguments for and against each.

For the purposes of this question, a business park is an enclosed area of office units and might be completely new or in regenerated buildings. Do not allow obvious retail or manufacturing/secondary answers beyond lower Level 2, but be flexible with science parks, particularly if they are involved predominantly in R&D and have some office functions. Some responses will not obviously relate to particular types of economic activity, if focused appropriately on the relative merits of the two types of location they can reach Level 2. Typical activities within a business park would include telephone call-centres, banking, insurance etc.

Urban planners need to select a location, which is attractive to both businesses and workers. Business parks are not tied to a particular type of location, theoretically, they are foot-loose. A successful business park will enhance the prestige of the area and will provide employment and tax revenue.

	Positive Arguments/For
G=	Factors affecting Greenfield sites.
B=	Factors affecting Brownfield sites
B/G	• Creation of employment.
B/G	• Relieves pressure on city centre space, parking, traffic congestion
G	• Provides a pleasant/landscaped/green environment for workers
B	• Regenerates old Brownfield landscapes, may lead to gentrification of housing nearby, knock-on effect on local shops/services.
G	• Land values cheaper on the edge of town so rents for businesses will be lower than elsewhere in the city.
G	• Space available for expansion.
G	• Most white-collar workers live in the suburbs and are car owners, easier to attract them to work on city edge because of accessibility and parking.
B	• Financial incentives might be offered by UDCs or within Enterprise zones.

Level 1: (1-8 marks)
A business park might be confused with an industrial or retail park and the answer is likely to focus on a mixture of sometimes general and otherwise inappropriate negative issues, such as animal habitats. (1-4)
For 5-8 marks, although there will still be confusion regarding land uses of a business park, one or more relevant merits will be outlined in a basic fashion probably interspersed with the negative aspects.

Level 2: (9-15 marks)
For 9-11 marks the answer may concentrate on a Greenfield or Brownfield location exclusively, additionally, the range of merits will be narrow. Substitute breadth for depth.
At the top of the level (12-15) there will be clear focus on a range of merits related a new business park, but the answer will still focus predominantly on one type of location. Otherwise, a good range of relevant points relating to both types of location, all of which are positive, but only implicit reference to business park land uses.

Level 3: (16-20 marks)
To achieve 16-18 marks, candidates will weigh up the relative merits of a Brownfield versus a Greenfield location. There will be a good balance between both and locations will probably be used in support. The answer will clearly relate to business park land uses.

For 19-20 marks, the answer will develop logically and will contain terminology that is more sophisticated. **(20 marks)**