

Examiners' Report

June 2018

GCE Geography 8GE0 02

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.



Giving you insight to inform next steps

ResultsPlus is Pearson's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam results.

- See students' scores for every exam question.
- Understand how your students' performance compares with class and national averages.
- Identify potential topics, skills and types of question where students may need to develop their learning further.

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit www.edexcel.com/resultsplus. Your exams officer will be able to set up your ResultsPlus account in minutes via Edexcel Online.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk.

June 2018

Publications Code 8GE0_02_1806_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2018

Introduction

Candidates produced some excellent work at the second sitting of this AS paper. Most managed to complete the whole paper and there were few blank answers. There were examples of excellent up-to-date geographical knowledge in several parts of the paper. However, there were again generalised essays lacking in specific reference to places or groups of people which tended to score low level 2 at the most. The 3 mark 'Suggest one reason/way/development...' questions again were challenging for many. Similarly the 4 mark, 2 by 2 questions. Answers need to make linked points for the required number of marks and completely new ideas/reasons should not be introduced.

Candidates are recommended to avoid writing about 'some people' and be more precise about which group or place they are thinking about. Also questions with the command words 'Explain why...' require reasons to be stated, and then explained. Some candidates tended to drift into discussion of the impacts or consequences, rather than explaining why something has happened, for example on the 6 mark questions, 1e, 2d and 5d.

12 mark 'assess' questions do not require a conclusion but there should be a consideration of more than one perspective, and there should be judgement about the significance of these perspectives within the essay. In some cases, centres had clearly taught candidates to make a summary judgement at the end, which can help ensure this requirement is met.

Question 1 (c) (i)

Most candidates were able to read the graph data accurately and perform the subtraction required. Some tried to turn this into a percentage. Reading the question carefully is essential.

Question 1 (c) (ii)

This 3 mark question was a challenge, and many did not identify a third point. The most common transport development identified was the use of containerisation to move manufactured goods from China to the rest of the world. Linked points included efficiency, with time and cost savings, with extensions that included the fact that the cost of moving a phone or a TV was less than £1.

(ii) Suggest **one** development in transport that has contributed to the growth of trade shown in Figure 1b.

(3)

Containerisation - reduced transportation costs of exporting and importing goods (e.g. CCL Global can carry 19000 containers). Container ship lower cost of exporting, increasing the exporting of goods from China as it is located on major trade routes and encourages economic growth for TNCs that locate in areas that are able to export globally - leading to economic growth.

3 marks scored



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are awarded for containerisation (1) which reduces costs (1) so TNCs can operate globally (1).

There is also an additional detail mark for the 19,000 containers.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Keep to one development, and make 3 linked points.

Question 1 (d)

Here two points were needed, each of which needed to be extended for a second mark. The extension needed to be different for each point, and answers needed to be about national policies. This should include the decision to join a trade bloc, for example. Answers that jumped straight into World Bank and WTO policies were rarely clear enough on the national government role. Fair trade is not a government policy. Most common were answers that discussed tariff free trade, and also privatisation and liberalisation of the economy.

(d) Explain **two** national government policies that have assisted economic growth in some countries.

- (4)
1. Joining of trade blocs - allows cheaper trade to occur between other member countries
 2. Open door policy - China - allows FDI through EPZ's and SEZ's - contributes to national economy.

3 marks scored here. One for the first and two for the second.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The first point is not extended clearly enough for a second mark. What does 'cheaper trade' mean?

The second policy, although briefly stated 'Open Door Policy China', is extended through the listing of FDI, EPZs and SEZs as the means by which this policy operates and was given 2 marks.

to areas with access to the sea.

(d) Explain **two** national government policies that have assisted economic growth in some countries.

(4)

- 1 China's special economic zones have created areas with low taxes and no tariffs, encouraging foreign direct investment allowing these areas to develop.
- 2 Ireland's low tax encourages trans-national corporations to base its company there through offshoring meaning Ireland receives tax from businesses that it normally would not have.

4 marks scored, 2 for each section



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Each point is well explained with an extension.

Question 1 (e)

There are many ways of answering this question. 'Losers' may be in developed or developing countries, and the best answers tended to consider both, providing the 'broad range of geographical ideas' required for level 3. Exemplification of places helped build a 'detailed and fully developed' answer, often with factual support.

There was some confusion with automation of industry, missing the emphasis on global shift. There were excellent case studies on Detroit and sweatshops in Bangalore, though often Bangladesh was quoted as a city. The best answers included the impacts of migration on urban unemployment, contributing to a spiral of decline.

(e) Explain why the global shift in manufacturing and services has made some people 'losers'.

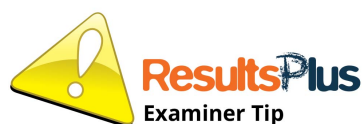
(6)

The global shift is the movement of secondary sector manufacturing work from Western countries like the UK and USA to eastern countries like China. This has created losers in the Western world as it has left people ~~with~~ unemployed. This can be seen in Leicester which was a big manufacturing region in the late 1900's ~~which~~ for large TNC's such as Nissan but due to overseas competition of lower labour costs and relaxed health and safety laws, TNC's ~~are~~ moved their production to China (offshoring). Often, the workers in Leicester were uneducated - this left them with no other opportunities and they lost to 80% of the manufacturing workforce of Leicester claiming financial benefits due to the inability to find work. However the eastern population also have losers as workers are often exploited due to little safety laws such as working hours. Workers are also paid little to nothing for their work as there are no minimum wage laws and due to China's large population and demand for work - people who were not happy with their pay, could easily be replaced. Another eastern 'loser' were those who suffered in the Rana Plaza collapse in 2008 where 1000 workers were killed due to a lack of building stability checks leading to faults not being identified. Therefore the global shift has made some people 'losers'.

5 marks scored here.



The definition of global shift is not essential but helps set the scene. Leicester and Rana Plaza, Bangladesh are then used as examples to demonstrate geographical knowledge, which is 'mostly relevant but includes some inaccuracies' (the Nissan example). The evidence is not fully detailed or developed ('China' is very general) but there is a broad range of geographical ideas here about 'losers' in both the UK and Asia. Therefore although this answer has aspects of both level 2 and level 3, it was awarded 5 as a 'best fit'.



Careful learning of support material helps build an answer which scores top marks.

Question 1 (f)

12 mark answers require consideration of at least two different points of view. Here the answer needs to discuss 'impacts' so the obvious two perspectives would be positive and negative impacts. Note that the question asks for 'developing countries'. Also although most were able to detail the problems migrants face in developing cities, and so began to answer the question, the links to wellbeing were rarely made clear,

A top grade answer will come to a balanced and coherent judgement, for example one which considers whether the negative impacts on wellbeing outweigh the positive, or else assesses the impacts on both the migrants themselves and those already in the city. Another approach would be to consider a wider range of stakeholders, such as business owners or local government. Mumbai, Bangalore, Lagos, Dhaka and Karachi were the most popular choices for support. A few misread the question and wrote about Detroit.

(f) Assess the impacts of rural-urban migration on the wellbeing of people in cities in developing countries.

(12)

Rural-urban migration is the movement of people within their countries from rural areas to larger cities. These people are encouraged to migrate to these cities due to pull factors such as better employment opportunities, higher living standards or better infrastructure. However, not every migrant gets to experience the benefits of these pull factors and the wellbeing of some migrants can suffer.

Mumbai in India is an example of a country that has experienced rapid rural-urban migration due to people seeking employment and a better quality of life in this rapidly growing city. However, the government in Mumbai has not coped well with or been able to manage the high numbers of people that have migrated to the city. This has meant that many people have been unable to gain access to suitable housing. This has resulted in the growth of slums and large areas of shacks within the city that lack proper sanitation and water and energy supplies. The wellbeing of these migrants has suffered as a result.

Despite this, this is not the case in every developing country, some developing countries like China have well developed infrastructure and transport ~~and support~~ that is available to these migrants such as the world's largest rail system that spans across the country. This improves the wellbeing of these migrants and contributes to a better quality of life overall. However, China is one of few developing countries that can provide this and it is certainly not the case for rural-urban

migrants in many developing countries

Another impact that has affected the wellbeing of rural-urban migrant is air pollution. In China, it is estimated that 1.6 million people die every year as a result of the air pollution and levels are frequently ^{below} the acceptable air quality standard. Rural-urban migrants have contributed to this air pollution as greater numbers of people have increased fuel consumption and therefore gas emissions. This impacts very negatively upon the wellbeing of migrants.

In conclusion, the impacts of rural-urban migration on the wellbeing of people in cities can vary, however frequently they are negative due to the incapacity

(Total for Question 1 = 28 marks)

of these cities to cope. Ultimately **TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 28 MARKS**
 the level of negativity of these impacts is down to the control and capacity^{to cope} of the governments in these areas.

6 marks scored here.



ResultsPlus
 Examiner Comments

The answer only has one perspective, and discusses the negative impacts of migration. Wellbeing is considered in terms of housing, space and spread of disease as well as access to health services. Nairobi and the slum area of 1 million people are identified, along with a 2009 cholera outbreak, providing some evidence to support the argument.

The answer reaches 6 because there are logical connections and relationships within the answer, giving a partial but coherent interpretation.



On 'Assess' questions making a mini-plan will help you think of two points of view.

(f) Assess the impacts of rural-urban migration on the wellbeing of people in cities in developing countries.

(12)

The mass migration of young people to cities in developing countries puts huge amounts of pressure on ~~off~~ already struggling services, such as healthcare, ~~and~~ education and housing. This will greatly impact the quality of life of those in cities due to having to live in cramped conditions. These factors are evident in Nairobi, Kenya, where the huge influx of people to the capital has caused the creation of a slum, housing almost 1 million people, to the south of the city.

Not only will the cramped conditions affect people negatively through not having personal space etc, but will also affect people negatively physically due to the ability for diseases to be spread far more easily - as evidenced in the 2009, cholera outbreak in Kenya. This creates a huge amount of strain on an already overused and overstretched health service, thus

meaning those who are ill will not get the attention or care they need leading them to be ill for longer and economically affecting them due to not being able to work while being sick, indicating how overcrowding and overuse of services can pose huge issues on peoples well being as well as their quality of life, and showing the large scale at which it can do so.

(Total for Question 1 = 28 marks)

11 marks are scored here



Wellbeing is mentioned throughout, but there is little specific discussion about it. For example, candidates could explain the loss of days at work, or mental health, or divided families as children remain in rural areas whilst parents try and make a living. In other words, this is a more probing question than perhaps it first appears, and a GCSE-style account of the problems of a developing world city will not get to level 3, or even to high level 2.



The final comment in the conclusion (not essential on 12 marks but it helps ensure a judgement is made clearly) about the role of the government shows a depth of understanding of the problems faced.

Question 2 (b) (i)

2a Most, but not all, knew that high speed rail development was an example of an infrastructure improvement.

2bi and 2bii Most, but not all were able to use scale to calculate the runway length, but one third of candidates could not select the correct area. These, along with the OS skills questions in Q3, are basic geographical skills that should be practised in the course of study when relevant.

Question 2 (b) (iii)

This 3 mark question was a challenge. Most were able to score 2 marks but the third mark was a challenge. Most commonly identified reasons were loss of housing and noise. Note that saying 'quality of life would be worsened' was not awarded a mark. At AS level a more precise developed point was required, for example, sleep was disturbed, people could not use their gardens, house prices would drop, journeys to school or work might be lengthened, for example.

(iii) Suggest **one** reason local people in Harmondsworth may object to the expansion of Heathrow Airport.

(3)

Half of the village would go lost to land used in the expansion, this would displace residents, therefore they may object due to their place attachment to the village.

3 marks awarded here. Although short, this answer suggests a reason which is then developed for 2 further points.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The loss of half the village is the initial reason, leading to displacement of villagers who have 'place attachment'. This is the bare minimum for 3, but shows how an answer can score the points with few words.



Practice these 3 mark answers as starter activities in class.

Question 2 (c)

As on the 4 mark questions on Q1, two pairs of developed answers are needed. 'Post-production countryside' was a phrase that puzzled some candidates. Note that small seaside towns were permitted here, and market towns. Strategies used to rebrand places in 'rural areas' that were formerly industrial, such as Redruth and coal mining communities like Easington, were also relevant. Some used urban examples which were not acceptable.

The best answers identified strategies, e.g. 'tourism focused' or 'reimagining using social media' and then went on to exemplify or explain how this was done for a second mark.

Farm diversification and heritage tourism were the 2 most popular strategies suggested though a few missed the focus and discussed the Olympic Park in London or the Salford Quays development.

(c) Explain **two** rebranding strategies used to attract visitors to the post-production countryside.

(4)

1. Farmers converting part of their land into a tourist attraction like dirt biking. ~~or~~ This means there would be more for tourists to do there, attracting them. This is a form of regeneration.
2. Advertising the area as a great place to visit with lots to do there. This means people would know about it and consider visiting. This is a form of re-imaging.

2 marks scored here



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

1. 1 mark for dirt biking but no explanation is given as to why this would bring more tourists.
2. 1 mark for advertising but no further marks as no detail why or how this would bring more visitors.

(c) Explain **two** rebranding strategies used to attract visitors to the post-production countryside.

(4)

- 1 TV shows being set in the area. Game of Thrones is set in Ireland and has led to millions of pounds contributing to tourism as viewers want to visit the set of their favourite TV show.
- 2 Restaurants based on serving locally sourced food (like Jamie Oliver's restaurant) a famous chef using the agricultural area around him to attract tourists to try the food.

4 marks here.

Although the answers each have the idea of celebrity/media links they are sufficiently different so both are credited.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Two marks for the first ideas about tourists wanting to visit the set of a TV show, with the extension about the example of the place and the show.

The second idea explains that people want to try the food because it is locally sourced and the restaurant is famous.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

You need to find a way to extend the answer for a second point on these 4 mark questions. Ask yourself, 'so...' and try to add an additional explanation. Another approach is to offer an example with a detail, as seen here.

Question 2 (d)

6 mark questions require a 'broad range of ideas', so it is very hard to achieve 5-6 marks if only one factor is explained. Here one successful approach was to identify reasons particular groups of residents had low levels of engagement. For example, age (both elderly and young people), length of residence and ethnic identity were all useful, also whether a person works or not. Merely saying that young people were often not engaged is not an explanation. We need to know the reasons for this, and also what they are not engaged in (for example, voting or volunteering).

Answers that considered 'residents' as a single group struggled to get out of level 2.

Note that the term 'engagement' was not understood by all. Both increasing and decreasing engagement were looked at in some answers.

(d) Explain the factors that may lead residents to have a low level of engagement in their local community.

- Ethnic minority - attachment - age - gender

(6)

One reason for a low level of engagement is due to being part of a minority, either due to unemployment or ethnicity. These people can receive a lot of discrimination, and they feel they are not cared about so they tend to keep more isolated than those who have a ^{local} work community and don't feel discriminated against. Another factor is their attachment to the area. People who have lived in an area their whole/most of their life are more attached, know the people so therefore want to be more involved, unlike people who have a short length of residency, as they are not as familiar with the people and places there. Another factor is age, people with families and older people tend to be more engaged, older people because they have more time and people with families because they want their children to feel comfortable and part of a community. Another factor is gender, for example once most mothers give birth, they go on * and length of residency. maternity leave, meaning they want to and have time to take their young child to parks and some classes such as baby gymnastics and become more a part of the local community.

4 marks are scored here.



3 groups of residents are identified here (recently arrived, commuters and minority groups) and briefly stated reasons for the involvement of each are provided. The third group is explained in a little more detail in the point about language.



Never use the phrase 'some people'. Be specific. Which people are you thinking about?

(d) Explain the factors that may lead residents to have a low level of engagement in their local community.

(6)

One factor is length of residence - people who have not lived at a place for very long are unlikely to engage in their local community as they do not know other residents.

Commuters will have a low level of engagement in their local community as they are often travelling for work and so are not in the local area much.

Minority groups such as minority faiths or ethnicities often feel segregated and therefore do not engage in their local community - this may also be due to inability to speak the locally used language - as seen in the UK, some minority groups create their own communities.

6 marks scored here



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Membership of minority, length of residence, age and gender are each identified as reasons and then explained in terms of why they affect level of engagement. The answer provides range and shows a very good understanding of the question.



Geographical terminology sometimes uses familiar terms and ascribes a particular meaning to them. Here you need to know what 'engagement' means in the context of study about place.

Question 2 (e)

Candidates found this question difficult. Many did not know the meaning of the term 'demographic'. Some wrote about 'demographic characteristics' without saying anything whatsoever about people in the essay. Instead they wrote about changes to function or over time, and sadly scored very low marks, or none at all. Some wrote about 'my local place' and 'my contrasting place' without saying where these places were. The generic statements that followed rarely revealed the locations either.

Centres need to address the question of an appropriate scale for their two places. 'London' cannot be addressed in a meaningful way in this type of essay, and nor can most cities (Manchester, Sydney, San Francisco all were frequently used), and whole counties (most commonly Cornwall) were also too large. The variation within any of these places is enormous and the reasons for these variations are multiple. Two different places within one city was a successful approach (Stratford and Canning Town for example), or a London borough like Newham was contrasted with multiple other places (Jaywick, Hull) worked reasonably well. A rural place contrasted with an urban one was also possible.

Candidates were expected to write about population pyramid features, including age or gender, or whether populations were growing or declining, or else to explore the ethnicity of the populations. They then needed to explain whether these features were due to economic factors (e.g. job availability or wages, or house prices).

As with all 'Assess' questions, different perspectives were needed. For instance some argued that job availability in Stratford attracted young people, but a seaside town like Weymouth attracted older people because of the coastal location or perceived peace and quiet or pace of life. Therefore economic factors may explain some demographic features but not others. Ethnic clustering may be partly economic, but also due to access to places of worship or a feeling of safety from racism.

(e) Assess whether the demographic characteristics of your local place and your contrasting place are the result of economic factors.

(12)

The demographic is what makes up the population in an area. For example, in my ~~area~~ local area, Newham the age group is 18-30yr old. It is 10% higher than the UK average. This is good as a larger working class population means there are more people contributing to the local tax base. This is why employment rates are higher than elsewhere benefiting the economy.

However, in a place such as Cornwall the age structure is made up of mainly 40-65+. This means the area is filled with people who are ~~either~~ retired. This lack of skills and a brain drain population does not attract the kind of investment that Newham for example has. The sports led regeneration led to the opening of Westfield ~~at~~ Stratford City. This provided the locals with 10,000, 2000 of which were guaranteed to be given to local residents. Again huge reason that is benefiting the economy unlike it does in Cornwall. As a result of this lack of investment Cornwall suffers from the cycle of decline where businesses shut and the economy falls. Age structure of a population ~~plays~~ has great ~~another~~ importance in affecting the economy.

Another demographic characteristic that affects economic factors is whether there are a lot of students. Students in an area is both positive and negative. For example, a positive impact is that they work in ~~shops~~ retail ~~the~~ shops. These

As jobs are important as as the ~~more~~ higher the employment rate the greater the economic growth. However the negative impact is that sometimes students don't work and thus not benefiting the economy.

Lastly, the ethnic make up also determines ^{the local} economy. For example Newham is a mainly Asian black community. ~~This means~~ A lot of who work and provide for themselves. They do not need benefits given from the government. Whereas, in places such as Cornwall, the population is mainly white. In this case there are slightly more people who are on benefits as it is hard to find jobs in these areas.

Overall, demographic is important in determining economic impact ~~but there are other factors such as the development~~ (Total for Question 2 = 28 marks)
of a country. For example the more developed it is the greater the economic factor.

8 marks scored.



The answer has relevant understanding of demographics and economy and uses evidence. It makes connections but the argument is unbalanced as it considers whether the economic factors are the results of demographics rather than answering the question set. Thus it is not fully coherent.

There is good place knowledge about both places. Although 'Cornwall' is too large for detailed assessment, many candidates used it as a contrast to their local (often urban) place. In this context it worked reasonably well. Schools are advised to learn some places within Cornwall that exemplify the general point they are making. For example Redruth and Grampound are very different to Falmouth.

(e) Assess whether the demographic characteristics of your local place and your contrasting place are the result of economic factors.

(12)

Demographic characteristics refers to the age structure of an area and can be influenced by many things, including economic factors.

At Norwich's Riverside, there is a high proportion of young professionals, with 58% of the population between ages 18 and 35. This is largely because of the job opportunities in the area requiring professionals, which is an economic factor. The accommodation is mostly expensive apartments with a view of the river, making it desirable for the wealthier part of the population that want that luxury, which tend to be young professionals in high paid jobs, which is an economic factor. However, the demographics are also influenced by the facilities and type of accommodation. The accommodation at Riverside is largely small flats and there are very few parks and no schools, therefore the area is not suitable for young children, explaining why only 8% of the population is under 18. This shows that there are other influencing factors.

A contrasting area is Norwich's Lakenham, where a large majority of the residents are families (41% have dependent children). This is mainly because the housing is more

affordable because nearly half of the area is local authority housing. This means that families (that often have less money due to having more people to provide for) can easily live there because of the cheaper housing, which is an economic factor. Another reason families live there is because there are more opportunities for children, such as schools, and less opportunities for young professionals wanting high paid jobs, therefore the demographic is slightly older due to the opportunities provided.

In conclusion, economic factors influence demographics to an extent because some areas are more expensive to live in, however other factors such as the opportunities and facilities provided also play a role.

This is a strong answer, comparing Lakenham and Riverside, two areas within Norwich. This helps centres see they can look for contrasts within their local area. The aspects the areas have in common (for example location within the UK) can help focus on the reasons for the differences in demographic characteristics.

10 marks are scored.



The candidate focuses on age structure and gives evidence in support of discussion about the contrasting age profiles of the two areas. Reasons are provided for this, and assessment made about why few families live in Riverside, for example.

For 12 marks, a fuller understanding of demographic characteristics was required. The candidate could have contrasted and suggested reasons for the ethnic backgrounds of the two places (even to say they are similar) and also could discuss which area is seeing greatest change in population size and density.



Learn your statistics about your areas and use them to help support your arguments.

Question 3 (a) (i)

3ai and 3aii

Skills in basic OS map reading such as 4 and 6 figure grid references are essential for all geographers and should be revised from GCSE or taught to those who are new to Geography. The ability to distinguish between south-east and south-west is also important.

Question 3 (a) (ii)

Do not need this section

Question 3 (a) (iv)

3aiii Note that quite a few candidates did not know the difference between systematic and stratified sampling.

3aiv Here most were able to identify relevant techniques, but not all were able to explain both for a second mark. Either a detail about how to carry it out, or else a reason why it might be useful were allowed. Some gave statistical techniques instead which were not creditable here. Methods that involved secondary data were only allowed if used for comparison with something observed or collected at the points. For example, photos to compare with older photos (described as 'rephotography' by some), or mapping land use for comparison with a map completed in the past.

Note that the context of the question is important. Here a student is collecting data at points along a road every 200m, so suggestions need to be suitable.

(iv) Explain **two** data collection techniques that could be used at the sampling points to investigate urban change.

(4)

- qualitative*
- 1 environmental ~~assessment~~ of running specific categories such as the amount of litter and green space from 1-5 at different areas and calculating each areas total
 - 2 A questionnaire could be used to identify peoples opinions on the urban change of an area by ~~running~~ asking specific questions.

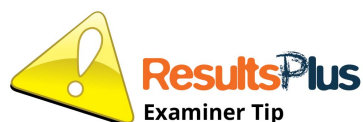
4 marks scored here, two for each section.



1. Many candidates suggested a type of Environmental Quality Assessment. For a second mark some illustration of the type of data to be included was required.

2. Questionnaires were also a common response, and the statement that people could be asked for their opinions about what had happened was sufficient.

An extended interview was also allowed as a separate technique.



Read the question carefully. Here data COLLECTION was asked about.

Question 3 (b)

Hazards are the problems or the threats. They are not the solutions or strategies to reduce the risks. 'High crime' was not specific enough; 'weather' was similarly too vague.

Most commonly identified were traffic and getting lost.

(b) Identify **two** hazards that should be included in a risk assessment for fieldwork in an urban location.

(2)

- 1 Traffic - potential to harm should not look properly and take care
- 2 people - could be dangerous and pose a threat through mugging etc...

2 marks here.



As long as the hazard is clear, a very short answer is acceptable for 'identify' questions.

Here 'traffic' would be credited with a mark, but 'people' would not be (as many candidates want to find people to interview). Here the candidate has explained a realistic hazard (mugging) that could be experienced by a young person doing fieldwork.



Even if you have not prepared an answer for a question like this in class, think carefully about risk assessments you have done for your fieldwork days and identify suitable hazards.

Question 3 (c)

Most candidates included a suitable geographical enquiry question, which provided context for the answer. Whilst not essential, it is also good practice to include the location of the fieldwork as this further helps set the scene for the examiner.

These 9 mark questions provide a useful preparation for making decisions about planning the NEA (non-examined assessment) that most AS candidates will be carrying out soon after the exam. Assessment of the methods used for all elements of the Route to Enquiry for fieldwork is the way to prepare for these questions.

This time the question focused on data **presentation** methods, which most candidates were able to attempt. Some wrote about data **collection** methods, and unless they also said how they would present this data, scored 0. Some mentioned data presentation methods but then assessed the value of the data collection methods, which was not credited.

Many restricted the range of marks by referring solely to very simple methods such as bar charts. Better answers referred to more complex methods such as the creation of choropleth maps or scatter graphs, so were able to assess the significance of the results or the relationships shown.

(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Regenerating Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

refer - deprivation

(9)

Research question:

environmental quality

I used a bar chart to show the overall score for environmental quality of Carpenters Estate and East Village. This was effective as it showed a clear contrast between the two areas and it was visible that East Village had a much higher score. However it would've been more effective if I used a method which would show a contrast between each aspect of the environmental quality survey.

I used a radar diagram to present the data from my deprivation index - this was very effective as it visually displayed the contrast in results for every aspect of deprivation.

I used a line graph to show the contrast between the amount of cars of each brand visible in both areas - this was effective as it visually showed the contrast, however it did not take into account that some cars are leased.

(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Regenerating Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

rebar - deprivation

(9)

Research question:

environmental quality

I used a bar chart to show the overall score for environmental quality of Carpenters Estate and East Village. This was effective as it showed a clear contrast between the two areas and it was visible that East Village had a much higher score. However it would've been more effective if I used a method which would show a contrast between each aspect of the environmental quality survey.

I used a radar diagram to present the data from my deprivation index - this was very effective as it usually displayed the contrast in results for every aspect of deprivation.

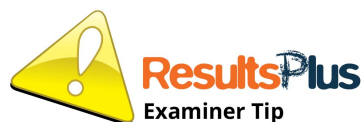
I used a line graph to show the contrast between the amount of cars of each brand visible in both areas - this was effective as it usually showed the contrast, however it did not take into account that some cars are leased.

4 marks scored here



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The answer identifies 3 data presentation methods and explains how they are useful. There is an attempt to explain the weakness of the line graph, but it is not explained clearly enough. It is also not apparent that a line graph would be suitable for this type of data.



Assess questions need to two perspectives. Here strengths and weaknesses of the methods used are the easiest two perspectives to include.

(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Regenerating Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

(9)

Research question:

To what extent has regeneration in East London been successful?

I used a bar chart in order to represent the mean ~~Environmental Quality~~ ^{survey} result for each of the four locations I investigated. This was effective because ~~then~~ it made the results easily comparable. Additionally, I was able to use colours to indicate whether ~~not~~ the area had been regenerated, which was effective because it clearly reflected the fact that regenerated areas had a higher environmental quality.

I also represented the same results on a proportional ^{symbols} ~~map~~ map (an example of Geographic Information Systems, or GIS). This was especially useful because it allowed me to directly see the effects of regeneration in comparison to location. However, both the bar chart and the proportional symbols map were flawed because they did not show every factor

(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Regenerating Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

(9)

Research question:

To what extent has regeneration in East London been successful?

I used a bar chart in order to represent the mean ~~Environmental Quality~~ ^{survey} result for each of the four locations I investigated. This was effective because then it made the results easily comparable. Additionally, I was able to use colours to indicate whether ~~not~~ the area had been regenerated, which was effective because it clearly reflected the fact that regenerated areas had a higher environmental quality.

I also represented the same results on a proportional ^{symbols} ~~representation~~ map (an example of Geographic Information Systems, or GIS). This was especially useful because it allowed me to directly see the effects of regeneration in comparison to location. However, both the bar chart and the proportional symbols map were flawed because they did not show every factor

9 marks scored here



The candidate includes several suitable methods and links them to the results, suggesting ways in which they helped display the findings. There are ideas about ways the work could have been improved.

The use of GIS for data presentation is becoming more common. Centres are encouraged to teach this so that candidates can use suitable methods in their NEA.



Do not say 'it was easy to draw'. This candidate does make quite a basic statement, explaining how colour was used but makes a link to the theme of the fieldwork which makes it useful to the answer.

Question 4

Read the resources through carefully before you start. 15 mins are provided for this in the exam. Many candidates do not use them to inform their evaluation in any depth.

Parts of Swansea, e.g. face environmental problems. Data is provided from a range of sources. Progress has already been made to improve some problems and a balanced answer would evaluate the relative success of these as well as the strategies themselves. There was no need to include a lengthy introduction describing and explaining the key reasons for Swansea's problems.

The material about Swansea showed an area facing many environmental challenges. Candidates needed to identify these and then evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies suggested to alleviate the challenges. Candidates often jumped straight into discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the strategies before they had thought through which challenge they might be addressing. This resulted in partial answers with little to evaluate.

Candidates also need to study the question preamble which reminds them that synthesis of ideas should be made 'across the course of study'. In other words, candidates need to refer to other ideas, examples or regeneration strategies they have studied to support their evaluation. Here, for example, many candidates discussed the sustainability of strategies, or else explained that the EU has provided funding in the past and considered where money might come from in the future.

Stronger candidates were able to see links between the challenge/strategy pairings and began to assess strengths and weaknesses and knock-on effects such as cheaper roadbuilding materials from recycled concrete being used to ease the budget for local councils. There were also suggestions for easing congestion such as traffic free CBD, congestion charges and using some tourist revenue for decontamination. There were also pertinent comments about sustainability. A good number did point out that none of the strategies really addressed what they saw as the biggest problem, namely the contaminated land.

Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 4 to answer this question.

4 Study Figures 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d in the Resource Booklet.

Swansea faces many challenges.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies shown in meeting these.

(16)

Swansea's economy has entered a spiral of decline due to the global shift and the industrialisation of coal industries cause the area ~~to~~ to have many brownfield sites and low income. Local authorities have used different strategies to deal with Swansea and try to regenerate the area (regeneration/ reimage/re brand) by using different strategies which some are more useful than others, and will be discussed in this essay.

One strategy used to redevelop Swansea is Dawnuw, a Welsh construction TNC has signed up to "Wrap" to minimise waste in the area, because in Swansea many brownfield sites' ~~are~~ soil are contaminated by toxic ~~can~~ chemicals from past industries; which pollutes the water and the soil, impacting local people that use the water and the animals and crops growing in the soil; this strategy is useful because Dawnuw has committed to halving its waste to landfill, which means crops ~~and~~ can grow and the area looks less run down. Also waste concrete is now used in road buildings, this minimises the waste produced by factories and benefits road users or the local people to have smooth roads, which makes transport easier. Also other companies are being encouraged to join, this has a positive multiplier effect on the whole area and also the economy as it contributes to less pollution (less landfill which ultimately slows down global climate change/global warming.)

However, this method might not be ^{as} successful because parts of the coastline still remain heavily polluted, and old industrial sites are still discharging contaminated water into Swansea Bay, which means the strategy is still not enforced enough. ~~And~~ It still has a negative impact on local people and the environment. (sea creatures becoming extinct due to polluted seas).

Another strategy Swansea has used is "Park and Ride" this is to reduce congestion ~~and~~ (pollution (CO₂) into the atmosphere also this is a sustainable method, by transporting a lot of people in one bus, rather than have multiple cars entering ~~the~~ Swansea. There are two park and ride routes in Swansea, this is very effective in helping the climate by reducing the amount of CO₂ and other toxic gases produced into the atmosphere, also the park and ride is very regular meaning more people are using their transport and it creates a positive multiplier effect and benefits the local businesses and shops in the area because of more income from tourism.

However it could be argued that this strategy is not effective because a third route had closed in 2016 as it was losing £250,000 per year, this has decreased the air quality because more people now tend to use private transport e.g. there has been a 13% growth in car ownership since 2001, making this strategy unsuccessful to an extent.

Another strategy used to combat Swansea's many challenges is the Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon project. This project helps regenerate the area and benefited the

local people / the economy and the environment. because it will generate renewable energy for 150,000 homes from tidal power, this benefits the local people because their electric bill will reduce and become cheaper, therefore have more disposable income. And this project also benefits the environment, because it is a sustainable method, by using wind energy which is renewable energy. Also effect the economy (locally) because the project hopes to attract tourists to city to see the project, this will generate more money in the local ~~economy~~ economy, also for local businesses e.g. hotels/restaurants. due to the rise in tourism. However, this could not be as sustainable because ^{increase} tourism could lead to increase in pollution which can damage the environment e.g. littering / pollution from cars / or tourists causing damage to infrastructure e.g. graffiti or vandalism.

To conclude, there has been

(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

many pros and cons for each strategy in redeveloping

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 62 MARKS

Swansea, because Swansea is a challenging place for the government and local authorities need to invest in redeveloping or ~~rebuild~~ to attract private investors into the area so Swansea and Boom once more, and become profitable like it did in the past, but it also has to satisfy local people / residents. some strategies benefit the economy more than socially. So the local authorities need to take that into account. However, I think that the Tidal Lagoon project is the most effective strategy because it benefits all three sectors including, environmental, social and economical. therefore it is most sustainable for people (cheaper electric bill) to the economy (tourism) and to the environment (reduce/slow climate change).

6 marks scored here.



The candidate does not identify the challenges specifically or evaluate their scale, or provide evidence from the resources. Implied within the answer are: the growing population, pollution from the past, air pollution from traffic and waste disposal.

Strategies are discussed and some strengths and weaknesses are discussed briefly. The conclusion is extremely brief.



Assume the reader knows nothing about Swansea. Provide a balanced summary of the challenges it faces. Do not repeat long phrases from the resources but select from them to support the points you are making.

Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 4 to answer this question.

4 Study Figures 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d in the Resource Booklet.

Swansea faces many challenges.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies shown in meeting these.

(16)

Swansea has many targeted strategies to relieve many of the challenges which it faces, some more successful than others.

One example of a successful strategy is the Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon project - this will benefit the local residents (150,000) by providing them with renewable energy from tidal energy and will therefore reduce reliance on fossil fuels. This will aid Swansea's pollution problem and will help compensate for the 13% growth in car ownership. The cost of the project will be £1.3 billion however its payback time will likely only be a few years. Therefore this strategy will be successful and very effective. The WRAP project will also aid the pollution issue and will also help compensate for the growth of ~~the~~ car ownership as it will reduce waste being sent to landfill which causes pollution. It will also help reduce resource wastage as waste concrete will be used to improve roads which, in turn, will help reduce traffic congestion.

Park and ride routes will also help reduce the use of cars and increase the use of bicycles which

will help to reduce air pollution resulting from car emissions and will also help reduce congestion. This may also reduce car ownership as bicycle routes are made more convenient.

The development of the "blue flag" beaches and improving the quality of the city and coastline and improvement of sports facilities will be effective in improving the quality of life for residents and will increase attractiveness to the area, therefore boosting the economy through tourism.

Park and ride and WRAP will help to improve the decreasing air quality for the growing population.

In conclusion the management projects will be effective in reducing most of Swansea's challenges.

16 marks scored here.



Each paragraph discusses a challenge and evaluates how effectively a strategy will address the issue. There is frequent reference to the resource information and some own knowledge shown in terminology used (e.g. multiplier effect, role of tourism). There is a rational conclusion which comes to a decision about which strategy is best and a substantiated justification.



Read through this answer and highlight where evidence from the resources is used. Use a second colour to highlight evaluative comment. Use a third colour for synthesis (geographical ideas/information not in the resource).

Question 5 (b) (i)

5a Most, but not all, knew that higher fertility rate than mortality rate was the correct answer.

5bi and 5bii Most, but not all, were able to use scale to calculate the railway length, but one third of candidates could not select the correct area. These, along with the OS skills questions in Q3, are basic geographical skills that should be practised in the course of study when relevant.

Question 5 (b) (iii)

Not applicable.

Question 5 (c)

As on the 4 mark questions on Q1, two pairs of developed answers are needed. A broad interpretation of UK culture was taken. Most were able to identify two changes, but not all were able to develop these ideas for a second mark in each case. Some used examples of migration from places outside the EU which were not acceptable. The majority of answers focused on food or music, or shops and religious buildings.

Question 5 (d)

Some good answers were seen, though some did not develop their factors or else gave a very limited range. As in 2d, many gave two factors, but with limited development so tended to score in Level 2. The best had a good example to illustrate their answer.

(d) Explain the factors that may result in ethnically segregated communities.

(6)

^{first generation}
When immigrants move to an area, they are initially attracted to ~~areas~~ urban areas of low cost housing due to many moving in search for work. ~~However,~~ Due to migrants tending to band together, more people moving ~~to the area~~ will often decide on the same area due to the attraction of a shared culture and the view of safety in numbers which is important due to the huge amounts of racist abuse that occurs. Due to the large banding of people of the same ethnicity, such as Jewish people in the East End in the 1950's many shops and services open up to cater for their demands such as kosher restaurants and places of worship. This in turn segregates a community more as it will pose a huge attraction to those of the culture due to feeling accepted and will lead to many other people of other ethnicities moving out due to the changes creating tension.

5 marks here



The answer runs with one theme and the candidate is clearly thinking of an example studied, revealed as the Jewish community of the East End of London, which of course began long before the 1950s. The factors identified are relevant though the example could do with being brought up to date.



This part of the course, and indeed this question, lends itself to historical perspectives but as geographers it is helpful to offer a current day comment as well.

Question 5 (e)

Candidates found this question difficult. Many took a narrow view of the term 'cultural', and wrote about ethnic diversity and migration only. It was possible to gain a high mark with this approach if detail and assessment were used to discuss two contrasting places. Some wrote about 'my local place' and 'my contrasting place' without saying where these places were. The generic statements that followed rarely revealed the locations either. A few were very good about one place but knew very little about the other.

Centres need to address the question of an appropriate scale for their two places. 'London' cannot be addressed in a meaningful way in this type of essay, and nor can most cities (Manchester, Sydney, San Francisco all were frequently used), and whole counties (most commonly Cornwall) were also too large. The variation within any of these places is enormous and the reasons for these variations are multiple. Two different places within one city was a successful approach (Stratford and Canning Town for example), or a London borough like Newham contrasted with other places (Jaywick, Hull) worked reasonably well. A rural place contrasted with an urban one was also possible.

A few candidates spent too much time/space explaining the reasons behind globalisation so never really focused on the question. The influence of TNCs featured prominently in many answers and those that had an appropriate scale of focus cited Starbucks or McDonalds, which could be relevant but needed linking to the chosen areas. Where cities in SE Asia were chosen as contrasting places, discussion of Westernisation/Americanisation took place which had relevance. Focusing on culture was much less of a problem than demography was in 2e.

As with all 'Assess' questions, different perspectives were needed. For instance some argued that job availability in Stratford attracted young people, but a seaside town like Weymouth attracted older people because of the coastal location or perceived peace and quiet or pace of life. Therefore economic factors may explain some demographic features but not others. Ethnic clustering may be partly economic, but also due to access to places of worship or a feeling of safety from racism.

(e) Assess whether the cultural characteristics of your local place and contrasting place are the result of global influences.

(12)

Slough and Cornwall are extremely different parts of the UK. I aim to assess to what extent these two places have cultural characteristics caused by global influences.

Slough has a 34.5% White British population, highlighting the ethnic diversity of the area. Annual events such as Slough Mela bring diverse communities together, and Indian culture is expressed through colour and festivity. Slough Mela is arguably the most significant local event in the area, thus suggesting to me that the culture of Slough is influenced greatly by global influences. Cornwall, to contrast, has a 95% White British, and voted unanimously to leave the EU, as well as having a strong sense of regional heritage. This suggests to me that Cornwall is less influenced by global influences, but ~~rather~~ rather regional ones, such as the Song - the Cornish song, for example.

In Slough, community groups like Aik Saath work tirelessly to achieve cultural understanding between groups, therefore showing the diverse culture present. Indian Sikhs and Hindus, Pakistani and Afghan Muslims and, more recently, Catholic Polish and Roma Gypsies have migrated to Slough, creating a culture of various religions and traditions. Religion is a key part of Slough's culture, as ~~people~~ religious buildings are found almost everywhere. Aik Saath's work towards religious understanding has developed an interfaith and culture; the Mosque, for instance, provides education and of Islam for all religious groups, and diversity is supported.

These religious cultural ~~diff~~ characteristics are all due to global influences, showing how Slough is not a diverse place.

Cornwall, to contrast, has few amenities and its high ~~North~~ white population does not give this ~~any~~ interfaith culture.

One could argue that Slough is also very nationally influenced; it is full of pubs and classic English ~~at~~ fish and chip shops, as well as having words like Britnell with a post-war housing style and high British (white) population.

Cornwall also boasts the ethnic regional ~~also~~ influence, but unlike Slough, has no global influence to add to this. However, Newquay Airport is promoting migration, so ~~there may be more~~ ~~to~~ ~~see~~. This may change in the future.

Overall, I think that global influences have shaped Slough radically, but Cornwall is very much a 'British' county.

12 marks are scored here



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer shows accurate knowledge and understanding with balanced evidence. There are relevant connections and relationships to the question throughout. There is good support about both locations, although Cornwall is rather large scale. The discussion about the regional heritage of Cornwall leading to less influence from global factors is helpful.

The counter argument about Slough on the second side lifts the answer. There is assessment in numerous places making this a balanced and coherent answer to the question.



Keep coming back to the question at least at the end of each paragraph.

Question 6 (a) (i)

6ai and 6aia

Skills in basic OS map reading such as 4 and 6 figure grid references are essential for all geographers and should be revised from GCSE or taught to those who are new to Geography. The ability to distinguish between south-east and south-west is also important.

Question 6 (a) (ii)

Do not need this section

Question 6 (a) (iv)

6aiii Note that quite a few candidates did not know the difference between systematic and stratified sampling.

6aiv Here most were able to identify relevant techniques, but not all were able to explain both for a second mark. Either a detail about how to carry it out, or else a reason why it might be useful were allowed. Some gave statistical techniques instead which were not creditable here. Methods that involved secondary data were only allowed if used for comparison with something observed or collected at the points. For example, photos to compare with older photos (described as 'rephotography' by some), or mapping type of housing for example for comparison with a map completed in the past.

Note that the context of the question is important. Here a student is collecting data about deprivation at points along a road every 200m, so suggestions need to be suitable.

(iv) Explain **two** data collection techniques that could be used at the sampling points to investigate urban deprivation.

(4)

- 1 Traffic count could be used to suggest the amount of congestion / traffic in the area. This suggests higher pollution levels which means more deprived as in general people with more money tend to live in quieter areas away from traffic.
- 2 Crime Prevention items tally where you make a tally on the amount of crime prevention items you can see. E.g. CCTV signs, speed bumps, street bollards, anti-laying down scaling etc. A higher level of crime could suggest more urban deprivation.

4 marks scored here.



Each idea is suitable and explained sufficiently for a second mark.

1. Traffic count with extension about link between pollution and deprivation.
2. Crime prevention tally with details about the method used.



Read the question carefully. Here data COLLECTION was asked about.

Question 6 (b)

Hazards are the problems or the threats. They are not the solutions or strategies to reduce the risks. 'High crime' was not specific enough; 'weather' was similarly too vague.

Most commonly identified were 'traffic' and 'getting lost'.

(b) Identify **two** hazards that should be included in a risk assessment for fieldwork in an urban location.

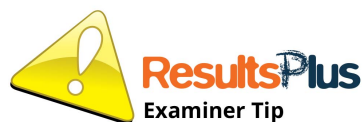
(2)

- 1 Risk of confrontation ~~between~~ with a citizen or visitor of the area.
- 2 Risk of standing on broken glass or dog mess.

2 marks are scored.



Although not quite on the mark scheme, these are both reasonable hazards, particularly in some urban areas, so were both credited.



Even if you have not prepared an answer for a question like this in class, think carefully about risk assessments you have done for your fieldwork days and identify suitable hazards.

Question 6 (c)

Most candidates included a suitable geographical enquiry question, which provided context for the answer. Whilst not essential, it is also good practice to include the location of the fieldwork as this further helps set the scene for the examiner.

These 9 mark questions provide a useful preparation for making decisions about planning the NEA (non-examined assessment) that most AS candidates will be carrying out soon after the exam. Assessment of the methods used for all elements of the Route to Enquiry for fieldwork is the way to prepare for these questions.

This time the question focused on data **presentation** methods, which most candidates were able to attempt. Some wrote about data **collection** methods, and unless they also said how they would present this data, scored 0. Some mentioned data presentation methods but then assessed the value of the data collection methods, which was not credited.

The use of GIS for data presentation is becoming more common. Centres are encouraged to teach this so that candidates can use suitable methods in their NEA.

(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Diverse Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

(9)

Research question: There is a link between high diversity and deprivation.

I drew a star diagram when presenting my environmental quality survey. On one hand, this was effective, as I could ^{present} compare the data sets of all areas I studied on one diagram, thus allowing easy comparison and analysis. However, the star diagram consisted of 4 data sets, so it was somewhat messy, meaning that it was hard to distinguish all data sets from each other.

I drew a ~~line graph~~ ^{scatter diagram} linking the ~~crime~~ ^{crime} rate (from Police.org) and the % white data (from datastore Census data). On one hand this allowed me to identify ~~all~~ a relationship between the two variables and ultimately to a Spearman's Rank statistical test, but on the other hand it was very hard to read the values of specific results, as it ~~was~~ ^{was} a ~~very~~ scale with very large intervals was required to plot all values on one graph.

As well as the above diagrams, I also took photos to present my findings. On one hand, these gave a good ~~view~~.

(c) You have collected data during your fieldwork relating to Diverse Places.

You then used a number of data presentation methods.

Assess how effective these were in showing the results of your fieldwork.

(9)

Research question: There is a link between high diversity and deprivation.

I drew a star diagram when presenting my environmental quality survey. On one hand, this was effective, as I could ^{present} ~~compare~~ the data sets of all areas I studied on one diagram, thus allowing easy comparison and analysis. However, the star diagram consisted of 4 data sets, so it was somewhat messy, meaning that it was hard to distinguish all data sets from each other.

I drew a ~~line graph~~ ^{scatter diagram} linking the ~~crime~~ ^{crime} rate (from Police.org) and the % white data (from datastore Census data). On one hand this allowed me to identify ~~all~~ a relationship between the two variables and ultimately to a Spearman's Rank statistical test, but on the other hand it was very hard to read the values of specific results, as it ~~was~~ ^{was} a ~~very~~ scale with very large intervals was required to plot all values on one graph.

As well as the above diagrams, I also took photos to present my findings. On one hand, these gave a good ~~view~~.

8 marks scored here



Several methods are explained, all of which are detailed. The assessment has positives and negatives.

Note that statistical tests are not relevant but the scatter diagram is appropriate as it involves presenting the data.

The judgement lacks the development needed for 9.



Assess questions need to two perspectives. Here strengths and weaknesses of the methods used are the easiest two perspectives to include.

Question 7

Read the resources through carefully before you start. 15 mins are provided for this in the exam. Many candidates do not appear to have read the materials, or to have used them to inform their evaluation.

Parts of Rhyl are extremely deprived. Data is provided from the Index of Multiple Deprivation, which candidates are likely to be familiar with through their study of their local or contrasting places. There are also signs of progress (e.g. the local school's OFSTED report, and the services provided by the local council). Good answers will be balanced, evaluating the significance of these strengths.

The material about Rhyl showed an area facing many challenges. Candidates needed to identify these briefly, and then evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies suggested to alleviate the challenges. Candidates often jumped straight into discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the strategies before they had thought through which challenge they might be addressing. This resulted in partial answers with little to evaluate. Candidates also need to study the question preamble which reminds them that synthesis of ideas should be made 'across the course of study'. In other words, candidates need to refer to other ideas, examples or groups of people they have studied to support their evaluation.

Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 7 to answer this question.

7 Study Figures 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d in the Resource Booklet.

Rhyl faces many challenges.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies shown in meeting these.

(16)

Rhyl faces large challenges of deprivation, common in sea-side resorts due to the development of affordable air travel - ~~highlighted~~^{highlighted} by Easy jet in 1996, which offered foreign holidays at rock bottom prices, ~~at~~ not a lot more than the price of a train which would greatly affect the amount of people visiting Rhyl, entering it into a spiral of decline. The strategy to ~~improve~~ improve the town centre, harbour and railway station however; could be effective in encouraging visitors, due to the area becoming more attractive. Hopefully, the construction of this will encourage more investment in the area, thus resulting in it developing economically, in turn benefitting services and giving its citizens a better quality of life.

to work for, a strategy which will deem effective when paired with offering support for young people to aid them to see the benefits of employment. a very effective method for the majority. However much of the development is dependant on the creation of jobs and bringing money into the area.

This answer scored 7 marks.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The only challenge identified is 'deprivation' linked to changes in tourism. The rest of the answer considers the strengths and weaknesses of the solutions.

It is difficult to evaluate if you are not clear about the issues. Once established, then you can argue how far each strategy might help, and what might be neglected.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Quote from the resources in your answer to support the points you are making.

Use your knowledge and understanding from across the course of study along with the information in Figure 7 to answer this question.

7 Study Figures 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d in the Resource Booklet.

Rhyl faces many challenges.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies shown in meeting these.

(16)

Rhyl, in North Wales, has many challenges. I aim to investigate the effectiveness of the strategies in place ^{in regard to} meeting these challenges.

Figure 7a shows that tourism was a vital part of Rhyl's economy in success, however cheaper overseas holidays due to globalisation and transport improvements have caused their economy to suffer. As a result of the loss of ~~money~~ ^{income}, depopulation, like in Leicester's inner city wards, has occurred. Figure 7b states that deprivation has been a big issue, since it had the highest ~~and~~ Welsh crime rate in 2014. Also, like in Leicester, a lack of skills and an ageing population has caused unemployment to be high.

Figure 7c shows that a strategy to combat deprivation was a 'Families First' support network, including behaviour support and general advice for young people.

Figure 7d shows that Rhyl High School is now rated 'Good' by Ofsted, rather than 'Special Measures' in 2004, showing that this strategy has helped face one of Rhyl's challenges ~~and~~ ^{effectively}.

Figure 7e shows how EU, Welsh and UK funding installed ~~superfast~~ ^{more than} broadband, like in Cornwall, in Rhyl. This has connected ~~164,000~~ ^{more than} homes ~~as~~ ^{now}. When comparing this to Figure 7c, we can see that Rhyl does very low levels of service deprivation, thus suggesting that connecting homes and businesses is a step in the right direction: service based, Rhyl is ~~not~~ no longer deprived. This shows how effective the strategy in 7c was.

Figure 7f shows how Rhyl is the most deprived area of Wales in terms

of ~~education~~ ~~and~~ employment, income and health. Figure 7d shows that a fund bank was started to help with health, however, the still shows that it is the least deprived area in terms of health, this suggests that management regarding health (advice on healthy eating is shown in 7d) ^{as well as other hospital support services} is unsuccessful. As well as this, there are no signs in Figure 7d of providing new jobs or successful economic restructuring; it states that 'new jobs in the labour' and 'new attractions' ~~are~~ are being developed, but this is unlikely to significantly ^{reduce} the 67% unemployment rate in Rhyl especially considering most people have no qualifications and only basic skills; they may not be suited for labour work. Also, Figure 2a shows that tourism was lost due to overseas competition, so adding more attractions is unlikely to both significantly improve unemployment and ~~at improve~~ the tourist economy; this suggests that some strategies are very ineffective.

Rhyl Council aims to encourage a sense of pride locally and aid reputation, which may help reduce the high crime rate in Figure 7b. Figure 2c shows how Rhyl is the 2nd most unsafe part of Wales, so improving local pride could change these figures for better. However, I feel as though the crime rate is directly correlated with the 67% unemployment rate (7b), so, although the supermarket brand local may be successful, ~~as~~ a greater motivated economy has to be developed in Rhyl if there is any ~~chance~~ chance of the wider perception of Rhyl to be improved. I feel as though the strategies ~~are~~ in place are insufficient in regards to countering this ~~the~~ noise.

In summary, I believe that Rhyl has to improve the strategies it has in place currently to meet the many challenges it faces. Having the EU superfast broadband scheme appears to have been successful as well as investment to the school. ~~However~~ Other than these, however, I feel as though Rhyl has to think of better strategies to reduce crime rates and unemployment, as well as healthcare, since it is still the most deprived in Wales regarding health, despite improved transport links plans, which will not necessarily stop the issue; the construction of GP's, on the other hand, would be very successful.

16 marks are scored here.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer has sound evaluation throughout with detailed use of resources to support the arguments. There is synthesis in the discussion about Leicester and depopulation. The conclusion is rational and substantiated.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Read through this answer and highlight where evidence from the resources is used. Use a second colour to highlight evaluative comment. Use a third colour for synthesis (geographical ideas/information not in the resource).

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Practise use of the command words which will not change in the lifetime of the specification
- Use the levels based mark scheme to check you know the requirements of the higher levels, for example the Level 3 and Level 4 requirements on the 12 and 16 mark questions.
- Check you know basic geographical vocabulary. This year, candidates did not seem to know the meaning of demographic characteristics, data presentation methods and deprivation. Post-production countryside was also misunderstood by a few.
- Local and contrasting places are clearly specified as requirements. Many candidates used locations which were too large. See 2e and 5e above.
- There were examples of excellent up-to-date geographical knowledge in several parts of the paper. However, there were again generalised essays lacking in specific reference to places or groups of people which tend to score low level 2 at the most.
- The 16 mark evaluation questions require synthesis of geographical ideas, a balanced argument supported by evidence and a rational, substantiated conclusion. Check you understand how to do all these.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

