

Edexcel Geography Advanced Paper 2

SECTION B: SHAPING PLACES

Assessment objectives

AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions and change, at a variety of scales

AO2 Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse, and evaluate geographical information and issues

AO3 Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: investigate geographical questions and issues; interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence; construct arguments and draw conclusions

Answer ONE question in this section – EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

Re-generating Places

3. Study Figure 1.

The following resource relates to Question 3.

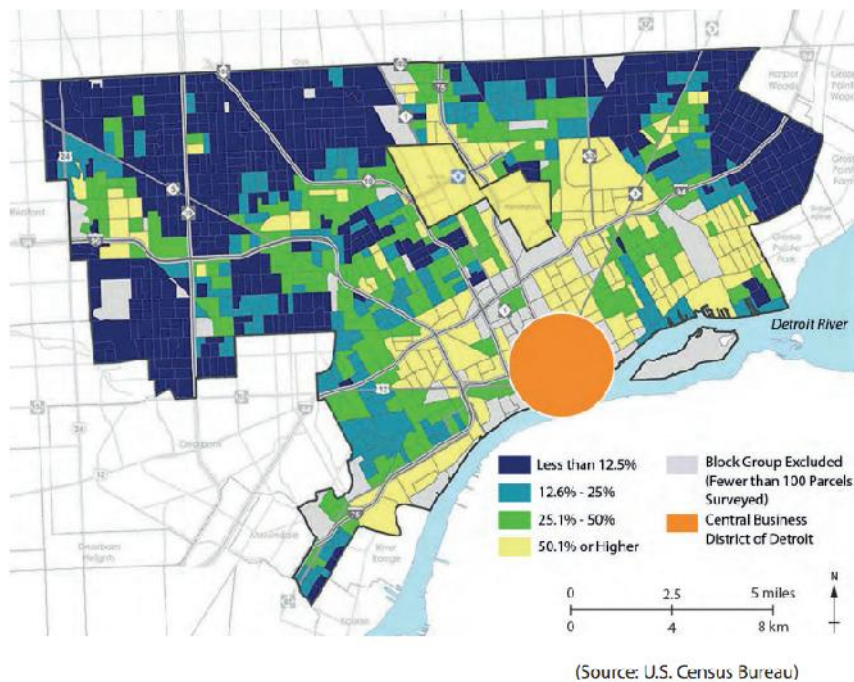


Figure 1:

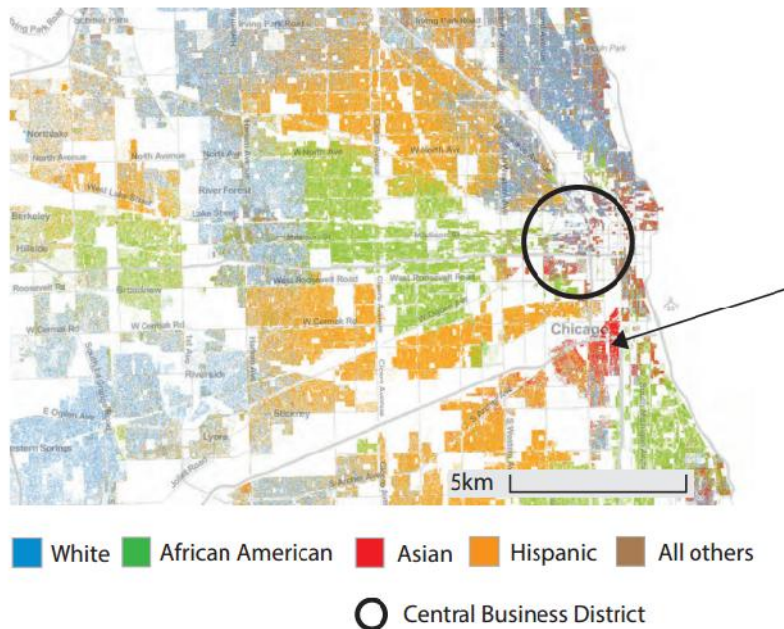
A map showing vacant land in Detroit (USA)

- (a) (i) Suggest one reason for the pattern of vacant land in Detroit. (3)
- (ii) Suggest reasons for the relationship between proportion of vacant land and distance from the CBD of Detroit. (6)
- (b) Explain why different groups would have contrasting views about regenerating vacant land in cities. (6)
- (c) Evaluate the importance of rebranding to the success of rural regeneration. (20)

Diverse Places

- 4 (a) Study Figure 2. (i) Suggest one reason why recently-arrived Asians tend to live in the area indicated. (3)**

The following resource relates to Question 4.



(Source: <http://www.wired.com/2013/08/how-segregated-is-your-city-this-eye-opening-map-shows-you/#slideid-210391>)

Figure 2:

A map showing ethnic segregation in part of Chicago, (USA)

- (ii) Suggest why some areas in Chicago have a greater degree of ethnic segregation than others. (6)
- (b) Explain why there are different perceptions of an urban area's attractiveness as a living space. (6)
- (c) Evaluate the view that successful urban management for some is likely to be unsuccessful for others. (20)

Answer 3 (a) (i) Marks – 3; (a)(i) AO1 (2 marks)/AO2 (1 mark)

Award 1 mark for analysing the resource to identify the pattern of vacant land and a further 2 marks for expansion up to a maximum of 3 marks.

For example: The pattern is that the amount of vacant land decreases from the CBD outwards (1) which probably reflects the previous distribution of industry and industrial jobs with more of these jobs in the inner city area (1) with deindustrialisation leading to the loss of those jobs, loss of employment, outmigration and so vacant lots appearing (1) Accept any other appropriate response.

(3) Answer 3(a)(ii) Marks 6; AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)

Marking instructions Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.

Indicative content guidance

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

AO1

- industry is likely to be located close to CBD and/or along river where it originally grew
- traditional 'industrial' cities had industrial working class living close to those industries
- middle-class suburbs are usually further out from the industrial centre but within commuting range of CBD for car owning AO2
- pattern is well defined in Detroit with higher proportion of vacant lots closer to the CBD and along the river, suggesting outmigration and abandonment of houses as industries closed
- less abandonment in middle-class outer suburbs because fewer jobs are directly dependent on the (auto) industry
- not a perfect relationship. Some variation could be explained by pockets of industry in outer suburbs and pockets of urban regeneration.

Indicative content guidance

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- different groups will have different needs depending on their social and economic characteristics

- different groups of residents will have varying levels of political engagement and access to power, which will affect both their influence and their views
- regeneration projects vary in scale but are generally top-down and thus controlled and dominated by local and national government who will have a strategy
- strategies vary but may involve leisure, retail, commercial and residential schemes on public/private partnerships with the development industry
- regeneration projects will sometimes involve high levels of public consultation but not all local groups are likely to feel engaged in the process
- there may be conflict between the needs of the most deprived and the planners especially in terms of housing provision
- regeneration may lead to a rise in property values and thus the breaking up of communities that can no longer afford property.

Indicative content guidance

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

AO1

- most rural regeneration is built around diversification of rural employment whilst protecting sensitive areas of the rural environment and is successful when it improves the living environment
- there is a range of ways in measuring the success of regeneration, including economic and social measures and different groups use different criteria based on their lived experience of the place
- rebranding aims to make an area more attractive to inward investors, especially in the post-production countryside, and create some economic regeneration
- much rural rebranding is also aimed at potential visitors to increase both numbers and spending
- different groups use different criteria based on their lived experience of the place
- most rural regeneration is built around diversification of rural employment whilst protecting sensitive areas of the rural environment AO2
- rebranding alone is unlikely to lead to significant change – attracting more visitors without the regeneration necessary to cater for those visitors is liable to create as many problems as it solves, e.g. traffic problems, saturation at ‘honeypot’ sites
- rebranding may stress an area’s rurality, its tranquility and remoteness, which might deter some types of potential inward investment, particularly secondary and quaternary industry

- planning restrictions allied to rebranding (National Parks) that emphasise rural heritage and landscape will restrict the growth of industrial employment and therefore, limit the range of regeneration opportunities
- if rebranding leads to greater visitor volume, retired local residents may see this in strongly negative terms – they have no potential for economic benefit but considerable risk for social losses – loss of lifestyle
- younger local residents and the unemployed will welcome rebranding if it leads to real diversification, with both a greater number of jobs and more variation in employment opportunities
- if rebranding makes any area more attractive for second-home owners and inward migration then it may have negative impacts on the availability of housing for local residents
- local farmers and landowners may be able to diversify if rebranding attracts more visitors but will need access to investment funds and help with the local infrastructure to achieve it
- along the rural-urban continuum the most economically successful rural areas are generally geographically close to urban areas and economically tied to them – these areas rarely resort to rebranding strategies suggesting rebranding is not an essential
- however, remote rural regions may well be in competition with each other and require some rebranding to generate increased demand but this is unlikely to lead to successful regeneration without substantial aid from the state. Accept rebranding as a sub-set of regeneration. Depends on chosen example(s) but likely to use their own local urban place and material from their urban area.

4(a) i AO1 (2 marks)/AO2 (1 mark)

Award 1 mark for analysing the resource to identify a feature of the area indicated and a further 2 marks expansion up to a maximum 3 marks.

For example:

- New migrants will be attracted to places that already have significant numbers of the same ethnic group (1) because there will be shared characteristics, e.g. language, belief systems (1), and existing family members may already be there with offers of housing and economic opportunities (1).

Accept any other appropriate response.

4(a) ii AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below. Indicative content guidance.

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

AO1

- property prices will vary across the city and operate as a filter for (poorer) ethnic groups
- areas close to entry points (e.g. airports and dock areas) are likely to be more mixed
- there may be recruitment of migrants by specific industries, leading to concentrations in the areas where these are located

AO2

- more diversity on the lake, perhaps because of port arrivals and/or airports and closer to CBD to both the north and south perhaps because of mixed housing
- large African-American community immediately to west of CBD, with perhaps older and smaller properties of industrial working class
- white suburbs on outskirts or city, probably in more attractive areas with higher-cost commuter housing.

4(b)

AO1 (6 marks)

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.

Indicative content guidance

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- perceptions will vary according to both the objective reality of living spaces and the cultural and social lens through which they are seen
- perceptions will change over time as areas change in terms of the economic opportunities on offer
- variations in the environmental quality of an area will provoke variations in perception (industrialisation/deindustrialisation)
- long-term residents may have different views from outsiders with reference to the reputation of an area
- different age groups may be seeking different services and environments, e.g. leisure activities

- ethnic and cultural factors will determine the attractiveness of some areas to particular groups – attractive to some but unattractive to others
- inner-city suburbs are often dynamic with variations in land use and housing type which are also close(r) to employment/places of education that will make them attractive to some groups, e.g. students
- outer-suburban areas offer less variety of land use and generally more dependence on private transport and higher commuting costs, which may determine the attractiveness of an area.

4(c) AO1 (5 marks)/AO2 (15 marks)

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.

Responses that demonstrate only AO1 without any AO2 should be awarded marks as follows:

- Level 1 AO1 performance: 1 mark
- Level 2 AO1 performance: 2 marks
- Level 3 AO1 performance: 3 marks.
- Level 4 AO1 performance: 4–5 marks.

Indicative content guidance

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

AO1

- successful management can be assessed using a range of measures, both economic and social
- different stakeholders will use different criteria to assess success as measures such as rates of infant mortality and/or life expectancy will give an indication of social progress whilst the assimilation of ethnic communities might be measured by using measures of voter turnout and the development of local community groups
- reductions in inequalities will also reduce measures of deprivation
- judgements will depend on the meaning of places and the impact of urban management on these places

AO2

- management will involve local planning decisions with respect to urban land use, which inevitably changes those environments, some will involve the displacement of people
- management strategies may not be coherent with contradictions, e.g. attempts to assimilate new migrants while also supporting diversity
- local communities are likely to have different perceptions of the value of places and conflicting goals over change, especially in areas of cultural diversity
- for some stakeholders, a reduction in deprivation levels will be counted as a success but this will impact on poorer communities who may well not be able to afford to stay if gentrification takes place
- the management of an urban area may very well involve changes in services, which will also have a variable impact on communities, e.g. more or fewer retail outlets
- management may increase the rate of in-migration into an area which will change the community in ways that will affect some positively but others negatively
- increasing political engagement will change the political complexion of an area, which will in turn be counted as a 'success' by those who gain from it but not by others, e.g. changing political complexion of inner-city constituencies
- areas might 'improve' economically but only by displacing people to other areas, which may be resisted by those groups