Oxford Revise | AQA A Level Geography | Answers

Chapter 8

Exemplar answers have been written by the author of the revision guide and are not created or approved by AQA. They do not necessarily represent the only possible solution or way to answer the question. All exemplar answers are likely to be in the top mark band.

Questions 1–4 are point-marked. 1 mark per valid point with extra marks for development.

1 AO1 = 4
- An insider perspective is the perspective of someone who lives in the place (1).
- An outsider perspective on a place comes from someone who is visiting or has never been there (1).
- This perspective may be derived from media representations of a place (1).
- It may also come from someone who feels they don't belong in a place or feels unwelcome in a place (1).

Example answer: *The perspective of someone who lives and has a connection with a place is called an insider perspective. An outsider perspective on a place comes from someone who is visiting or has never been to that place. This perspective may be derived from media representations or from hearsay. It may also come from someone who feels they don't belong in a place or feels unwelcome in a place.*

2 AO1 = 4
- Economic characteristics are endogenous factors, which originate internally and relate to the site of a place (1).
- Employment opportunities can contribute to the character of a place, e.g. places with lots of job opportunities will attract people to a place and contribute to investment in that place.
- Wealthier areas, where people have access to well-paid employment or other sources of finance, will have a different character to poorer areas, e.g. in relation to crime prevention and the upkeep of the built environment (1).
- The different economic functions of a place will help define its character, e.g. a vibrant retail centre compared to a coastal village whose economy is based on holiday rentals (1).

3 AO1 = 4
- Place characteristics are influenced by endogenous (such as topography) and exogenous factors (such as flows of people), and maps can be used to present both types of factors (1).
- For example, modern maps provide accurate representations of economic characteristics such as land use, e.g. agriculture or retail areas (1).
- Maps can also present the physical geography that contributes to the character of a place, e.g. through the use of contours to represent slopes (1).
- Maps also record the scale of changes in a settlement, e.g. new housing estates (1).

4 AO1 = 4
- Endogenous factors originate internally and relate to the site of a place, such as location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics (1).

- For example, land use is influenced by physical characteristics of the land itself and can be a major factor shaping a place's character (1).
- For example, the availability of natural resources such as minerals, forests, and water sources often influence the economic activities of a place, influencing place character (1).
- For example, the age, ethnicity, and population density of a place are significant endogenous aspects that contribute to place characteristics (1), though demographic factors are also influenced by exogenous factors (1).

Questions 5–11 are level-marked.

5 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the impact of relationships and connections on people and place.
AO2 – Application of knowledge to the novel situation to the impact of relationships and connections on people and place.
AO1 = 2   AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change. • AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.
1	1–3	• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change. • AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.

AO1

- The impact of relationships and connections on people and place.
- How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales from local to global.
- How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales.
- Factors contributing to the character of places – exogenous: relationships with other places.

AO2

- Figure 1a represents the Sankey Valley in 1831 as a rural place, with land use dominated by agriculture, and a river landscape. One exogenous factor is the railway, which has been constructed to move people and products through this landscape, significantly changing its character.
- The waterway is another form of transport, perhaps reflecting the flow of trade through this place from the products' place of production to their place of consumption.
- Visitors are shown, representing a flow of people who come to this landscape for leisure and relaxation.
- Figure 1b is an aerial photograph of the Nine Arches Viaduct, which is identifiable as the same railway viaduct as shown in Figure 2, identifying a key continuity in the landscape: very useful for investigating the characteristics of this place.

- Figure 1b shows a housing development at the top of the photograph. While we cannot see the same view in Figure 1a (reducing the usefulness of the figures somewhat), it is a modern housing development. This suggests a clear change in the characteristics of this place, from rural to residential.
- Figure 1b shows the waterway running under one of the arches of the Nine Arches Viaduct, just as in Figure 1a. Figure 1b shows no shipping on this waterway, as there was in Figure 1a however, suggesting a change in the use of this landscape. The waterway also seems narrower – while in Figure 1a it fills the space between the arch supports, in Figure 1b it occupies only half the space. This may reflect the changing importance of the waterway, which no longer needs to accommodate shipping.
- Figure 1b shows green areas in the bottom half of the photo, just as there are green areas in these locations in Figure 1a. The land use appears different though – instead of pasture for cattle, the area is a mix of grass areas (recreational?) and overgrown areas which are possibly returning to the area's climatic climax of oak woodland.

Example answer: *The two figures are useful for investigating both change and continuity in the Sankey Valley. Figure1a represents the Sankey Valley in 1831 as a rural place, with land use dominated by agriculture, and a river landscape. One exogenous factor is the railway, which has been constructed to move people and products through this landscape, significantly changing its character. The waterway is another form of transport, perhaps reflecting the flow of trade through this place from their place of production to their place of consumption. Figure 1b is an aerial photograph of the Nine Arches Viaduct, which is identifiable as the same railway viaduct as shown in Figure 1a, identifying a key continuity in the landscape: very useful for investigating the characteristics of this place. Figure 1b shows the waterway running under one of the arches of the Nine Arches Viaduct, just as in Figure 1a. Figure 1b shows no shipping on this waterway, as there was in Figure 1a however, suggesting a change in the use of this landscape. Figure 1b shows a housing development at the top of the photograph. While we cannot see the same view in Figure 1a (reducing the usefulness of the figures somewhat), it is a modern housing development. This suggests a clear change in the characteristics of this place, from rural to residential.*

6   AO3 – Analysis of maps from different eras to identify patterns and anomalies in the data, using data manipulation to support response.
AO3 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	- Clear analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes appropriate use of data to support. - Clear connection(s) between different aspects of the data.
1	1–3	- Basic analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes limited use of data to support. - Basic connection(s) between different aspects of the data.

- The settlement of Credenhill has grown significantly between 1938 and 2023, which, in turn, would have attracted more people into what was previously a small rural village.
- The 1938 map names a number of farms in the village. It is unlikely that the new housing indicated on the map for 2023 includes many farmhouses, so Credenhill may have become a residential location for people who work elsewhere, e.g. in Hereford, or possibly at a new place of employment developed in Credenhill since 1938.

- The land use around Credenhill in 2023 appears still to be agricultural, with field boundaries remaining similar in many cases.
- In 1938 a railway line connected Credenhill to other places. In 2023 there is no sign of this railway line. This may have been a cut in railway provision reflecting changes in government priorities.

7 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people.
AO2 – Application of knowledge to the novel situation to evaluate the importance of different perspectives on place meaning.
AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change. • AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.
1	1–3	• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change. • AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.

AO1

- How humans perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how they present and represent the world to others, including the way in which everyday place meanings are bound up with different identities, perspectives, and experiences.
- How external agencies, including government, corporate bodies and community or local groups make attempts to influence or create specific place meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions.
- How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse media (e.g. film, photography, art, story, song etc) that often give contrasting images to those presented formally or statistically such as through cartography and census data.
- How both past and present processes of development can be seen to influence the social and economic characteristics of places and so be implicit in present meanings.

AO2

- Yi-Fu Tuan sees the emotional investment that people make in a place as critical to how space becomes place. That emotional investment comes from living in a place and associating with it.
- Tuan also sees a person's position in society as influencing how meanings are made. This can lead to different perspectives on space depending on our social position and our identities.

- Parliament is a place where laws are made. It is a place where protesters are not allowed but Westminster Bridge is a public place that is associated with Parliament because of its proximity (in the background in the photo) to the Houses of Parliament, so its place meaning is affected by that perspective.
- In contrast, the perspective of the poet is different. Here the bridge is given meaning as the viewpoint where a mighty city and its river come together. The poet is reflecting on what London as a place means to him from this viewpoint. Many English people at that time would also feel a connection to this personal viewpoint and his feeling of pride in London.
- However, factors other than different perspectives are involved in place meaning. For example, the poet recognises that this moment on Westminster Bridge is not typical. London is sleeping, smoke-free and 'glittering' because it is early morning. So, place meaning is affected by this being an unusual and exceptional moment.
- Place meaning also has cultural and historic influences. It is possible that protesters choose Westminster Bridge because of its association with a famous poem by Wordsworth, for example. It might have particular meaning because of the association between the River Thames and migration to London through the centuries.

8 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people.
AO2 – Application of knowledge to the novel situation to evaluate the importance of different perspectives on place meaning.
AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change. • AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.
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AO1

- How humans perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how they present and represent the world to others, including the way in which everyday place meanings are bound up with different identities, perspectives, and experiences.
- How external agencies, including government, corporate bodies and community or local groups make attempts to influence or create specific place meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions.
- How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse media (e.g. film, photography, art, story, song, etc) that often give contrasting images to those presented formally or statistically such as through cartography and census data.

- How both past and present processes of development can be seen to influence the social and economic characteristics of places and so be implicit in present meanings.

AO2

- Rebranding a place refers to changing or influencing the image or perception of a place to make it more attractive or appealing, usually for economic or social objectives. Reimagining a place goes beyond the reshaping of rebranding. It involves creating new place meanings by the rethinking of place functions, meanings, and purposes.
- Rebranding is generally, though not always, top-down, involving local government and marketing agencies. Reimagining can be more bottom-up, sometimes driven by the grassroots of a community.
- Pentre Awel is an example of reimagining because it is about a change in place function. The place meaning that is being created is a complex one, combining scientific research, job creation, training, health care and recreation. Because of this complexity, it is difficult to understand what place meaning is being created here.
- The image used is very low key; perhaps intended to indicate a place that is in harmony with its natural surroundings rather than imposing on them. The choice of near-dark conditions is an interesting one, as is the absence of any human figures.
- The example of Pentre Awel shows the difficulties involved for external agencies in creating or influencing new place meanings. Successful examples of reimaging, such as the High Line in New York City, have a clear identity that people can connect with and identify with. However, successful reimagining, like the High Line, is often associated with bottom-up, community-led development, rather than being imposed by external agencies.
- This suggests that influencing or creating specific place meanings should have a clear focus on how people understand the place and engage with it. People need to feel a connection to a space before it becomes a place for them.

9   AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities for a contrasting place study; knowledge and understanding of the impact of relationships and connections on people and place.
AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to a critical assessment of the impact of government policies on people's connections with place.
AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent. • AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout. • AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout. • AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout. • AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.

3	11–15	• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. • AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments. • AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes. • AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.
2	6–10	• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. • AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant. • AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies. • AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.
1	1–5	• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic. • AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence. • AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments. • AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. • AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.
0	0	• Nothing worthy of credit.

AO1

- Contrasting place study exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place: people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present and either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities.
- How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales from local to global.

- The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales from local to global, including either government policies or the decisions of transnational corporations or the impacts of international or global institutions.
- How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international, and global scales.

AO2

- Answers should relate to a specific place study, the contrasting place study to your local place study. This answer relates to Boston, Lincolnshire.
- The decision to allow free movement of labour within the EU when the UK was an EU member impacted Boston as the place was very attractive to Eastern European migrants. There were significant and rapid demographic changes (18.1 per cent of the population was from other EU countries, predominantly Lithuania and Poland by 2021) and this affected the local job market, culture, and social dynamics.
- However, while government policy facilitated migration, these impacts were also affected by endogenous factors in Boston: its location in the east of the UK but primarily the opportunities there for employment in agriculture and food processing, and the long history of employment of migrants in those industries.
- Historic policies that allowed the draining of the Fens shaped Boston's agricultural prospects and its eventual development into a prosperous farming and food processing region. This shows that connections to place evolve over time and are not solely determined by government policies.
- The strong vote for Brexit in Boston (74.9 per cent) reflects local sentiment towards EU policies on immigration, perceived as having led to uncontrolled immigration and pressure on services and infrastructure. This is evidence of government policy to an extent, in that the referendum on EU membership was called by the government, although the government at the time campaigned against leaving.
- Data on health, income deprivation, unemployment, professional demographics, education levels, pay, and crime rates all suggest that governmental policies in these areas play significant roles in shaping the living conditions and hence the character of place.
- Nonetheless, the persistent economic and social challenges in Boston indicate the impact of government policy can be limited or shaped by other factors, such as global economic trends, local culture, and individual choices.
- The shift in local administration to the Boston Independent Group following Brexit dissatisfaction shows how political shifts can be a response to national policies' local impact.
- Efforts to restore civic pride and 'put Boston back on the map' are acknowledgments that local government can also shape connections to place through policy initiatives aimed at addressing local concerns. This suggests, however, an example of people's connections to place impacting on government policy, rather than the other way round.

Example answer: *When the UK was still part of the EU, the decision to allow free movement of labour within the EU made Boston very attractive to Eastern European migrants. There were significant and rapid demographic changes, and this affected the local job market, culture and social dynamics – by 2021, 18.1 per cent of the population was from other EU countries, mainly Lithuania and Poland. While government policy facilitated migration, these impacts were also affected by endogenous factors – Boston's location in the east of the UK but primarily the opportunities for employment in agriculture and food processing, and the long history of employment of migrants in those industries. Historic policies that allowed the draining of the Fens shaped Boston's agricultural prospects and its eventual development into a prosperous farming and food processing region. This shows that connections to place evolve over time and are not solely determined by government policies.*

The strong vote for Brexit in Boston (74.9 per cent) reflects local sentiment towards EU policies as having led to uncontrolled immigration and pressure on services and infrastructure. This is evidence of government policy to an extent, in that the referendum on EU membership was called by the government, although the government at the time campaigned against leaving.

Data on health, income deprivation, unemployment, professional demographics, education levels, pay, and crime rates all suggest that governmental policies in these areas play significant roles in shaping the living conditions and hence the character of place. Nonetheless, the persistent economic and social challenges in Boston indicate that the impact of government policy can be limited or shaped by other factors, such as global economic trends, local culture, and individual choices.

The shift in local administration to the Boston Independent Group following dissatisfaction with Brexit shows how political shifts can be a response to national policies' local impact. Efforts to restore civic pride and 'put Boston back on the map' are acknowledgments that local government can also shape connections to place through policy initiatives aimed at addressing local concerns. This suggests, however, an example of people's connections to place impacting on government policy, rather than the other way round.

10 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of a local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.
AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding from local place study to an assessment of the extent to which different sources reflect change and/or continuity in this place.
AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent. • AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout. • AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout. • AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout. • AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.
3	11–15	• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. • AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments. • AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes.

		• AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.
2	6–10	• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. • AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant. • AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies. • AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.
1	1–5	• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic. • AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence. • AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments. • AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. • AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.
0	0	• Nothing worthy of credit.

AO1

- Local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.
- Place studies must apply the knowledge acquired through engagement with prescribed specification content and thereby further enhance understanding of the way students' own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places. Sources must include qualitative and quantitative data to represent places in the past and present.
- Both place studies must focus equally on people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present and either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities.

AO2

- Answers should relate to a specific place study, the contrasting place study to your local place study.
- Sources have strengths and limitations for representing the influences of changes.
- For example, 'before and after' photographs provide an accurate representation of change. But photos are taken from a subject viewpoint and may exclude influences of change.
- For example, text gives personal and emotional context and offers historical perspectives on the influences, but it is also subjective, based on personal experiences and not always generalisable.

- For example, statistics such as census data allow objective representations and comparisons of different demographics and employment types, levels of education, etc., which are very useful in identifying the influences of changes over time. However, statistics can be manipulated; they can give a skewed perspective if only a narrow range of results is viewed, and not all changes are represented in the range of statistics collected over time.
- Answers should consider these types of strengths and limitations in relation to local place study findings.

11 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people.
AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to evaluate the extent to which people's different socio-economic status explain different perceptions of place.
AO1=10 AO2=10

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent. • AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout. • AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout. • AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout. • AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.
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2	6–10	• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. • AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant.

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0	0	• Nothing worthy of credit.

AO1

- Insider and outsider perspectives on place.
- How humans perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how they present and represent the world to others, including the way in which everyday place meanings are bound up with different identities, perspectives, and experiences.
- How external agencies, including government, corporate bodies and community or local groups make attempts to influence or create specific place meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions.
- How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse media (e.g. film, photography, art, story, song, etc) that often give contrasting images to those presented formally or statistically such as through cartography and census data.
- How both past and present processes of development can be seen to influence the social and economic characteristics of places and so be implicit in present meanings.

AO2

- Socio-economic status clearly influences experiences of places, since wealthy people are able to afford better housing, better education, health, transportation opportunities, environment and lifestyles. Children from wealthier families could be expected to have more positive experiences of places too. Experiences of places are key to forming perspectives about places.
- Insider and outsider perspectives: an insider perspective is the perspective of someone who lives in the place; an outsider perspective on a place may result from a range of scenarios, including being the perspective of someone who feels they don't belong in a place or feels unwelcome in a place. Different socio-economic status can therefore produce insider and outsider perspectives.
- For example, some spaces are not open to everyone: the privileged (the wealthy) may get to experience them directly while others (the deprived) are kept out.

- Media representations can reinforce these sorts of insider and outside perspectives, for example by representing an economically deprived place as associated with crime and anti-social behaviour so that wealthier people would avoid such places because of their negative perspectives about them.
- However, many other factors are also involved in creating different perspectives of places, e.g. communities may feel connected to a place because of cultural factors such as a football team, a festival or a retail experience. These connections can create a positive perception of place that cuts across socio-economic differences.
- The actions of external agencies can also influence perceptions and even change perceptions about places, for example through rebranding and reimagining.
- Individual experiences, such as childhood memories or significant life events tied to specific places, can greatly influence perception, regardless of current socio-economic status. So perhaps socio-economic status is less influential than might at first be thought.

12 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of how demographic, socio-economic, and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people.
AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to assess the extent to which demographic characteristics or patterns of social inequality are influenced by shifting flows of people.
AO1 = 10 AO2 = 10

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4	16–20	• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent. • AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout. • AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout. • AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout. • AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.
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2	6–10	• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.

		• AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant. • AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies. • AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.
1	1–5	• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic. • AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence. • AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments. • AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. • AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.
0	0	• Nothing worthy of credit.

AO1

- Local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.
- Contrasting place study exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place: people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present and either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities.
- How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales from local to global.
- The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales from local to global, including either government policies or the decisions of transnational corporations or the impacts of international or global institutions.
- How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international, and global scales.

AO2

- Answers should relate to a specific place study, the contrasting place study to your local place study. This answer relates to Withington, Manchester and Boston, Lincolnshire.
- Because of the specification's requirements, your answer will relate to **either** demographic characteristics **or** patterns of social inequality. This answer attempts to provides notes relevant to both, but your answer should pick either demographic characteristics or patterns of social inequality.
- Boston, Lincolnshire: demographic characteristics: the increase in Eastern European migrants, particularly after the expansion of the EU in 2004, produced a rise in the working-age population and increased

cultural diversity (for example, a substantial portion of the population speaking languages other than English as their first language).

- Boston, Lincolnshire: patterns of social inequality: the arrival of migrants looking for work in agriculture and food processing industries may have contributed to wages remaining low in unskilled areas and higher competition for these unskilled and low-paid jobs. This can be linked to social deprivation: of the 36 neighbourhoods in Boston, six were among the most income-deprived in England, while two were in the 20 per cent of least income-deprived neighbourhoods in England.

- Withington, Manchester: demographic characteristics relating to studentification and gentrification. A transient student population significantly influences the local demographic. Gentrification may also lower the age profile of a place as young families relocate. This is shown in the high proportion of 20–29-year-olds living in Withington at the time of the last census.

- Patterns of social inequality: a high student population can affect housing markets, often driving up rent prices, which can displace long-term residents, contributing to gentrification. Competition for temporary and zero-hour contract work is affected by large student populations also. Gentrification pushes up house prices and rental prices, which can reduce social inequality by pushing poorer people out of the area.

13 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of a local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding from local place study or distant place study to an assessment of the effectiveness of maps at representing the changing character of a place over time.

AO1=10 AO2=10

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent. • AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout. • AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout. • AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout. • AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.
3	11–15	• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. • AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments. • AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes. • AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.

2	6–10	• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. • AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant. • AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies. • AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.
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0	0	• Nothing worthy of credit.

AO1

- Place studies must apply the knowledge acquired through engagement with prescribed specification content and thereby further enhance understanding of the way students' own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places. Sources must include qualitative and quantitative data to represent places in the past and present.
- Both place studies must focus equally on people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present and either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities.

AO2

- Answers should relate to a specific place study, either your local place study or the contrasting place study to your local place study.
- Traditional maps are often static, representing a snapshot in time. They may not effectively convey the process of change or the nuances of a place's character, such as social transformations or cultural shifts. Other sources may be more effective at representing these types of change, such as oral sources, texts, photos, and artistic representations.
- Geospatial data, such as GIS and interactive maps, can effectively illustrate changes over time through layers, animations, and other dynamic features. These tools can incorporate information on demographic shifts and economic changes, increasing the effectiveness of their representations of change.

- Maps are very effective in showing changes in physical geography, land use and built environment. For example, maps of Withington could effectively show the expansion of university campus facilities or the reduction in industrial areas over time. Historical maps of Lincolnshire could show the development from marshland to agricultural land after the Fens were drained, which is a significant alteration in the character of the place.
- While maps might show areas of affluence versus deprivation, they may not fully capture the day-to-day realities of these disparities, or the underlying causes of social change brought on by events like Brexit. Other sources could be more effective at representing these changes, such as interviews and audio-visual media.
- While maps may not be able to convey all aspects of a place's character and its changes over time, especially more abstract qualities, they are nonetheless a powerful tool for visualising many types of change.

14 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the factors contributing to the character of places and affecting continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place.
AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding of the factors contributing to change in the nature of places to assess the importance of mitigating the impacts of climate change as a process of change for local places.
AO1=10 AO2=10

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent. • AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout. • AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout. • AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout. • AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.
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2	6–10	• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.

		• AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. • AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant. • AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies. • AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.
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0	0	• Nothing worthy of credit.

AO1

- Factors contributing to the character of places:
  - Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics.
  - Exogenous: relationships with other places.
- In relation to the local place within which students live or study and then at least one further contrasting place and encompassing local, regional, national, international, and global scales:
  - the ways in which the following factors: relationships and connections, meaning and representation, affect continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place.
  - the ways in which students' own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place.

AO2

- However, the extent to which mitigation drives change will depend on government policy and public response to it. For example, the introduction of low emission zones in cities like London have produced significant changes in people's connections to local places, such as people experiencing cleaner air, making more journeys on foot, scooter or bike instead of cars, which increases interaction with the local area. However, such policies also generate opposition and lead to contested ideas about how much change communities can tolerate or welcome in their places. For example, making it harder to travel by car or penalising older cars may impact more on lower income groups who may travel further to work.

- Economic processes could also be argued as likely to continue to be the most important process for change: to date, few countries have been willing to reduce economic growth in order to mitigate the impacts on places of climate change.

15 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of different sources used in local place study and their usefulness.
AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to evaluate the usefulness of different sources in a local place study.
AO1=10 AO2=10

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent. • AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout. • AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts. • AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout. • AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout. • AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.
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| 1 | 1–5 | • AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic.
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• AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.
• AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change.
• AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies. |
| 0 | 0 | • Nothing worthy of credit. |

AO1

- Students must engage with a range of quantitative and qualitative approaches across the theme as a whole. Quantitative data, including the use of geospatial data, must be used to investigate and present place characteristics, particular weight must be given to qualitative approaches involved in representing place, and to analysing critically the impacts of different media on place meanings and perceptions. The use of different types of data should allow the development of critical perspectives on the data categories and approaches.
- Local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.

AO2

- Answers will depend on local place study.
- Sources have strengths and limitations for representing the influences of changes.
- For example, 'before and after' photographs provide an accurate representation of change. But photos are taken from a subject viewpoint and may exclude influences of change.
- For example, text gives personal and emotional context and offers historical perspectives on the influences, but it is also subjective, based on personal experiences and not always generalisable.
- For example, statistics such as census data allow objective representations and comparisons of different demographics and employment types, levels of education, etc., which are very useful in identifying the influences of changes over time. However, statistics can be manipulated; they can give a skewed perspective if only a narrow range of results is viewed, and not all changes are represented in the range of statistics collected over time.
- Answers should consider these types of strengths and limitations in relation to local place study findings.

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