Section B Changing Places

2.1 In the context of place, explain the meaning of ‘endogenous factors’ and ‘exogenous factors’. (4 Marks)

Mark scheme

Award one mark each for points of knowledge or understanding. Allow extra marks for developed points. Maximum 2 marks for each explanation.

Notes for answers

• Endogenous factors are those that originate internally (1).

• They might include aspects of site or land on which the place is built (1) such as the height, relief, and drainage, availability of water, soil quality, and other resources (1) (d).

• They also include the demographic and economic characteristics of the area (1) as well as aspects of the built environment and infrastructure (1) (d).

• Exogenous factors are those that originate externally (1).

• They include links to or influences from other places (1).

• They might include aspects of situation or position of the place (1) such as distances from and routeways to other places, and the accessibility of the place (1) (d).

• Relationships with other places are shown by the movement or flow of different things across space (1) such as people, resources, money, investment, and ideas (1) d.
2.2 Evaluate the usefulness of Figure 5a and Figure 5b in showing the nature and extent of either economic change or demographical and cultural change in this area.

Figure 5a was painted in 1935. It shows the High Level Bridge across the River Tyne, and some housing and industry in Gateshead.

Figure 5b is a photograph of the same place taken in April 2015.

AO3 – Evaluation of how visual media represents information (captured in a moment of time) about the economic, demographic and cultural characteristics of an area.
Mark scheme

Level 2 (4–6 marks)

AO3 – Clear evaluation of the qualitative evidence provided which makes appropriate use of data to support. Clear connections between different aspects of the data.

Level 1 (1–3 marks)

AO3 – Basic evaluation of the qualitative evidence provided which makes limited use of data to support. Basic or limited connections between different aspects of the data.

Notes for answers

The question requires an evaluation of the usefulness of the two sources. The emphasis is on the use of geographical skills to analyse and evaluate how visual media represents information (captured in a moment of time) about the economic, demographic and cultural characteristics of an area.

AO3

• Evaluation of the usefulness of the two visual sources in depicting details of the area, including evidence of settlement function, housing development, industrial land use, communications and open space.

• Evaluation of the usefulness of the sources in indicating either economic change or demographic and cultural change over time.

• Consideration of the limitations of the 2 sources in showing change. The photo image might be considered a more truthful representation (although this may depend on the choice of view and scale of image) whereas the artistic representation is more subjective (often a combination of the real and the imagined).

Both sources have a limited perspective, so may not show much detail about change in the area. Both are a snapshot in time.

• Evaluation of economic change. This is demonstrated effectively in several ways. In Figure 5a industrial development and possibly housing is also located along the river, with more or less continuous building. Staithes for shipping are constructed into the river. The bridge construction in the foreground may imply industrial and commercial development.

A further bridge is evident in the background, suggesting further development. In Figure 5b industry by the river has changed, with earlier buildings replaced by an oil storage facility and storage sheds. The staithes have been removed or fallen into disrepair. A new bridge has been built in the distance so there are now three, implying that the area is still commercially/industrially developed, or that transport between places on either side of the river has been improved. The visual images therefore indicate significant economic change over the eighty year period.

• Evaluation of demographic and cultural change. The two images are useful in showing demographic change as evidenced in housing. Figure 5a shows closely packed housing extending up the hillside to the top of the slope. There is virtually no open space. Figure 5b shows that housing on
the hillside has gone (although there is some at the top of the hill), to be replaced by scrub and woodland. The immediate local population has therefore been reduced. Housing has a lower density and there is more green space. Close proximity to the river may have become less important for transport, work or leisure. Some cultural change can be deduced from the two images, although the level at which the degree of change can be evaluated is limited.

• Overall evaluation of the painting in Figure 5a, which gives an impression of both the social and economic geography of the area. The photo in Figure 5b is probably more reliable and the detail is more precise. However, together they are even more useful, showing what has changed and what is obviously still important from the past.
2.3 Assess the usefulness of house price data such as that shown in Figure 6 in helping to understand the nature of a local place, comparing it with other quantitative sources that you used in studying place. (6 Marks)

**Figure 6**

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>45</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 bedroomed house</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 4 bedroomed house</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 3 bedroomed bungalow</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All figures in thousands*

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the quantitative data used to investigate the characteristics of local place.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to this novel situation. Analyses and evaluates the usefulness of quantitative data source in understanding the nature of a local place, comparing this to other quantitative sources.

**Mark scheme**

Level 2 (4–6 marks)

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.

Level 1 (1–3 marks)

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.

**Notes for answers**

The question requires awareness of the range of quantitative sources used in the study of local place and application of this knowledge and understanding in evaluating the usefulness of the quantitative data relating to house prices.

AO1

- Knowledge of the geography of the local place studied, its economic and social setting, and the general changes in demography and economic activity over time.

- Knowledge of various sources of quantitative data used in the study of local places. This includes census data, employment data, school catchment areas, council tax banding data.
• Understanding of the purpose of specific quantitative data sources. The census for instance provides large scale, quantitative data, used by national and local agencies to help understand and plan for population growth and other demographic changes. Employment data indicates the features of the employed workforce, employment structures and the numbers/proportions of jobs in different sectors.

• Knowledge and understanding of changes over time as evidenced in quantitative data sources, for instance trends in population size and structure, school population statistics and overall employment vacancies/types.

AO2

• Evaluation of the usefulness of the data on house prices, indicating overall changes in the value of the whole place, spatial variations within the place, and the general economic status of the place.

• Analysis of changes in house prices shown in Figure 6, which can be linked to economic trends such as the recessions of the 1990s and 2008 onwards, which in turn relate to other evidence of economic change.

• Analysis of the overall increase in prices, and increasing disparity in price between different house types depicted in Figure 6 help to highlight social divisions in the place studied, and lack of affordability to lower income groups. Rapid price increase particularly during certain periods such as the late 1980s and 1990s might be linked to growing prosperity at a local level.

• The house price survey may be usefully placed in a broader context using websites such as Zoopla and Rightmove, and other comparative data sources, including local newspaper advertisements.

• Evaluation of the way that the data might be useful in providing evidence for making deductions about either the demographic and cultural conditions or the economic conditions in the place.

Given that the data covers a 30-year period it is particularly useful for evidence of change. The changes can be compared with national and regional statistics, which may reflect relative economic and/or demographic trends

• This value of this source should be compared with the usefulness of other sources used in the study of the chosen local place, such as census data, employment data, school catchment areas and council tax banding data and how these have changed over time.

• Analysis of small sample data sets such as house price information may be of limited value compared with the comprehensive statistics obtained from the national census, which give a fuller picture of the place studied. The ten yearly census provides counts of the numbers of people, families or households resident in specific geographical areas drawn from themes of population, people and places, families, ethnicity and religion, health, work, and housing.

• Overall evaluation - no data source is enough to provide a full and detailed picture of the place on its own. House price data primarily shows evidence of economic change, although other aspects might be inferred. There is a need to use different data sets to provide insight into different elements of the place eg social, environmental, demographic characteristics.
2.4 ‘Conflict often arises when people who live in a place try to resist changes that appear to have been forced upon them by organisations, groups and individuals from outside that place.’

To what extent does this statement apply to one or more places that you have studied? (20 Marks)

AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the external factors which cause / impose change in a place. These should be clearly categorised.

AO2 – Applies this knowledge and understanding to evaluate how people in communities respond to change. Evaluation should consider a range of reactions to change.

Notes for answers

The question links different parts of the theme of Changing places, specifically the impacts of external forces on people and place, the local place study and contrasting place study.

Responses can be based on any conflict that has been caused by external pressures or decision makers. The context should be one or more of the specific places studied.

AO1

• Knowledge and understanding of the characteristics of the place or places chosen. The impact of relationships and connections on people and place. How past and present connections shape places, and how external agencies shape actions and behaviour.

• Identification of different groups of people who have an interest in how places are managed and who wish to change the place(s). These include local residents, environmental authorities, developers, corporate groups of companies, architects, planners, local councils, national governments, European Union, and tourist boards.

• Awareness of the nature of cultural and/or economic changes that may be forced on the place or places chosen.

• Cultural characteristics can include aspects of geography such as the balance between rural and urban lifestyles, changing levels of educational attainment amongst the population as a whole, changes in the use of various media, increased mobility of the population for work and leisure pursuits, changing patterns of sport and exercise and changing patterns of involvement in arts, cultural pursuits, and community activities.

• Economic characteristics can include aspects of geography such as levels of employment and unemployment, changes in economic class, the balance between primary, secondary, tertiary employment, changes in disposable income, income differentials within the community, availability of consumer goods, access to services for the different economic groups within the community (including health, education, transport), and economic provision for the old and infirm.

• The nature of conflict at a local level and the types of issues that may result in conflict. Specific details of the causes, events and timescale involved.
• Examples of issues leading to conflict include the closure of local hospital, building of new incinerator or landfill site, new road development in environmentally sensitive area, building of housing estate on greenfield site, construction of solar farm or wind turbines, closure of community facilities, libraries, school.

• For instance, the building of a housing estate on greenfield land.

Planning application prepared by property company for homes, road access and other infrastructure. Proposed development outside of the housing development boundary. Public exhibition to which local residents invited to attend. Many concerns expressed by residents, local authority representatives, environmental groups. Several public meetings, followed by Parish council rejection. Petitions signed, presented to MP and city council, planning objections signed. Inquiry at which local representatives gave evidence. Planning proposal rejected by Secretary of State.

AO2

• The extent to which the assertion can be supported ie the degree to which people who live in a place try to resist changes that appear to have been forced upon them.

• Analysis of the scale, scope and nature of the change being imposed. Motivation may be to improve the environmental quality of the area for local residents, to improve housing and service quality, to reduce crime rates, to increase social cohesion or may have purely economic motives.

• Evaluation of how different organisations, groups and individuals within the chosen place(s) react to change imposed externally on them. Each interest group may have a different view about what should be done to protect and manage areas.

Resistance to change can take many forms, for instance social media protests, billboards, lobbying, political campaigns.

• Evaluation of how different groups of residents in the chosen place may have varying levels of political engagement and access to power, which will affect both their influence and their views in responding to external pressures.

• Different groups of people will have different needs depending on their social and economic characteristics, impinging their response to change. Local communities are likely to have different perceptions of the value of places and conflicting goals over change, especially in areas of cultural diversity.

• There may be conflict between the needs of the most deprived and planners/commercial organisations especially in terms of housing and service provision eg schemes involving public/private partnerships with the development industry.

• Some issues causing conflict will sometimes involve high levels of public consultation but not all local groups are likely to feel engaged in the process.

• Resistance to change in relation to a specific issue eg building of a housing estate on greenfield land. Analysis of events may show level of effectiveness of combined community response to proposals by external commercial agency. Conflict between different interest groups. Reaction by
individuals, resident groups, environmental lobby, local political representatives, able to mount multi-faceted response.

• Overall evaluation of ways in which differences of opinion can cause conflict between interest groups and the various ways these might be resolved. There may be references to localism or affection for a particular place as well as nimbysim or opposition to unwanted development.

**Marking grid for Question 2.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level/Mark Range</th>
<th>Criteria/Descriptor</th>
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</table>
| **Level 4 (16–20 marks)** | • Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. (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 (AO2).  
• 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 (AO1). |
| **Level 3 (11–15 marks)** | • 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 (AO2).  
• 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 (AO1). |
| **Level 2 (6–10 marks)** | • 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 (AO2).  
• 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 (AO1).  
• Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies (AO1). |
| **Level 1** | • Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based |
| (1–5 marks) | upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question (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 indifferent contexts (AO2).  
• Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments (AO1). |