

**Drayton Manor High School**

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| Exam Question |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | Study Figure 1. Suggest one reason why Bangladeshis are the largest ethnic group in Spitalfields and Banglatown ward of Tower Hamlets in London. *(3 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | Study Figure 1. Suggest reasons for the differences in ethnicity between London and England. *(6 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | Explain how changing communities can have an impact on living space in urban areas. *(6 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | Evaluate the view that different groups assess the impact of rural strategies in different ways. *(20 marks)* | |
| **Total:** 35 marks |

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| Source |
| **Figure 1: Demographic characteristics of Spitalfields and Banglatown ward** |

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| Mark scheme |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | 3 marks (AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 1 mark)  You gain 1 mark for suggesting one reason why Bangladeshis are the largest ethnic group in Spitalfields and Banglatown. A further 2 marks can be gained by expanding a reason for why this is the case, up to a maximum of 3 marks.  For example: Many Bangladeshis may have come to the UK to find work in a large urban area (1). Bangladesh used to be part of the British Indian Empire and is a member of the Commonwealth so there are ties with the UK (1). The first Bangladeshi migrants may have developed a community in this part of London (1) so other Bangladeshi migrants who follow them may be more likely to live here (1). Family members may join them and the community also grows because children of Bangladeshi families are born here too (1).  Other appropriate reasons will be accepted.  **Hints and tips** Think about why an ethnic group such as Bangladeshis might establish itself in a large urban area like London. Think about economic, social or cultural reasons. | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | 6 marks (AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 3 marks)  This question examines the differences between ethnicity in London (the capital city) and England. Your answer may focus on the importance of migration and community. Some suggested ideas are given below but you may wish to expand on these or include other relevant points.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the differences in ethnicity between London and England**  • Large cities often have a different ethnic composition to the rest of the country.  • Large cities often have a wider range of ethnic groups who have well-established communities. **AO2 Applying your knowledge to suggest reasons why there are differences in ethnicity between London and England**  • London is a global city that attracts a range of migrants with different ethnicity. This may give them more employment opportunities and allow them to feel that they belong more easily.  • London has a diverse range of established ethnic communities and may have services that the community requires, e.g. places of worship, school support.  • Figures for England include large rural areas which traditionally have a high proportion of white British residents (links to agricultural community, retired population).  **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You show limited knowledge about ethnicity and show only a narrow range of understanding about the reasons for differences in ethnicity between London and England. Part of your answer may be inaccurate or lack detail.  **Level 2 (3–4 marks):** You show mostly relevant knowledge about ethnicity and show some understanding about the reasons for differences in ethnicity between London and England. Some of your ideas may not be fully developed.  **Level 3 (5–6 marks):** You show accurate and relevant knowledge and understanding about ethnicity and the reasons for differences between London and England. Your ideas are detailed and developed fully.  **Hints and tips** Think about reasons why London has such a varied ethnicity when compared with England. Are there any reasons why England in general has a large proportion of one ethnic group? | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | 6 marks (AO1 = 6marks)  This question focuses on how changing communities can have an impact on the built environment in urban areas. Communities may change for economic, social and cultural reasons and over time this has an effect on urban land use. Suggested ideas are outlined below and other relevant points will be given credit.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of how changing communities can have an impact on living space in urban areas**  • Communities within an urban area can change over time.  • Changing communities can lead to changes in land use in urban areas.  • The changing economic status of communities can have an impact on living space.  • The changing social and cultural status of communities can have an impact on living space.  • Impacts on living space can be positive or negative depending on the viewpoint of the community member.  **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You show limited knowledge of how changing communities can have an impact on urban living space. Your understanding shows a limited range of geographical ideas. Part of your answer may be inaccurate or lack relevant detail.  **Level 2 (3–4 marks):** You show mostly relevant knowledge of how changing communities can have an impact on urban living space. Your understanding shows some geographical ideas that are not fully developed.  **Level 3 (5–6 marks):** You show accurate knowledge and understanding of how changing communities can have an impact on urban living space. Your ideas are detailed and developed fully using a range of examples.   **Hints and tips** Think about how changes in communities (e.g. age structure, wealth, ethnicity) have led to changes in the built environment (e.g. land use, environmental quality). | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | 20 marks (AO1 = 5 marks, AO2 = 15 marks)  This question focuses on how different groups assess the level of success of rural strategies in different ways. Different groups may include ones with shared demographic or ethnic characteristics. Suggested ideas are outlined below, but you do not need to include all of these in your response. Other relevant points will be given credit.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the view that different groups assess the impact of rural strategies in different ways**  • Local and national strategies can have an impact on rural areas.  • Different groups in rural areas can assess the impact of national and local strategies in different ways.  • The perception of the impact of a strategy in a rural area may be different for different groups. **AO2 Applying your knowledge to evaluate why different groups assess the impact of rural strategies in different ways**  • Different groups may have varying levels of need and this has an impact on their assessment.  • Different groups may set different priorities for improvement and so may view strategies put forward in different ways.  • Internal and external stakeholders have different interests and motivations and this can affect their view of the impact of different strategies.  **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–5 marks):** You have included isolated points of knowledge and understanding of how and why different groups assess the impact of rural strategies in different ways, with some errors and inaccuracies. You have not been able to make connections from the question to points made. Your answer is incoherent and lacks relevant evidence to support ideas. Your argument is limited, with unbalanced points. Points that you make are concluded in a general manner, if at all.  **Level 2 (6–10 marks):** You make some points showing knowledge and understanding of how and why different groups assess the impact of rural strategies in different ways, some of which may be relevant. You make some inaccurate points. You apply some of your knowledge about different groups’ assessment of rural strategies, but your ideas are not developed or may not be linked to the question. You use some evidence to support statements which may answer only part of the question. You make a conclusion but this is drawn from often unbalanced ideas.  **Level 3 (11–15 marks):** You make generally relevant points showing knowledge and understanding of how and why different groups assess the impact of rural strategies. Your ideas are mostly accurate and some connections are made between ideas. You interpret the question well in general, showing application of your knowledge, but there may be some gaps in the use of evidence to support points. You draw a conclusion which links to the arguments made but is not fully supported by evidence.  **Level 4 (16–20 marks):** You show good knowledge and understanding of how and why different groups assess the impact of rural strategies. You make a range of relevant points to create a coherent argument supported by appropriate evidence. You apply your knowledge well throughout. All points you make are linked to the question. You draw a good, well-balanced conclusion which links clearly to the evidence presented.   **Hints and tips** Think about the different types of groups that have an interest in rural areas. Are they internal or external stakeholders? How do these groups assess rural strategies? | |

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| Student Response A | |
| (a) (i) | The Bangladeshi community is the largest ethnic group (41\_in Spitalfields and Banglatown. One reason for this is that a Bangladeshi community has developed here as it was a popular place for Bangladeshi migrants after the Second World War to come to as work was available in London. Bangladesh is part of the Commonwealth and so this ethnic group may have found it easier to settle here. As more Bangladeshis settled and established their own businesses, they had families and this will have contributed to the size of this ethnic group here. |
| *Examiner comment* | "work was available"  Reason linked to economic change. |
| *Examiner comment* | "part of the Commonwealth"  Develops reason in historical context. |
| *Examiner comment* | "had families"  Reason linked to social change. |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer, using data from the source. A valid reason is given, which is backed up with supporting statements. 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "London is more ethnically diverse"  Key difference outlined. |
| *Examiner comment* | "global hub city"  Economic reason. |
| *Examiner comment* | "be with family members"  Social reason. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Commonwealth countries"  Relevant examples of ethnic minorities. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Opportunities for work"  Expansion of economic reason for ethnic diversity. |
| *Examiner comment* | "less dynamic and has traditionally high percentages"  Reason for high proportion of white British in England. |
| *Examiner comment* | "lack of opportunities and cultural differences"  Reason for low percentages of ethnic minorities. |
| (a) (iii) | There are clear differences between the ethnicity found within London and that of England in general. London is more ethnically diverse with over 50\_f the population coming from ethnic backgrounds which are not white British. This is because London is a global hub city and has attracted migrants from different countries who come to find employment or to be with family members. These include Commonwealth countries, such as India and Bangladesh, Jamaica and Nigeria, Australia and South Africa, which have cultural ties to the UK and where migrants are likely to have English as a first or second language. Also, London’s proximity to other EU member states makes it attractive for EU workers who have the freedom of movement to work in another EU country. Opportunities for work, particularly in specialist sectors such as finance and software, may be easier for such migrants in London than in other parts of England. On the other hand, England appears less ethnically diverse with 81\_f the population classed as white British. This may be due to the fact that the population in some places, particularly some smaller market towns, rural and coastal areas, is less dynamic and has traditionally high percentages of people with white British ethnicity. Also, lower numbers of people from ethnic minorities may choose to move there due to lack of opportunities and cultural differences. Also, some people from the white British ethnic group may choose to move out of London to retire, thus leading to an increased proportion of this group in the countryside or small towns. |
| (a) (iv) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer, giving a range of reasons for the higher level of ethnic diversity in London, supported with specific examples. Reasons are also given for high levels of white British ethnicity in England in general. The student demonstrates a good level of understanding by linking points well to the question. More percentages of different ethnic groups from the resource could be used to help explain points. Level 3, 6 marks. | |
| (b) | Communities can change over time and this can affect the urban surroundings in which they live. For example, communities can become affected by high levels of social deprivation and this reduces the quality of the local area over time. This occurred on the Park Hill estate in Sheffield, where poor housing conditions on the 1960s estate led to antisocial behaviour, crime and empty properties. However, since 2007, the redevelopment of the estate by partners such as Urban Splash and Sheffield City Council have encouraged new tenants to move in through shared equity schemes and the living space on the estate has been significantly improved. In some areas where gentrification has taken place more wealthy residents move in. This can mean that rent and property prices increase and become unaffordable for the local community, e.g. recent redevelopments on the Pepys Estate in Deptford. Some urban spaces have been changed because of the establishment of an ethnic minority community over time. For example, Southall in West London has changed its retail space to accommodate what the sizeable local Asian market wants. The number and type of shops reflect the demand for specialist food and clothing by the local community. Mosques and Hindu temples have also been built to meet local religious needs.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer that addresses the question well. Two main impacts (social and cultural) of changing communities on living space are discussed, and positive and negative aspects of these changes are explained. Level 3, 6 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "poor housing conditions on the 1960s estate led to antisocia ..."  Evidence of social change within the community and the effect on housing. |
| *Examiner comment* | "new tenants to move in through shared equity schemes"  Expansion of example with impact of recent change. |
| *Examiner comment* | "the Pepys Estate in Deptford"  Example of negative impacts of changing communities. |
| *Examiner comment* | "ethnic minority community"  Evidence of cultural change. |
| *Examiner comment* | "specialist food and clothing by the local community. Mosques ..."  Expansion of cultural change and impacts on built environment. |
| (c) | Rural areas are complex places and strategies implemented to address the economic, social and environmental issues within them will be assessed differently by the people affected by them. Some groups may have a positive reaction to changes made, but other groups may feel that the impact of the strategy has been more negative. One area where a range of strategies has been introduced is the Lake District National Park (LDNP). The LDNP is managed by the Lake District Park Authority. Rural strategies that are implemented here are subject to much discussion because its status as a National Park offers the landscape and its users additional protection. The Partnership’s Plan is the management plan for the LDNP, which involves a range of local (e.g. Allerdale Borough Council) and national (e.g. National Trust) stakeholders. While the plan has goals common to all the stakeholders, such as making the economy prosperous, creating world class visitor experiences, encouraging vibrant communities and maintaining the environment, conflicts may arise between different groups as the strategy is implemented. For example, affordable housing is a significant issue for local people. The Partnership Plan wishes to build more affordable homes within the National Park. Young, local people wishing to stay in the area may welcome this. However, environmental groups, e.g. the Wildlife Trust, may object to the loss of habitat sites within the Park. Also, the Plan wants to limit holiday lets and second-home ownership. Local residents may agree with this as permanent residents may contribute more to local community life. However, tourism organisations may fear that lack of supply of holiday lets may drive up prices for their customers.  Farmers may be encouraged to diversify into organic production of local products, e.g. lamb. While this benefits the farmer and will be viewed positively by environmental groups such as the Soil Association, the price for consumers will increase and some local people may find it harder to afford to buy local products. Farmers can also diversify by developing other uses for their land, e.g. outdoor activities such as paintball and zip wire. Groups such as the RSPB and the Woodland Trust may wish to be consulted so that the impact of these activities has a minimal impact on local habitats.  Often, schemes are welcomed by many different groups, both local and national. For example, the LDNP’s Fell Futures project has been supported by local young people and educational groups as it trains local apprentices and volunteers in traditional skills which are being lost, e.g. dry stone walling. The benefits of this scheme will be felt by other groups, e.g. national tourist operators, who wish to attract visitors to the area to experience its unique rural landscape.  However, there are some areas of the Lake District that are rural but are just outside of the National Park itself. Groups in these areas may feel that they are not as protected from certain activities because they are not subject to National Park policy. Indeed they may be more likely to be affected, as developers may get permission for their activities more easily just outside the boundary.  It is true to say, to some extent, that different interest groups have different criteria for assessing the impact of rural strategies. They have different motivations and aspirations which are sometimes in conflict and it can be difficult to find a compromise that suits all parties. As the Fell Futures project shows, there are specialised schemes which can be viewed positively by different groups.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student has made good use of the Lake District Partnership Plan to explain how different groups can view the impact of a rural strategy in different ways. A good level of case study detail is shown and is applied well to the question set. The effect of different strategies on different groups is evaluated and an overall justified judgement is formed. The answer would be improved if the Lake District was contrasted with another rural area, perhaps one which is not within a National Park. Level 4, 17 marks. | |

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| Student Response B | |
| (a) (i) | Lots of Bangladeshi people live in this area because they are able to get a job. They are able to live in their own community, giving a sense of friendship and belonging, and both established families and new migrants may feel more secure. |
| *Examiner comment* | "able to get a job"  Right idea, but no expansion as to why here. |
| *Examiner comment* | "feel more secure"  Reason linked to advantages of living in or moving into an established community. |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows some understanding but does not explain their points fully or link them to why migrants and their families may prefer to live in London as opposed to other places. 2 marks. |   Many people in England are white British as this has traditionally been the main ethnic group in the UK. The rest of the ethnic groups are mainly ‘all other’ and white other, with black, Bangladeshi and mixed making up the rest. However, in London there is a lower percentage of people who are white compared to England and this is because London is a much more cosmopolitan place. It has been home to people from many different countries since Roman times. Many people from all over the world come to live and work in London whereas they may find it more difficult to move to other places in England as there are not the right jobs. Some people who are born here may identify with another ethnic group. People of the same ethnic group feel better in London as everything their community needs can be found there, e.g. religious buildings and specialist food stores.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student uses the correct graphs from the resource, but with limited effectiveness. Clear examples from the graph should be used to help expand reasons. The student shows some understanding of why differences occur, but a limited number of reasons are given and explanation lacks detail. Level 2, 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "Many"  Check vocabulary — the majority of? |
| *Examiner comment* | "white British"  Use the resource to give a percentage to show understanding. |
| *Examiner comment* | "rest of the ethnic groups"  This is just description of the resource. Not focused on what the question is asking. |
| *Examiner comment* | "more cosmopolitan place"  Cultural reason. |
| *Examiner comment* | "not the right jobs"  Economic reason. |
| *Examiner comment* | "another ethnic group"  An example should be given here. |
| *Examiner comment* | "everything their community needs"  Cultural reason. |
| (b) | Communities can have a major impact on the way in which land is used in their local area. When communities change then the way in which land is used can also change. For example, if a community suffers from unemployment because a local factory has closed down, then shops might close, leaving large areas of empty space on the High Street. However, if more wealthy people move into an area and buy their own homes, they may be able to maintain their property and improve the environmental quality of the street. However, if this pushes up house prices, then local people who have lived in the area all their lives will find it difficult to buy a house. Sometimes buildings themselves are altered because of the growing needs of the local ethnic community, e.g. a cinema converted to a mosque in Portsmouth.    |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student gives some general ideas but does not use examples to help in showing understanding. The answer should include a range of examples showing how communities that have changed in different ways (e.g. wealth, culture, population structure) have changed or affected the local land use. Level 2, 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "unemployment because a local factory has closed down, then s ..."  Very general, but understanding shown. |
| *Examiner comment* | "wealthy people move into an area and buy their own homes"  General understanding here but lacks expansion. |
| *Examiner comment* | "a cinema converted to a mosque in Portsmouth"  Example given. |
| (c) | Groups react in different ways depending on how they are affected by rural strategies. Rural strategies can try to improve the quality of life for residents and also to improve business opportunities for local firms. In rural areas, agriculture and tourism are large employers and schemes that affect these sectors can have a great impact on them. Breckland in Norfolk is a rural area which has many different stakeholders. One major issue that affects the area is housing. The local plan helps the local council to plan for new homes and jobs for the community. Up to 5,000 new homes are needed in the area and different groups have different views on where these should be. Housing is needed as some local working families find it difficult to find affordable housing. However, if local villages are expanded with too many houses then some local residents may object as it may add pressure to rural roads and services. The area is popular with second-home owners from London who find houses in this area cheaper than other regions in the South East.  Transport links in the area are also an issue. The local council is promoting the development of green route ways such as cycle paths and woodland circuits. This helps local people to move around more easily and also to enjoy the nearby forest. However, traffic congestion problems still exist and so groups which use the major roads in the area may prefer an upgrade to the network to improve their journey times and also cut down on emissions.  Some employment in the area is lower-paid agricultural work. This may encourage workers from outside the local area, particularly from Eastern Europe, who can fill jobs as farmers find it difficult to recruit from the local population. National strategies such as increasing the minimum wages to tackle rural poverty may be viewed positively by farm workers as they have an increase in pay but labour becomes more expensive for the farmer. In this way the impact of one strategy can be viewed differently.  Individual demographic groups may view rural strategies differently. For example, Breckland is a pleasant place to live for retired people. However, Breckland has a higher proportion of over 65s compared to England in general. This group may want rural strategies to focus on healthcare and living conditions for later life. Increased demand and pressure on existing services has meant that local and county councils have to review their policies.  The impact of a rural strategy can be judged differently by different groups depending on how they have been affected by it. They may also view things differently depending on how much they have been involved with the decision itself.     |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student demonstrates a general understanding of the question, with a focus on the Breckland area. How different groups may react to different strategies that tackle different issues, e.g. employment, housing, has been explained, and an example of a particular demographic group (over 65s) is considered. Ideas are drawn together in a conclusion, but this could have been developed further. Inclusion of specific named strategies that have had an impact on local groups would have improved the answer, allowing case study knowledge to be applied to the question, so improving the depth of the response. Level 2, 13 marks. | |