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| **2013****Urban**Using map evidence, describe the residential environments of Area A and Area B. Suggest reasons for the differences. **12** | **ANSWER** |
| **2013 b****Urban**Suggest the impact that an out of town shopping centre may have had on the traditional Central Business District (CBD) of Plymouth or any other named city you have studied in a developed country.**6** | **ANSWER** |
| **2012****Urban**For a named Developed World city you have studied, **describe** the changes that have taken place in the Central Business District (CBD).Your answer should refer to specific named locations within your chosen city.**8** | **ANSWER****Glasgow**Pedestrianisation and landscaping of CBD roads eg Buchanan Street, Argyle Street etc to reduce traffic flow in and around the CBD – to increase pedestrian safety and improve air quality and environment. Upgrading of CBD open space eg George Square. Diversification of city employment – much greater emphasis on tourist industry (significance of city-break holidays) leading to increased bed accommodation in new CBD hotels (Hilton, Radisson). Hotels can also tap into lucrative conference market given Glasgow’s improved image as a tourist and cultural centre.Alteration of CBD road network – one-way streets (around George Square), bus lanes to discourage use of private transport and encourage use of public transport. Also achieved by increased metering and increased parking charges in and around CBD.Renovation and redevelopment of many CBD sites to provide modern hi-tech office space (Lloyds TSB, Direct Line etc) and residential apartments (Fusion Development, Robertson Street).Building of M8 and M74 extension all designed to keep traffic off CBD roads. Younger, more affluent population continues to be attracted to central city area by long-standing concentration of up-market pubs, clubs, cinemas etc (Cineworld in Renfrew Street). |
| **2012 b****Urban**.**Describe** and **explain** the main urban landscape characteristics of **either** the inner city **or** the outer suburbs. **6** | **ANSWER****Inner City**: Transition zone, first developed in the 19th century, mixture of old and newer buildings (recent regeneration to encourage more people to live there), high density of tenement or terraced housing, high-rise flats, derelict land and waste around, redevelopment occurring, new houses of mixed type, lack of greenery and open space, environmental improvements exist in some areas etc.**Outer Suburbs**: Modern late 20th/early 21st century semi-detached and detached housing, gardens and greenery around the areas, low density and high quality environment with well-planned street patterns of crescents and cul-de-sacs. Some outer-city council estates with flats, high rise and mixed housing. Growths of car ownership, commuting and demand for quieter and safer residential environments have led to the growth of these areas. Candidates may refer to land values. |
| **2011****Urban**For a named city which you have studied in the Developed World, **explain** the ways in which its site **and** situation contributed to its growth.**6** | **ANSWER**Answers will vary according to the city studied but may include reference to:**Site**Flat land.Inside a large river meanderEarly functions eg religious, defensive, trading site.Raw materialsLowest bridging point**Situation**Easily accessible to major settlementsAccessible to portsMajor route focusAccessible to airports |
| **2011 b****Urban**With reference to any Developed World City you have studied, **describe** and **explain** the land use changes in recent years in **either** the Central Business Disctrict (CBD) **or** the inner city.**8** | **ANSWER****Answers should be assessed out of 8 with a maximum of 5 for either description or explanation. Credit should be given to specific named examples within the chosen city up to a maxmum of 2 marks. Maximum of 6 marks for answers which fail to relate to a named city.****Description of the changes**Population reduced as people moved out of the area.Redevelopment of housing and the areaConstruction of council houses and flats on cleared areas of the old inner city.Demolition of some terraces, improvements to others (indoor toilets etc).Environmental improvements eg parks, community centres, leisure centresRelocation of industry and the closure of industryChanges in the ethnicity of residents**Explanation of the changes**Area was overcrowdedHousing was in a very poor condition and amenities were poor.Housing was in a very poor condition and amenities were poor.high levels of unemployment, poverty and social problems such as crime.The environment was very poor and inward investment was difficult to attract.Industry declined as manufcturing moved to countries with lower labour costs.Industry has moved to modernised areas on the edge of the city in new custom-built units.Congested traffic and air pollution put off potential invetorsMovement out to the suburbs due to the desire for a better quality environment. |
| **2010****Urban**What **map evidence** suggests that the Central Business District of York lies within Area A? **6** | **ANSWER****Assess out of 6, awarding up to 2 marks for accurate 6 figure grid references.*** The following characteristics may be noted
* Densely packed, irregular street pattern.
* Transport centres eg bus station and railway station.
* Bridging points across River Ouse.
* Historical buildings eg The Minster, Castle.
* Important buildings eg information centre, churches and Town Hall.
* Evidence of inner ring road.
* Route convergence.
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| **2010 b****Urban**For **either** Area B **or** Area C, **explain** the advantages of its location and environment for its residents.**7** | **ANSWER****Assess explanations out of 7 marks. Maximum of 2 marks for specific map evidence/description.** The advantages of the residential location and environment may include:**Area B (suburban housing area – Rawcliffe).**Access to A19 for commuting to CBD.Near park and ride for commuting, and National cycle route.Modern design of cul-de-sacs and crescents for privacy and preventing through traffic, and roundabouts at access points.Services including a church for local use.Near industrial estate GR593553 for employment.Tourist facility to east ie Nature Reserve, and caravan site.Attractive environment ie small lake, on edge of town near farmland.**Area C (commuter village – Copmanthorpe).**6km from centre of York for shopping, work and entertainment. Nearby sliproad onto A64, ideal for commuters.Small, quiet village with a few services eg post office, public house, church.Leisure facility to north ie golf course.Environmentally attractive with Ebor Way going through the village andAskham Bogs Nature Reserve to the north.Surrounded on three sides by farmland. |
| **2010 c****Urban**Using map evidence, **explain** why the southward expansion of York into Area D may create land use conflicts.**7** | **ANSWER****Assess out of 7 with a maximum of 2 marks for specific map evidence.****Candidates should be able to demonstrate an understanding of the issues which arise when ‘urban’ land uses invade a previously ‘rural’ area.** Land uses which would conflict with further expansion would include• National walking and cycle trail.• New shopping centre − expansion may be restricted.• Leisure facilities eg racecourse, golf course.• Various farms eg White House farm.• A64 bypass.• Accommodation including Manor Hotel, caravan and camping site GR600476.Other land uses include forestry, small villages, college, university, electricity transmission lines. |
| **2009****Urban**Referring to Glasgow, **or** any other named city you have studied in an EconomicallyMore Developed Country (EMDC):**suggest** the impact that an out-of-town shopping centre may have had on shopping in the traditional CBD;**6** | **ANSWER****For Glasgow candidates may refer to:**• loss of custom for shops in the CBD due to competition from out-of-town shopping centres like Braehead with their large car parking areas.• consequent closure of shops, especially at the less profitable edges ofthe traditional CBD due to reduced pedestrian flow, eg High Street end of Argyle Street, giving empty shop units and ‘run-down’ appearance.• revitalisation of shopping centres in central CBD – eg building ofBuchanan Galleries and renovation of St Enoch Centre in order to compete/keep up.• shops in CBD may be less overcrowded at peak times, eg Christmas, giving improved shopping experience at these times.• focus on designer label/high-end shopping taking advantage of CBD status, eg Princes Square, Italian Centre.**Assess out of 6. Credit can also be given (up to maximum 2 marks) for appropriate and relevant named examples.** |
| **2009 b****Urban****Describe** and **explain** the changes, other than shopping, which have taken place in the CBD over the past few decades.**8** | **ANSWER**For Glasgow, candidates may refer to:• pedestrianisation and landscaping of CBD roads eg Buchanan Street, Argyle Street etc to reduce traffic flow in and around the CBD – to increase pedestrian safety and improve air quality and environment.Upgrading of CBD open space, eg George Square.• diversification of city employment – much greater emphasis on tourist industry (significance of city-break holidays) leading to increased bed accommodation in new CBD hotels (Hilton, Radisson). Hotels can also tap into lucrative conference market given Glasgow’s improved image as a tourist and cultural centre.• alteration of CBD road network – one-way streets (around George Square), bus lanes to discourage use of private transport and encourage use of public transport. Also achieved by increased metering and increased parking charges in and around CBD.• renovation and redevelopment of many CBD sites to provide modern hi-tech office space (Lloyd’s TSB, Direct Line etc) and residential apartments (Fusion Development, Robertson Street).• building of M8, M77 and M74 extension all designed to keep through traffic off CBD roads.• younger, more affluent population continues to be attracted to central city area by long-standing concentration of up-market pubs, clubs, cinemas etc (Cineworld in Renfrew Street). |
| **2008****Urban**For a named city which you have studied in an EMDC (Economically MoreDeveloped Country), **explain** the ways in which the site and situation have contributed to its growth.**8** | **ANSWER**Answers will vary according to the city studied but may include:Flat land.Inside a large river meanderEarly functions eg religious, defensive, trading site.Bridging point on river**Situation**Easily accessible to major settlementsAccessible to ports.Major route focusAccessible to airports**Answers which only mention site or situation should be marked out of 6.****Maximum of 4 marks for answers which fail to relate to a named city.** |
| **2008 b****Urban**“*Traffic congestion is now a major problem facing many cities in EMDCs*”.**Describe** and **explain** schemes which have been introduced to reduce problems of traffic management in any named city you have studied in an EMDC.**10** | **ANSWER**Ring road around city centre. Use of roundabouts to improve flowPark and ride schemesOne way systems. Parking restrictions and finesMulti-storey car parks.Bus lanes/improved public transport**Answers should be assessed out of 10 with a maximum of 6 for either description or explanation****Credit specific named examples within the chosen city up to max of 3.****Maximum of 5 marks for answers which fail to relate to a named city.** |
| **2007****Urban**Describe the urban environment of Area A and explain its location.4 (8 by new marking) | **ANSWER**Area A Grid iron street pattern. Transport centres eg bus station, railway stationBridging point.Important buildings eg cathedral, museum, churches, information centresCongested urban landscape with many small streets and higher buildingsExplanations may refer to accessible location, crossing point on river and early ecclesiastical functionAccept defensive function if linked to The Commandery**Assess out of 4 marks with up to 3 for description**  |
| **2007 b****Urban**For either Area B or Area C, explain the advantages of the residential environment.**3 (6 by new marking)****Urban** | **ANSWER****Area B (suburban housing area)** Access to motorway/A class roads for commuting eg M5 and A4538.Well designed road system with roundabouts for free flow and cul-de-sacs for safety and privacyPleasant environment with woodland and open spaces.Services available including churches and nearby schools.Leisure facilities including a golf courseLess densely populated compared to centreProbably detached or semi-detached housing**Area C (Callow End)** Quiet commuter village5 kilometres from CBDProbably a variety of old and new rural housingB4424 goes through village and connects with A449 into WorcesterSurrounded by countryside including farmland and orchards. Village services including post office, pub, 2 churches. |
| **2006**What map evidence suggests the Central Business District of Sheffield mostly lies in squares 3586 and 3587?**3(6 by current marking)** | **ANSWER**Answers ought to be able to refer to such ‘CBD indicators’ as:* Town Hall at 354873
* main railway station at 358869
* bus station at 357872
* Tourist information centre at 355871
* College at 359871
* grid iron
* Museum at 353877
* lack of open space
* cathedral at 354876
* proliferation of churches at 355874, 356875, 352872, 353863
* convergence of several main routes into the city (eg A61, A57, A6135) – evidence also of an inner ring road/dual carriageway system.

**Assess out of 3 – 6 features or 4 features plus 2 grid references.** |
| **2006 b****Urban**Meadowhall shopping centre (GR 3990, 3991) is one of the largest regional indoor shopping centres in the UK.With aid of map evidence, describe and explain the advantages of its location.**4 (8 by current marking)** | **ANSWER**: * out of town location means rates and rents are lower, allowing for a larger floor area and cheaper prices etc
* large, flat level site easier to build on and suitable for large, modern retail outlets as well as leaving space for future expansion – also space for car parking
* highly accessible – next to and visible from M1 motorway intersection – for easy delivery of goods and for access for shoppers
* at the junction of several rail lines (railway station at 390912 – also adjacent bus station) which allows easy access from Sheffield conurbation and other urban centres in South Yorkshire – huge potential market/‘hinterland’
* near to suburban housing estates (eg Wincobank) which provide much of the workforce (many part-time female employees).
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| **2006 c****Urban**Suggest the impact which Meadowhall Shopping Centre may have had on the traditional Central Business District of Sheffield.**3 (6 by current marking)** | **ANSWER**The likely impact of Meadowhall on Sheffield’s CBD could include references to such points as:* loss of custom for shops and other services such as cinemas and restaurants *(in the early years after its opening in 1990 it was estimated that Meadowhall had captured some 20% of city centre business)*
* consequent closure/relocation of shops and services *(eg House of Fraser shut its city centre store and Sheffield’s main Marks and Spencer store is now in Meadowhall)*
* probable revitalisation of traditional shopping streets in city centre in order to compete/‘keep up’ *(eg pedestrianisation, emergence of specialist shopping areas)* – encouraged by local planning controls and initiatives.
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| **2005****Urban**For a city you have studied, explain the ways in which its site and situation contributed to its growth.**4 (8 by current marking)** | **ANSWER**Dependent upon city chosen. For Glasgow, candidates may refer to site and situation as follows: Low lying land at either side of River Clyde, although some may allude to position beyond the threat of immediate flooding from River Clyde on the banks of the Molendinar Burn and the twin-centre early nature of Glasgow (ecclesiastical & fishing/market). Fresh water and food from site on river. Protection from weather extremes offered by surrounding hills (Kilpatrick Hills and Renfrewshire Heights). Natural fording point over River Clyde and consequent focussing of routes at this point, later development as a bridging point. ‘Fortunate’ location on western side of Scotland, following establishment of trading rights with ‘The Americas’. Coal fields for mineral exploitation in later/industrial period. **Assess out of 4 marks, maximum 3 marks if either site or situation is omitted. Accept references to cities in ELDCs.** |
| **2005 b****Urban**Referring to an inner city landscape in Glasgow, or in a city you have studied, describe and explain the changes which have taken place in recent years.**5 (10 by current marking)** | **ANSWER**Decline, closure, dereliction and reclamation of former industrial land, often (in Glasgow) extensive tracts of land formerly used for manufacture/heavy industry. Decline of commercial function of port (Clydeport) at this location, reduction in warehousing, break of bulk point etc at this inner city dockside location. Change in land-use function from industrial/commercial to residential/commercial-leisure. Continued demand for new housing from population due to a shortage of new housing stock to meet increased demand (social change as families ‘reconfigure’); difficulties in developers obtaining ‘greenfield’ sites therefore opportunities for redevelopment of ‘brownfield’ sites. Change in commercial focus of riverside sites from warehousing and associated distribution industries to leisure/entertainment industries for a more affluent consumer base. Improvements to public transport infrastructure associated with demand for inner city properties for the reasons noted above, plus the growing reluctance to face a long commute - compared to the ease of access to CBD for employment and leisure provided by a renovated inner city location. Further developments likely as ‘Bluefield’ sites come under scrutiny for development.  |