

Oxford Revise | Edexcel A Level Geography | Answers

Chapter 6

All exemplar answers given are likely to be in the top mark band.

Questions 1–6 are point-marked.

1 AO1 = 2 / AO2 = 1

Award 1 mark for analysing the resource to identify a reason why the speaker may have different perceptions of different parts of London and a further 2 marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks.

Relevant content may include:

- The speaker is positive about the place she grew up in: she refers to her 'roots' (1) which indicates that she has a positive perception of a place she is familiar with (1), perhaps because of family connections ('My husband is South London') (1).
- The speaker is positive about places that are most ethnically mixed ('it's so multicultural. And so diverse') (1), perhaps because as a member of an ethnic minority she wants to know that she is not alone (1), perhaps for reasons of psychological or physical security (1), or because of the culturally specific services of such areas (1).
- The speaker used to be wary ('a little bit scary') of the outskirts of London because she thought that they may be less multicultural (1) and so she may not fit in ('Am I going to see people like me?') (1), perhaps worrying about being singled out for looking different to other residents (1).
- The speaker is now more positive about the outskirts of London because she feels that she fits in ('it's okay, we're gonna be okay') (1). She can let herself be more closely attached to the place (1) and therefore make her home there (1).

Example answer: *The speaker is positive about places that are most ethnically mixed ('it's so multicultural. And so diverse'), perhaps because as a member of an ethnic minority she wants to know that she is not alone, perhaps for reasons of psychological or physical security, or because of the culturally specific services of such areas.*

2 AO1 = 3

Award 1 mark for analysing the resource to identify one reason why ethnic diversity varies in different parts of the UK and a further 2 marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks.

Relevant content may include:

- Social clustering (a preference for living close to people you wish to be with) (1). This may be by choice, to share community facilities (1), such as shops, food outlets, places of worship, or community centres (1), or it may be as a protection from racism (1). It also allows language and customs to be maintained (1). For example, when many Ugandan Asians settled in Leicester (East Midlands) in the 1970s and 80s (1).
- Accessibility to key cities, which have higher employment opportunities (1), or did so when certain waves of migration occurred (1). For example, northern textile cities and Midlands engineering and manufacturing cities (1), such as Pakistanis in Birmingham (West Midlands) in the 1960s and 70s (1).
- Government planning policy (1). After the Second World War, the UK government sponsored job advertisements abroad and agreed immigration targets (1), to fill labour gaps in the NHS, factories, and

public transport (1). These labour gaps were mainly located in larger cities, such as London and Birmingham (West Midlands) (1).

3 AO1 = 3

Award 1 mark for a reason why fertility rates vary between places and 2 marks for an expansion of that reason (1 mark of which could be an example).

Relevant content may include:

- Fertility rates in rural areas tend to be lower (1), as there are fewer people of childrearing age (1), as many young people leave rural areas to seek improved employment opportunities (1).

Cultural norms develop over time (1), and a large proportion of members of an ethnic or socio-economic group tend to follow such norms. These norms can include family expectations and histories (1), or religious reasons (1).

4 AO1 = 2 / AO2 = 1

Award 1 mark for analysing the resource to identify one reason for why some suburban areas are perceived differently by contrasting demographic groups and a further 2 marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks.

Relevant content may include:

- Some 'Friends' groups, likely to be dominated by older members of the community, prefer suburban parks to be peaceful retreats (1), whereas many younger people tend to gather in large groups (1) and play 'loud music... late at night' (1). The latter is characterised as 'anti-social behaviour' by many older residents (1).
- Members of the community who do not drink or take drugs may want to exclude drinkers or drug-users from suburban communal spaces (1), because of their association with 'litter associated with drinking and drug-taking' (1), whereas some suburban residents in their older teens and 20s may want to use such places to socialise (1).
- Environmentalists, who would like suburban parks to be safe areas for wildlife (1), will object to 'litter associated with drinking and drug-taking' and 'loud music... late at night', as they will interfere with plant and animal habitats (1), as opposed to many younger suburban residents who prioritise meeting up in communal land (1), which may be rare in some higher-density suburban areas.

5 AO1 = 3

Award 1 mark for a reason why some rural locations are seen as undesirable by outsiders and 2 marks for an expansion of that reason (1 mark of which could be an example).

Relevant content may include:

- Remoteness and isolation (1): difficulties in accessing essential services (such as healthcare and education) and job opportunities (1), which may put off people seeking work or with complex health needs (1).
- Limited social opportunities: fewer social activities/cultural events (1) lead to a perception of limited entertainment options (1), which may put off younger and/or more gregarious people from visiting or settling (1).
- High transport costs (1) and/or poor public transport links (1) means that it is often seen to be necessary to own a car to maintain flexibility and access services and a good standard of life (1), which may put off non-drivers and those with limited incomes (1).

Questions 7–16 are level-marked.

6 AO1 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. (AO1) Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)

Relevant content may include:

- Perceptions of urban areas have changed over time, shaped by historical and contemporary factors.
- During industrialisation, working-class areas of manufacturing cities (e.g. Manchester and London) were perceived by the urban middle class to be dangerous and threatening due to overcrowding, unsanitary living conditions, and social inequalities resulting from rapid urbanisation.
- These perceptions were accentuated by their portrayal in works of fiction (e.g. *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens).
- The perception of certain urban areas as undesirable or threatening persists in some instances. This is influenced by awareness of, and sometimes lived experience of, high crime rates and low environmental quality.
- Some groups such as older residents of some inner-city areas may be afraid to leave their homes at night, feeling threatened or disturbed by the noisy and lively behaviour of younger groups of residents who tend to live in these areas.
- Media narratives also shape the reputation of urban locations, impacting how they are perceived by different groups in society. For example, Notting Hill, London, which attracts disproportionate attention in some sections of the popular press for the number of arrests at its carnival, compared to the positive aspects of the festival.
- Television documentaries such as 'Benefits Street' also emphasise stereotypes of areas as being morally undesirable.
- Suburban areas may be seen as undesirable by groups who perceive them as being bland and less likely to have the vibrancy and youth of areas closer to the centre of cities.

Example answer: *Urban areas have undergone evolving perceptions over time, shaped by historical and contemporary factors. During industrialisation, working-class areas of manufacturing cities, such as Manchester and London, were perceived by many members of the urban middle class to be dangerous and threatening due to overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and social inequalities resulting from rapid*

urbanisation. These perceptions were accentuated by their portrayal in works of fiction such as *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens.

The perception of certain urban areas as undesirable or threatening persists in some instances, influenced by awareness of, and sometimes lived experience of, high crime rates and low environmental quality. Older residents of some inner-city areas in particular may be afraid to leave their homes at night, feeling threatened or disturbed by the noisy and lively behaviour of younger groups of residents.

Media narratives also shape the reputation of urban locations, impacting how they are perceived by different groups in society. An example might be Notting Hill, in London, which attracts disproportionate attention in some sections of the popular press for the number of arrests at its carnival, compared to the positive aspects of the festival. Television documentaries such as 'Benefits Street' also play on stereotypes of areas as being morally undesirable.

7 AO1 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)

Relevant content may include:

- Changes to the built environment can provide opportunities (benefits) and challenges (disadvantages) to different groups of local people and impact their lived experience.
- Community-group led changes in land use (e.g. construction of a new place of worship) will help encourage deeper geographical roots and a sense of belonging in a place for members of the particular religious community, but also engender feelings of displacement among non-members. For example, Leeds Grand Mosque.
- Local government interventions (e.g. low-traffic neighbourhoods (LTNs)) provide opportunities to reduce air pollution, promote active lifestyles, and enhance street-level interactions. However, they can provoke resistance from residents who are inconvenienced by altered traffic patterns.
- National government initiatives (e.g. 2020 Town and Country Planning Order) play a key role in shaping urban landscapes and driving economic development. Fast-tracked demolishing and reconstruction of buildings facilitates modernisation and creates jobs in construction sectors. However, the rapid pace of urban redevelopment may result in the loss of historical landmarks and disruption to local businesses.

The activities of transnational corporations (TNCs), such as the expansion of banks in Canary Wharf in London, have contributed to improved built environments, job creation, and increased tax revenues, but may also exacerbate social inequalities and spatial disparities, as evidenced by limited opportunities for local residents to access well-paid jobs. Land use changes such as these can create tension and conflict.

8 AO1 = 3 / AO2 = 3

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated or generic elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information inconsistently. Connections/relationships between stimulus material and the question may be irrelevant. (AO2)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information to find some relevant connections/relationships between stimulus material and the question. (AO2)
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding to geographical information logically to find fully relevant connections/relationships between stimulus material and the question. (AO2)

Relevant content may include:

AO1

- Perceptions of a place can vary greatly due to age, whether a person is a visitor or resident, and people's ethnic background. These categories overlap, making judgements complex.
- Age may be a reason for varying perceptions. Some younger people may view the area positively as a place to explore; others may view the area negatively as a place that might bore them owing to a lack of facilities, such as shopping, leisure/social meeting places.
- Older people may view Conistone and the surrounding area as a nice, quiet place to visit or live in, while others may consider it to be isolated and lacking the amenities they need locally, such as a doctor's surgery, supermarket, etc.
- People who live in urban or rural settings may also have differing views of this rural place. Some urban visitors may find the place exciting as it provides a contrast to their neighbourhood, but others may find this contrast overwhelming.
- Residents may have a different perception of a place from visitors. Residents may have a deep sense of place attachment to this village; other residents may be torn between embracing rural traditions and wishing to escape them.
- Members of ethnic minority groups may feel challenged by the sense of 'whiteness', which some say characterises rural areas, so may not feel welcome here; others may be motivated to experience the rural idyll, which may be different from their home neighbourhood.

AO2

- Conistone appears to be a small village with just a few dozen buildings. Therefore, it is unlikely to provide the social breadth and variety that younger generations may seek.
- The small size may appeal to older generations, who may like its compactness. However, those who have mobility challenges may be concerned about the difficulty of accessing services such as healthcare and retail.
- Places to explore for adventurous types of all ages include the track in the foreground (walking/mountain biking) and the open fell in the background (walking/fell running/orienteering).
- Sheep farmers, who have an older age profile than the UK average, may perceive the area shown, with its green fields and scattered farm buildings, as representing both home/a reminder of their heritage, and as a source of income.
- Visitors from other rural areas in the Yorkshire Dales may find Conistone either attractive or boring due to its likeness to home.

9 AO1 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) • Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) • Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)

Relevant content may include:

- A decline in fertility rates may lead to smaller family sizes, leading to closure of schools, which are often key hubs of community cohesion (e.g. by promoting multiculturalism and diversity).
- A decline in fertility rates in rural areas might make it hard to maintain social infrastructure, such as schools and healthcare facilities, making the area less attractive to families. This might result in less vibrant and lively places.
- In some diverse urban places, higher fertility rates might lead to higher demand for housing and services, which might drive up prices. This might mean less disposable income to spend on cultural enrichment such as sports and leisure activities. Alternatively, it may increase the amount of money spent in an area, leading to a higher tax take for the council, which it could spend on cultural offerings such as festivals.

10 AO1 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. (AO1) Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)

Relevant content may include:

- A combination of local, regional, and national media, together with primary data, will be able to help in an evaluation of how an area is seen by different groups of people.
- Statistical evidence can be used. Local authorities will often commission reports that contain detailed and localised statistical evidence.
- Such statistical, quantitative evidence tends to have a wide coverage, but will be limited in its depth and nuance.
- For example, Southend-on-Sea City Council’s 2021 ‘Residents’ Perception Survey’. Such statistical, quantitative evidence tends to have a wide coverage, but will be limited in its depth and nuance.
- Qualitative evidence includes primary evidence such as interviews and soundscape surveys, and it will also include an examination of how different media portray images of an area.
- For example, national media tend to ignore Southend-on-Sea, but some attention has been paid by the Arts sections of the national media to the seaside town’s annual street art festival, which gives it an edgy, fashionable, young image. Local newspapers such as the *Southend Echo* report community events, celebrate local areas, and highlight local issues.
- Social media can tend to sensationalise places, but it can be valuable as such views are still those of residents. However, its usage might sideline the perceptions of those residents with ‘neutral’ or ‘middle ground’ views.
- Photography can highlight the human angle, showing unusual events in the town, while a place’s artworks, specifically street art, can highlight issues facing local people, specifically younger people.
- Graffiti may provide clues about local issues, ‘gangs’, and points of conflict or celebration.
- The answer will be dependent on the chosen place.

11 AO1 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. (AO1) Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)

Relevant content may include:

- Tranquil environments: lower population density means less noise and pollution.
- Natural landscapes: they may appear ‘natural’, but most rural areas in the UK have been cleared of forests and are intensively managed by humans (e.g. Lake District).
- Historical significance: preserved architecture, ancient ruins, and heritage sites inspire nostalgia and romanticism.
- Cultural associations: traditional ways of life foster a sense of cultural authenticity.
- Sense of community: smaller populations and tight-knit communities (social cohesion).
- Connection to nature: through outdoor activities like hiking, fishing, and stargazing.
- Cleaner air and environment: few manufacturing industries so a healthier and more appealing environment.
- Art and literature: Hardy’s ‘Wessex’.

12 AO1 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate. (AO1) Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)

Level	Marks	Description
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) • Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)

Relevant content may include:

- Population density varies according to placement in the rural-urban continuum: places tend to become less densely populated as you move from the inner city to remote rural locations, with the exception of city centres (CBDs).
- In the CBD: few residents as the area is mainly commercial, retail, and hospitality. There are some city centre residents, mostly in flats, sometimes dating from the 1980s renewal projects (e.g. urban development corporations).
- Inner city: highest density as a result of industries and terraced housing from the Industrial Revolution era (proximity to factories, within walking distance), post-war immigration, and planning restraints of the green belt (outside built-up areas) which forced developers and councils to build in inner cities.
- Suburbs: medium density. A mixture of private and local authority housing, often dating from hubs of mass transit systems (e.g. underground, trams, suburban trains, and bus routes), and later expansion and infilling from car users. Private developers are attracted by the high profits from high demand, often from families. Suburbs also contain villages and towns incorporated by urban sprawl.
- Rural-urban fringe: low density, mostly around old market towns and train stations, then later growth due to car ownership. This area is restrained due to green belt policies. Historically home to commuters ('dormitory settlements').
- Remote rural areas: some popular larger towns, still growing due to families, affluent residents, and retirees looking for a more pleasant living environment (clean air and green space). Some villages are experiencing depopulation.

13 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is occasionally relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas with limited but logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial interpretation that is supported by some evidence but has limited coherence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, partially supported by an unbalanced argument with limited coherence. (AO2)
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and accurate. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find some logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial but coherent interpretation that is supported by some evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, largely supported by an argument that may be unbalanced or partially coherent. (AO2)
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find fully logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is supported by evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a rational, substantiated conclusion, fully supported by a balanced argument that is drawn together coherently. (AO2)

Relevant content may include:
AO1

- International migration tends to be the main reason why the population of 'global cities' like London tend to vary.
- The populations of some smaller cities in the UK are also heavily influenced by international migration, particularly since the 1950s.
- Most rural areas have seen relatively limited international migration.
- Some rural areas, particularly those whose economies are based on fruit and vegetable cultivation, have seen significant levels of international migration, especially since the free movement of labour from Eastern Europe expanded since 2006.
- Internal migration is also a key factor in why places vary. Typically, cities, especially those with many higher education institutions, have larger populations of younger people compared to rural areas.

AO2

- London, as a global city, epitomises the profound impact of international migration on demographic characteristics. The city's population diversity is intricately linked to historical and recent influxes of immigrants seeking economic opportunities, refuge from oppression, cultural vibrancy, and cosmopolitan lifestyles.
- For instance, neighbourhoods such as Spitalfields in East London have witnessed significant demographic shifts due to waves of international migration (Huguenots in the seventeenth century, Irish in the mid-nineteenth, Eastern European Jewish immigrants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and Bangladeshis in the late twentieth century).
- Nevertheless, internal migration has also fed into London's growth. While this peaked in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in line with the economic opportunities afforded by the Industrial Revolution, it has persisted today.
- A significant proportion of London's population in their 20s and 30s consists of well-educated British migrants, seeking well-paid and highly skilled jobs, together with a wealth of social opportunities (the so-called 'bright lights' of the city).
- A key difference between domestic and international migrants is that these internal migrants are more likely to leave the city later in life, either to settlements within commuting distance, or to other regions of the UK, often co-incident with raising a family or buying a house.
- In urban areas further from the core, such as Birmingham, Manchester, or Bradford, international migration remains a significant factor, but these influxes tend to be from a somewhat narrower range of countries, and they have tended to have occurred in more recent decades compared to London.
- Birmingham and Manchester, for example, have significant populations of first-, second-, and third-generation Caribbean and Asian migrants, coinciding with the need for workers in industry, transport, and healthcare sectors in the late 1940s to the 1970s.
- Pakistanis and their descendants and extended family members form the largest group of Bradford's Asian communities, and roughly 90% of them have their roots in and around the Mirpur District.
- Nevertheless, in such cities, other influences like internal migration also come to the forefront. For example, Manchester largely grew owing to internal migration patterns from surrounding rural areas, peaking in the nineteenth century, driven by factors like employment opportunities and lifestyle choices.
- Natural population change was a significant contributor to population change across the UK in the 1700s to 1800s, as family sizes remained high and life expectancies rose.

- Today, in accordance with the demographic transition model, natural population change plays a very small role in the variation of the populations of UK areas: the average fertility rate is just 1.61. The interplay between international migration and fertility rates is, nevertheless, significant: in 2021, the fertility rate for UK-born women was 1.54, while for non-UK-born women it was 2.03.
- In rural areas, international migration is typically a minor factor in population fluctuations. Such population dynamics are more significantly shaped by rural-to-urban migration: many villages, particularly in remote areas, experience depopulation due to the outmigration of young people in search of urban opportunities and lifestyle preferences.
- Notable exceptions to this rule do exist: some rural areas of East Anglia and Lincolnshire, plus some tourist hotspots such as the Lake District, have seen a significant influx of Eastern Europeans since the accession of such countries into the EU since 2004. Such groups have mostly travelled in order to work in fruit and vegetable picking and packing, but also in hospitality and other industries.
- The Brexit vote has led to some reversal of these trends, but the Lincolnshire town of Boston shows that international migration has had a profound impact on its demography: in 2021, 25% of its population were born outside of the UK, with 18% coming from Eastern European countries.
- Candidates may conclude by stating that while international migration is indeed the primary driver of population variations in London and major UK cities, its influence diminishes in urban areas further from the core and is seldom the main factor in rural population dynamics.
- Candidates may note that as the UK continues to be an attractive destination for international and internal migrants (the UK recorded record rates of immigration in 2022), fertility rates look unlikely to rise to replacement levels, and chain migration continues to operate. It seems that the influence of international migration is likely to continue to rise.

Example answer: *I will argue that whilst international migration is the main reason why the population of London, and most large UK cities varies, it is much less influential in most urban areas further from the core of the country, and it is rarely the main reason why rural populations vary.*

London, as a global city, epitomises the profound impact of international migration on demographic characteristics. The city's population diversity is intricately linked to historical and recent influxes of immigrants seeking economic opportunities, refuge from oppression, cultural vibrancy, and cosmopolitan lifestyles. For instance, neighbourhoods such as Spitalfields in East London have witnessed significant demographic shifts due to waves of international migration. In the 17th century, Spitalfields was known for its Huguenot community - French Protestant refugees who sought asylum in England. Over time, as their economic conditions improved, the Huguenots moved out, and many Irish, escaping the potato famine in the mid-19th century, replaced them. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Eastern European Jewish immigrants, fleeing persecution in their homelands, settled in Spitalfields. By the mid-20th century, many Jewish residents had moved to other parts of London, and the Bangladeshi community began to establish itself.

Nevertheless, internal migration has also fed into London's growth. Whilst this peaked in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in line with the economic opportunities afforded by the Industrial Revolution, it has persisted today, with a significant proportion of London's population in their twenties and thirties consisting of well-educated British migrants, seeking well-paid and highly skilled jobs, together with a wealth of social opportunities – the so-called 'bright lights' of the city. A key difference between domestic and international migrants is that these internal migrants are more likely to leave the city later in life, either to settlements within commuting distance, or to other regions of the UK, often co-incident with raising a family or buying a house.

In urban areas further from the core, such as Birmingham, Manchester, or Bradford, international migration remains a significant factor, but these influxes tend to be from a somewhat narrower range of countries, and they have tended to have occurred in more recent decades compared to London. Birmingham and Manchester, for example, have significant populations of first- second- and third- generation Caribbean and Asian migrants, coinciding with the need for workers in industry, transport and healthcare sectors in the late 1940s to the 1970s.

Pakistanis and their descendants and extended family members form the largest group of Bradford's Asian communities, and roughly 90% of them have their roots in and around the Mirpur District. Mirpuris – mostly men - were taken on to work in the munitions factories during the Second World War, then more joined to work in textiles and engineering. These men would share cheap housing near their places of work, and chain migration developed in the 1950s and beyond. In the 1960s, migration from Mirpur was given added impetus by the building of the Mangla Dam: many of the 100,000 displaced residents used compensation monies to travel to Britain to join family members.

Nevertheless, in such cities, other influences like internal migration also come to the forefront. For example, the growth of Manchester's population can be attributed not only to international migration but also to internal migration patterns from surrounding rural areas, peaking in the nineteenth century, driven by factors like employment opportunities and lifestyle choices. In these cities, a more diverse set of factors has contributed to population variations, diluting the dominance of international migration.

Natural population change was a significant contributor to population change across the UK in the 1700s to 1800s, as family sizes remained high and life expectancies rose, but, in accordance with the demographic transition model, natural population change now plays a very small role in the variation of the populations of UK areas: the average fertility rate is just 1.61. The interplay between international migration and fertility rates is, nevertheless, significant: in 2021, the fertility rate for UK-born women was 1.54, whilst for non-UK-born women it was 2.03.

In rural areas, international migration is typically a minor factor in population fluctuations. Such population dynamics are more significantly shaped by rural-to-urban migration: many villages, particularly in remote areas, experience depopulation due to the outmigration of young people in search of urban opportunities and lifestyle preferences.

Notable exceptions to this rule do exist: some rural areas of East Anglia and Lincolnshire, plus some tourist hotspots such as the Lake District, have seen a significant influx of Eastern Europeans since the accession of such countries into the EU since 2004. Such groups have mostly travelled in order to work in fruit and vegetable picking and packing, but also in hospitality and other industries. The Brexit vote has led to some reversal of these trends, but the Lincolnshire town of Boston shows that international migration has had a profound impact on its demography: in 2021, 25% of its population were born outside of the UK, with 18% coming from Eastern European countries.

In conclusion, while international migration is indeed the primary driver of population variations in London and major UK cities, its influence diminishes in urban areas further from the core and is seldom the main factor in rural population dynamics. As the UK continues to be an attractive destination for international and internal migrants (the UK recorded record rates of immigration in 2022), fertility rates look unlikely to rise to replacement levels, and chain migration continues to operate, it seems that the influence of international migration is likely to continue to rise.

14 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is occasionally relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas with limited but logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial interpretation that is supported by some evidence but has limited coherence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, partially supported by an unbalanced argument with limited coherence. (AO2)
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and accurate. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find some logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial but coherent interpretation that is supported by some evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, largely supported by an argument that may be unbalanced or partially coherent. (AO2)
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find fully logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is supported by evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a rational, substantiated conclusion, fully supported by a balanced argument that is drawn together coherently. (AO2)

Relevant content may include:

AO1

- Global influences, such as wars, pandemics, and the increasing ease and cheapness of global travel.

- Other global influences include globalisation, which involves trends such as the widespread adoption of relatively free trade of goods and services, plus a greater ease of global communication, enabling families in different parts of the world to stay in touch with each other.
- International influences, such as international migration (economic migrants, educational migrants, refugees), and policies made among blocs of countries (such as the EU) and between countries (e.g. the close ties between India and the UK).
- Candidates may refer to colonisation and other historical phenomena which continue to influence places in the UK today.

AO2

- Judgements, connections, and conclusions will all depend on the case studies chosen by the candidate.

15 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rewardable material.
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is occasionally relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas with limited but logical connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial interpretation that is supported by some evidence but has limited coherence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, partially supported by an unbalanced argument with limited coherence. (AO2)
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4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find fully logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is supported by evidence. (AO2) Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a rational, substantiated conclusion, fully supported by a balanced argument that is drawn together coherently. (AO2)

Relevant content may include:
AO1

- Residents can view the candidate's chosen local place positively or negatively, or in a more nuanced fashion.
- There is a range of ways to determine residents' views of their living space.
- Statistical evidence can be used to determine such views. This might include census data, council surveys, crime surveys, and so on.
- Different broadcast media can also provide such evidence. This media might include local, regional, and national news websites, newspapers, and TV and radio stations, which may report the views of residents of your local area.
- Other media may include photography, literature, diaries, blogs, and formal and informal art (including street art), produced by people living in your chosen area.
- The different representations of your chosen local place portrayed by these media could influence the perception of cultural and demographic issues and conflict.
- Candidates may introduce primary data from visits to their local place.

AO2

- Candidates may argue that statistical evidence can be useful for a broad overview of the area and may allow for comparison with other areas (or indeed to track how views of the local area might change over time). This includes studies such as surveys: local authorities will often commission reports that contain detailed and localised statistical evidence. For example, Southend-on-Sea City Council's 2021 'Residents' Perception Survey' found that 72% of respondents were satisfied with their local area, but that 83% of those in the West locality were satisfied, compared to 58% in the East Central locality.
- However, such evidence:
 - is reductive (simplistic)
 - may not cover all aspects of what may be considered to reflect residents' lived experience
 - often only uses a sample of residents
 - usually focuses on standard of living data (such as number of cars in the household, number of bedrooms, and so on, in the census), rather than asking residents' views about an area.
- Geographical ideas may include reference to:
 - ideas of attachment, belonging, and place/space, and may refer to Doreen Massey
 - placemaking studies, and may refer to Jane Jacobs
 - social inclusion/exclusion, and may refer to Tim Cresswell.
- Candidates may reflect on the fact that qualitative evidence is subjective and may be difficult to generalise and replicate, therefore making it difficult to make broad statements about residents' views of a place.
- However, it does allow the development of a 'richer' sense of place and may even be used to help residents to inform plans for the local area, including those who may normally not have much of a say.
- Candidates may evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of primary and secondary evidence.
- Candidates may evaluate the validity of evidence produced by local and national government bodies, private organisations, charities, NGOs, pressure groups, and so on.
- Candidates may reflect on the different biases of media operating in their local area in choosing whose voices to listen to, whose to report, and what picture they wish to paint of the area for their customers. For example:
 - National newspapers often sensationalise, have political angles, and sometimes show lists of 'best' and 'worst' places to live/visit in Britain, based on selective evidence.

- Local and regional newspapers may provide ‘grounded’ and balanced representations of places, covering ‘good’ and ‘bad’ news, report community events, showing levels of engagement, celebrate local areas, and contain letters showing a range of voices on local issues.
- Social media may accentuate extreme points of view.
- Street art/graffiti may provide clues about local issues, ‘gangs’, and points of conflict or celebration.
- Answers should include reference to detailed place-specific evidence from the candidate’s local area. The best quality answers will probably include key statistical snapshots such as reference to crime surveys or council surveys, as well as qualitative evidence such as quotations or rich descriptions of local places.
- High quality answers consider the impact of how different representations of their chosen local place might influence the perception of cultural and demographic issues and conflict: some powerful voices, and those at the extreme, may be reported more often and given more prominence.