

STUDENT GUIDE

For the 2016 specifications



WJEC/EDUQAS

AS/A-LEVEL YEAR 1

Geography

Student Guide 1

| Changing Places

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Changes over time in the economic characteristics of places

Note: This section is relevant for Eduqas 2.1.3 and WJEC 3.1.2.

Models of economic and employment change in places over time

The **Clark Fisher Model** is a stylised way of describing the changing balance of employment over time, and has been used mainly at a national level. The model (Figure 6) distinguishes four sectors of the economy:

- 1 Primary: the part of the economy concerned with the collection and use of natural resources
- 2 Secondary: the manufacturing or industrial sector — the part that processes resources into goods that people want
- 3 Tertiary: the sector that enables goods to be traded, sometimes called producer services — includes wholesaling, retailing, banking, finance and insurance, transport, and entertainment, including tourism and personal services
- 4 Quaternary: research and development, and the knowledge economy, including IT, education and the processing of information

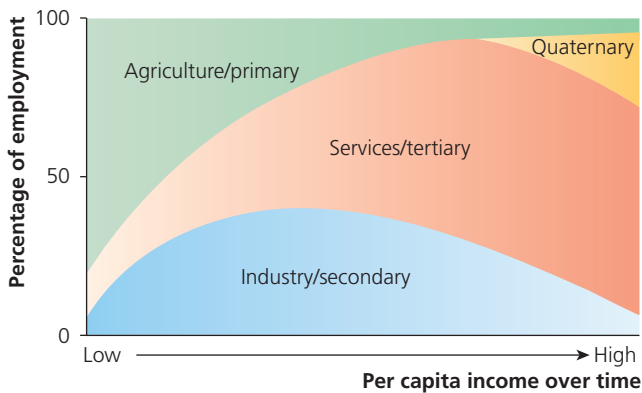


Figure 6 The modified Clark Fisher Model

In 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) only distinguished the following:

- Agriculture and Fishing (Primary)
- Manufacturing (Secondary)
- Services (Tertiary and Quaternary)
- Construction (Secondary)

Note: the bracketed terms are those used in the Clark Fisher Model.

Self-study task

Summarise what you know about employment in your home place in this decade. You should be able to obtain details from the 2011 census and from local publications promoting your place/area. Using former censuses, historic maps and reports describe how it has changed over time. For many places it will be useful to go back to the nineteenth century and identify significant changes in the economic character of your home place.

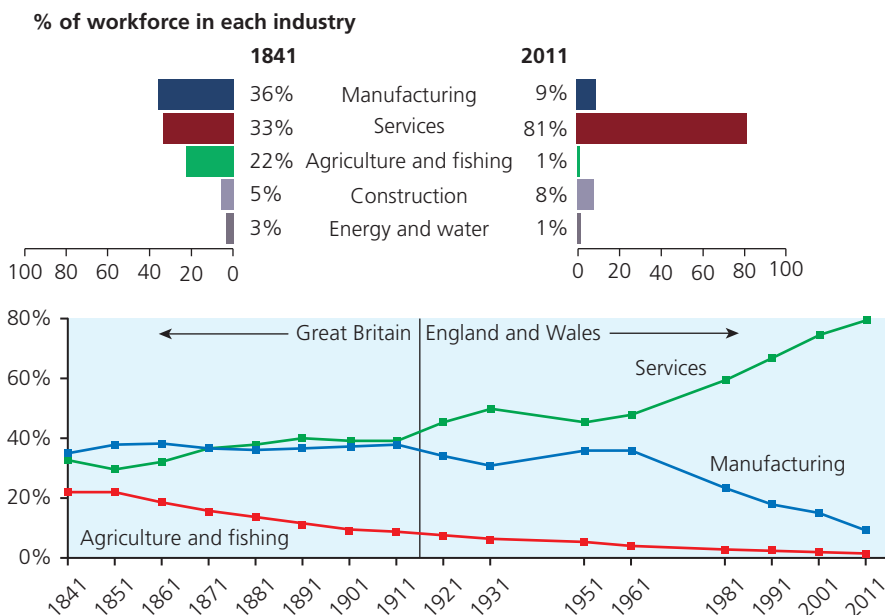


Figure 7 (a) The changes between the four employment sectors between 1841 and 2011, and (b) the percentage of the workforce by employment sector in 1841 and 2011

Kondratiev waves (Figure 8) are another model used to describe the economic changes over time at a national level. Kondratiev waves are approximately 50 years in duration and each of the four past waves (K1–K4) has four phases: prosperity, recession, depression and recovery. Each wave is associated with the development of particular technological innovations and economic activities. The model ignores primary production. Some of these waves will have affected your home region and places within it.

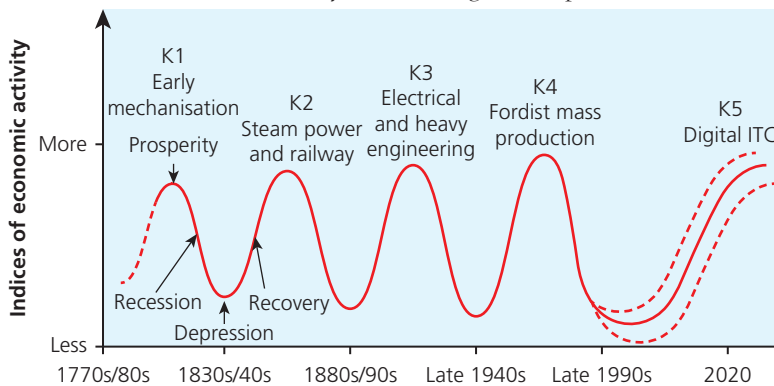


Figure 8

Table 6 The five Kondratiev waves

Waves	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Main industries and/or economic activities	Water power; textiles; iron; potteries	Steam engines/ships; iron and steel; coalmining	Electrical engineering; heavy engineering; armaments; steel ships; chemicals; dyes	Automobiles; lorries; consumer durables; synthetic materials; petrochemicals	Computers; digital technology; internet; software; optical fibres; robotics; biotechnology; universities; R&D; creative industries

Questions & Answers

Describe and explain recent changes to the central areas of cities in the UK.	A01	A02.1a	A02.1b	A02.1c	A03.1	A03.2	Total
	7			6			13

Student A

(a) i The graph shows workers per hectare and the share of those who hold a degree. Not all the dots are named. London has the highest of both and Aldershot is different because it is outside the rest.

e 1/3 marks awarded. The first sentence is just a copy of the two axes and the second sentence is irrelevant. The information on London is correct. The information about Aldershot should have stated that it is an outlier. The marker would be looking for more descriptive statements using data from the graph.

ii London is a major place for work and its industries attract graduates. The next four cities all have universities so you would expect there to be graduates. Grimsby and Mansfield do not have universities, I think, so that is why they are to the left. Some places are big and others are small. Cardiff is the capital of Wales.

e 2/4 marks awarded. This answer gives clues to the reasons but never really shows that the student understands the reasons fully. The statement on London is correct although it would have helped to mention the types of industry. The statements on universities are again correct, despite being limited to six of the named cities. The answer needed to say why Cardiff is highly placed on both variables so once again it is a half-truth rather than a full explanation. All of these elements add up to 2 marks.

(b) I will list the changes that have taken place in Southampton and I will explain why there was change.

The first change has been the West Quay centre, which is a large covered centre that includes lots of shops, especially women's shops, John Lewis and lots of car parking. Across the road from it are other shops such as IKEA, Halfords and JD Sports. All of this is next to the High Street called Above Bar. This has been done to make the city centre more attractive because people were not coming to it and staying at the out-of-town centres such as Hedge End.

The second change has been the use of parts of the centre for markets, which I looked at for fieldwork. There are Farmer's Markets, a general market and a specialist market. These all attract people who live in the city to come to the centre.

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The third change has been more leisure. New hotels, clubs and the football ground occupy sites just outside of the centre and the hotels are for those staying before going on a cruise.

Finally, student hostels have been built for both universities in the centre. Some include gyms. These have been built because the numbers of students have grown and they like being in the middle of a city rather than in victorian housing.

It can be seen that shopping, markets, leisure and students have changed Southampton.

e This essay will have 2 marks, one for each A0. These marks will be in bands out of 7 and 6 respectively.

e 8/13 marks awarded.

A01 Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of changes in city centres and the causes of change.

Although only one city has been describe, the answer appears to have been based on some fieldwork. It demonstrates partial knowledge with some detail and variable understanding of changes in a city centre. Four changes are discussed, three (retailing) in more detail. The answer is certainly at the top of band 2 and fringing band 3 — 4/5 marks.

Applies (A02.1c) to appraise through assessing the relative explanations for changes and their importance relative to one another and different places.

The answer applies knowledge and understanding through a partial explanation of different types of change, supported by some appropriate evidence but without development of the points in all of the paragraphs. This is characteristic of the middle band (2) and would gain 4 marks.

e Total score: 11/20 marks awarded

Student B

(a) i The graph shows that London is an exception or outlier on both scales. The larger the city the more workers per ha and more graduates. Many of these have universities in them e.g. Liverpool and Oxford. Those cities that have high percentages are those where the tertiary and quaternary industries dominate whereas those with the lower percentage are often places where deindustrialisation has occurred.

e 3/3 marks awarded. Despite the answer moving into answering (a(ii)) here too, the student does note the outlier and size.