GCSE

GEOGRAPHY A

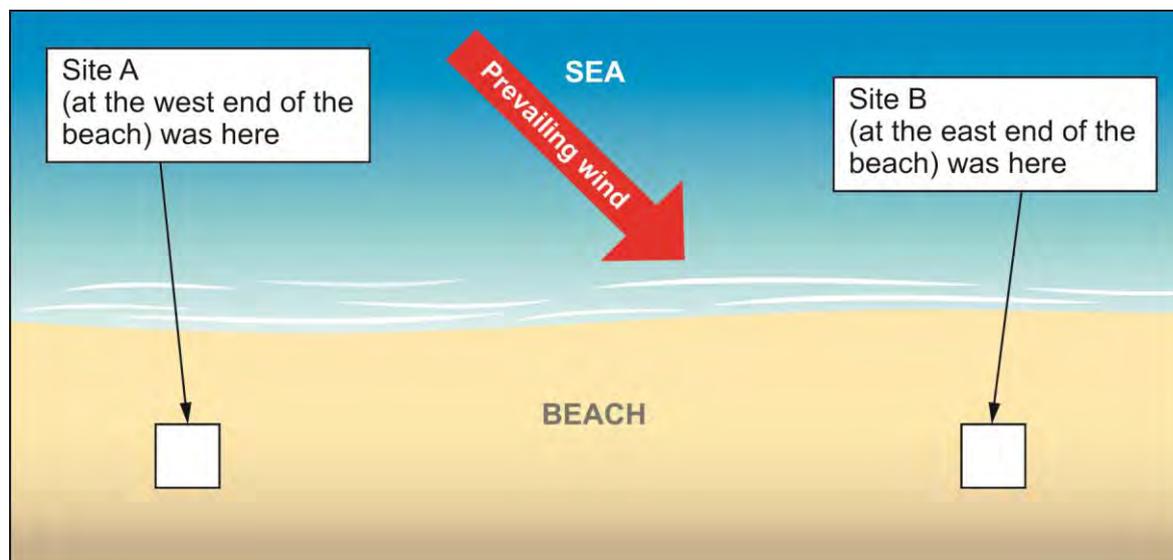**COMPONENT 3**

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT MATERIALS
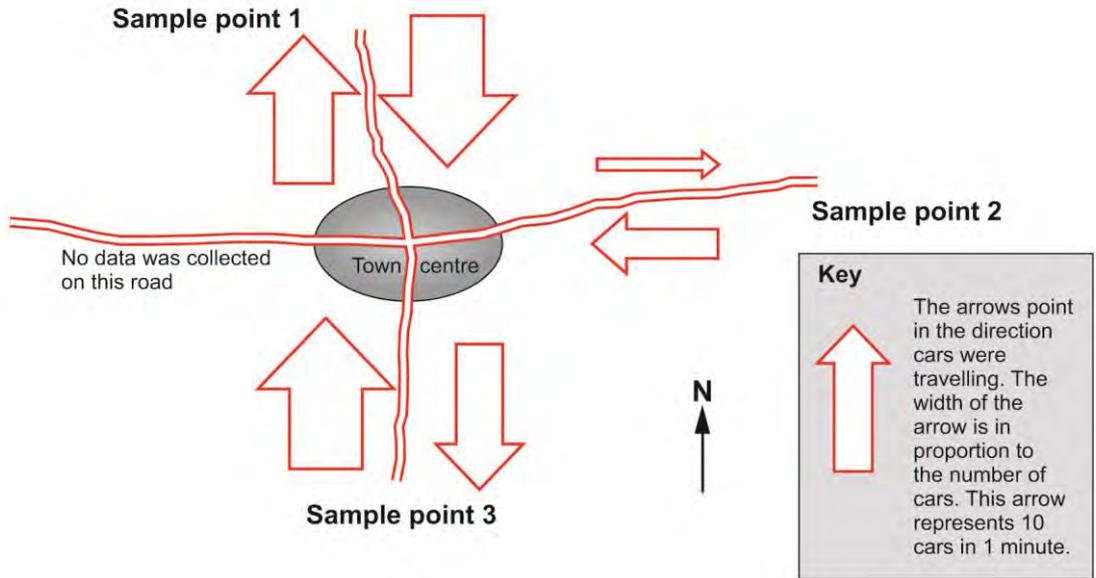
RESOURCE FOLDER

This folder is for use with questions in **Component 3.**
This folder need not be handed in with your answer booklet.

Students collected data about the size of pebbles at 12 locations along the beach. They started at site A and finished at site B. These sites are shown on the sketch map below. Sites A and B are 1000 metres apart.
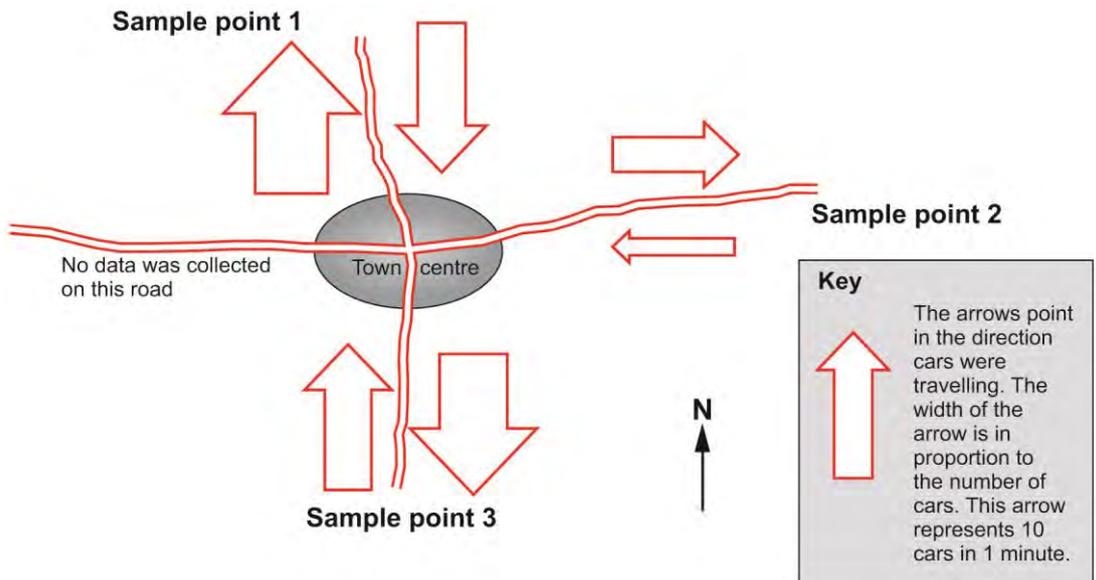
Sketch map showing the sites of the beach survey

Traffic flows at 8:30am

Sample point 1

No data was collected on this road

Town centre

Sample point 2

Sample point 3

Key

The arrows point in the direction cars were travelling. The width of the arrow is in proportion to the number of cars. This arrow represents 10 cars in 1 minute.

N

Traffic flows at 5:00pm

Sample point 1

No data was collected on this road

Town centre

Sample point 2

Sample point 3

Key

The arrows point in the direction cars were travelling. The width of the arrow is in proportion to the number of cars. This arrow represents 10 cars in 1 minute.
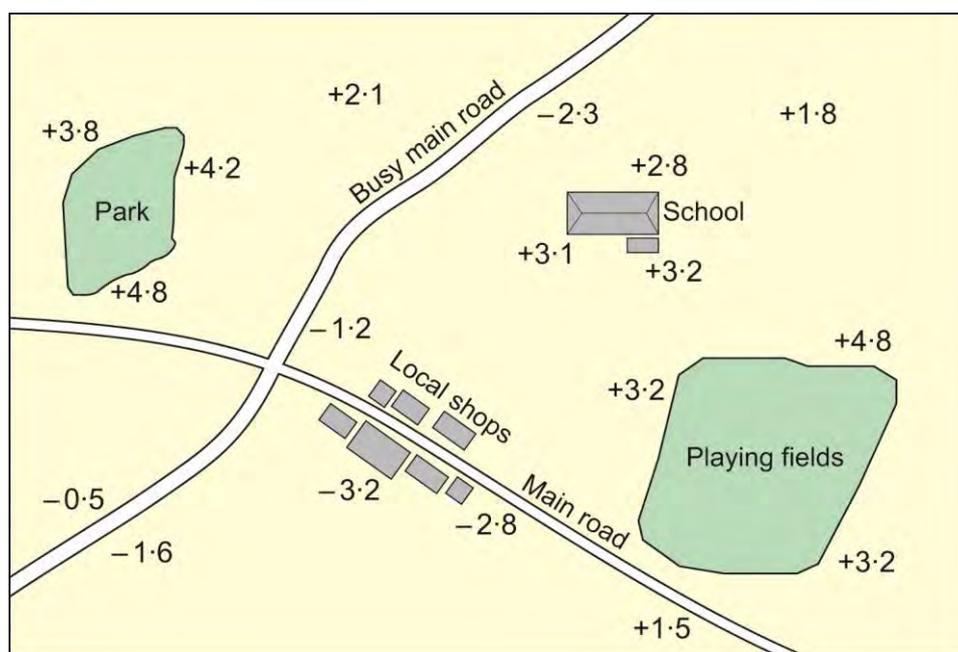
N

Students collected bi-polar scores at a number of sites.

The **aim** of their enquiry was to see how living next to a busy road or next to a green space or park might affect well-being of local residents. They plotted their results onto a sketch map of their study area. You can see their results below.

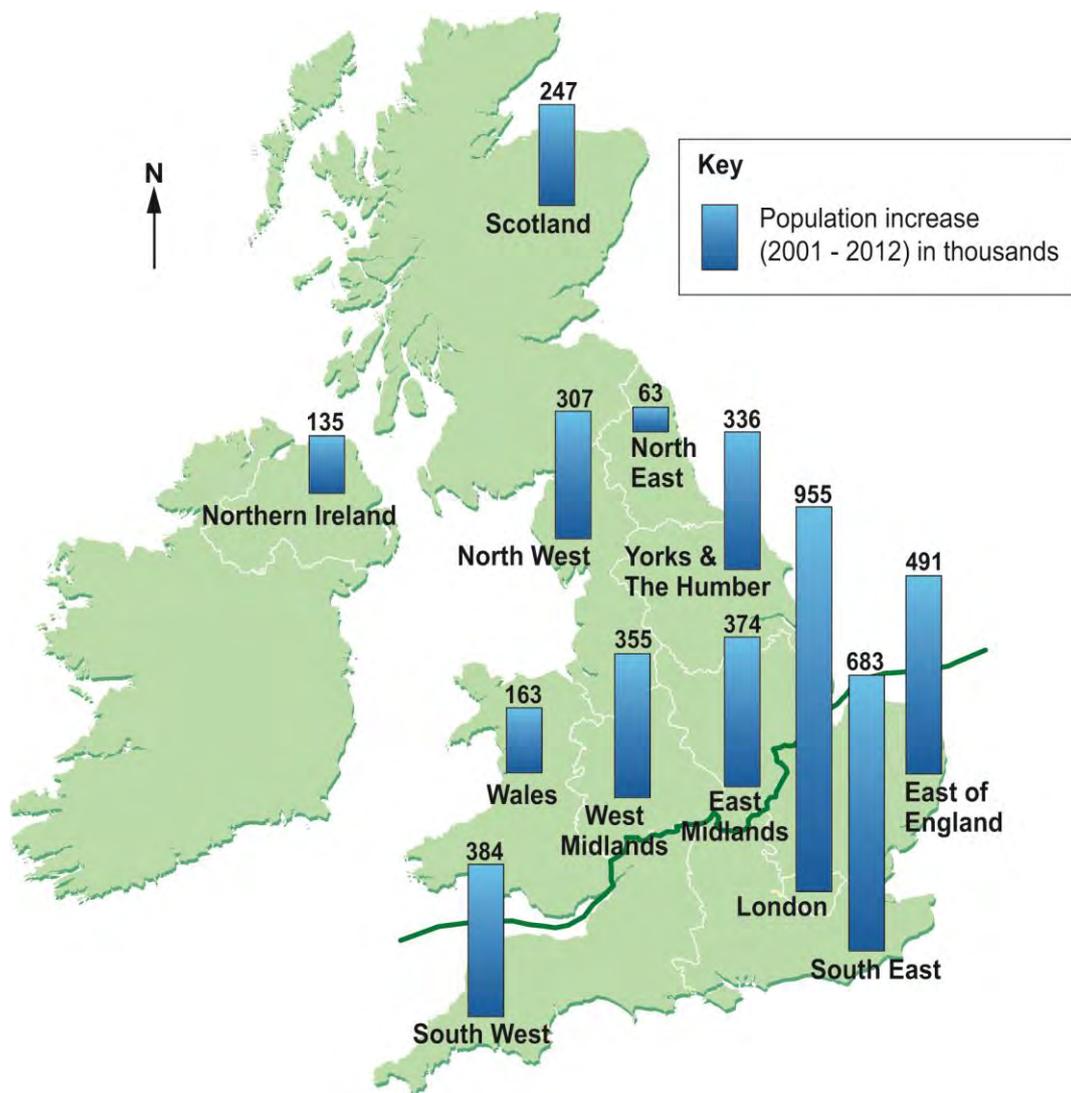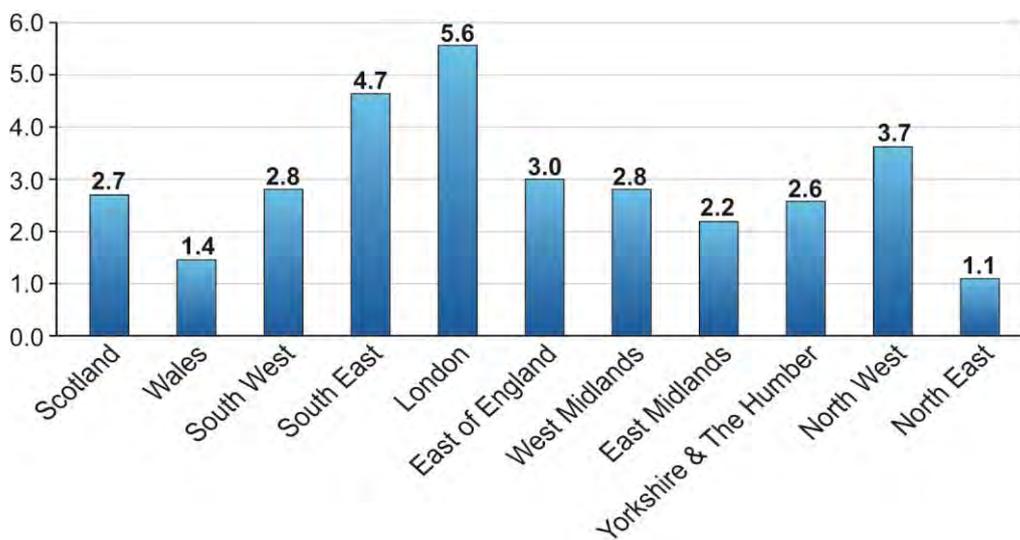**Student sketch map of bi-polar mean values**

Towns / cities in the UK with the highest weekly wages (in rank order)

1. London
2. Reading
3. Crawley
4. Aldershot
5. Edinburgh
6. Cambridge
7. Milton Keynes
8. Aberdeen
9. Southend-on-Sea
10. Brighton

**Population Increase 2001-12 in each of the UK economic regions
(in hundreds of thousands)** *Source: Office of National Statistics*

Key

Population increase
(2001 - 2012) in thousands

247 — Scotland
135 — Northern Ireland
307 — North West
63 — North East
336 — Yorks & The Humber
955 — London
491 — East of England
355 — West Midlands
374 — East Midlands
683 — South East
163 — Wales
384 — South West

Total number of jobs (in millions) in each of the UK economic regions

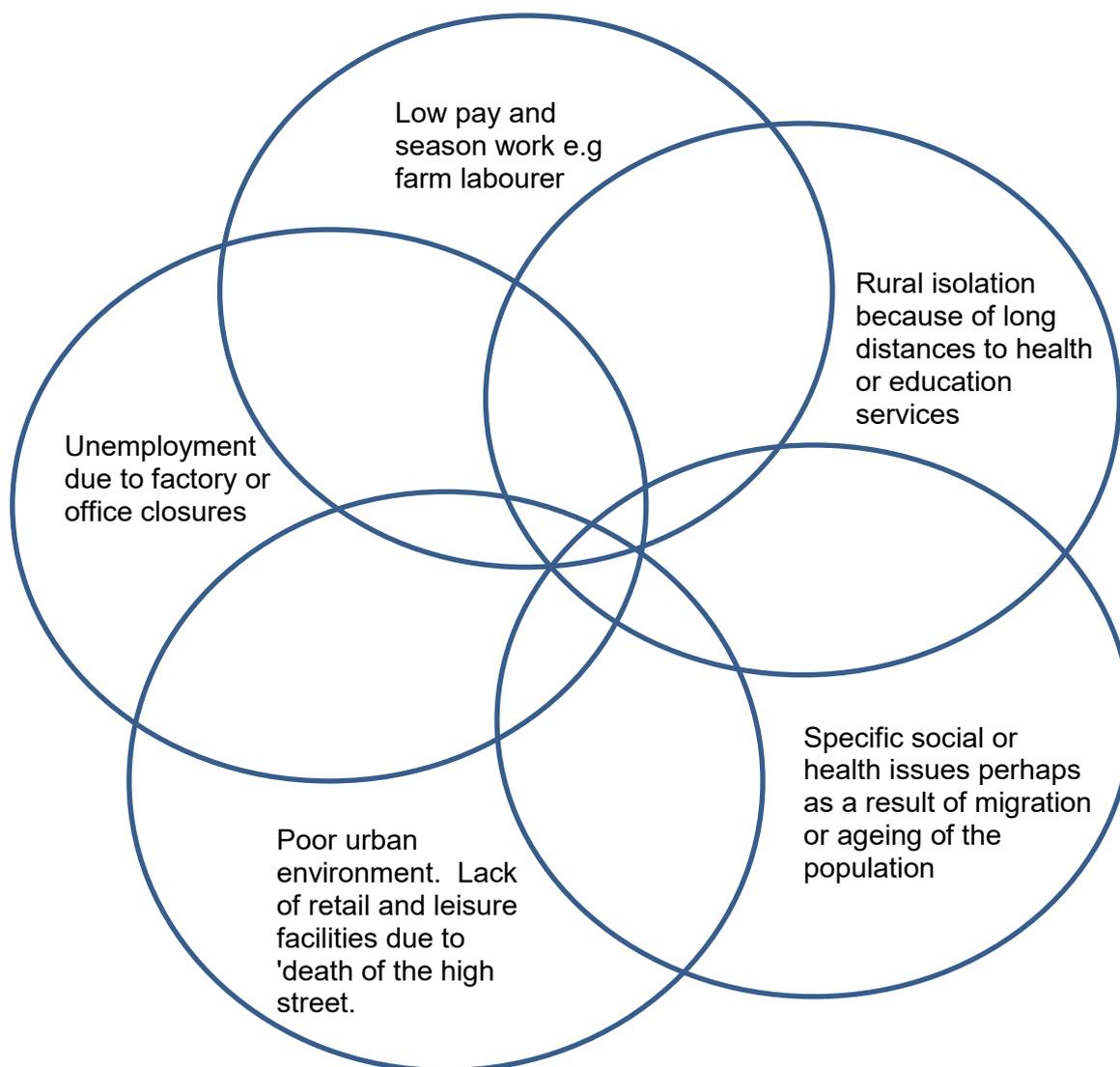| Region	Jobs (millions)
Scotland	2.7
Wales	1.4
South West	2.8
South East	4.7
London	5.6
East of England	3.0
West Midlands	2.8
East Midlands	2.2
Yorkshire & The Humber	2.6
North West	3.7
North East	1.1

Page 6

Issues created by inequality in Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire is a large rural county in the East of England. Many people are employed in farming occupations. Since 2001 many migrants have moved from Eastern Europe to work on Lincolnshire farms.

Lincoln is the largest city in the county. There are a number of old seaside towns along the coast including Skegness and Ingoldmells. These towns are popular with people who want to retire.

Many small towns and villages in Lincolnshire are isolated from larger towns in the county and from the rest of England. The county has only one motorway, the M180, which connects Grimsby in the north of the county to the UK motorway network.

Map of Lincolnshire

Individual issues that may lead to multiple problems of deprivation and inequality

Low pay and season work e.g farm labourer

Rural isolation because of long distances to health or education services

Unemployment due to factory or office closures

Specific social or health issues perhaps as a result of migration or ageing of the population

Poor urban environment. Lack of retail and leisure facilities due to 'death of the high street.

Issue 1 The ageing coastal communities of East Lindsey

Skegness and Ingoldmells are seaside towns that used to be popular holiday resorts. The tourist industry has declined. Some jobs remain on static caravan sites and small hotels but jobs are seasonal. Levels of deprivation in these seaside towns are more than twice as high as the UK average. The biggest inequality issues here are related to health and disability. Unemployment is also a problem.

The average age of the coastal communities of East Lindsey is greater than anywhere else in the county. 28% of the population is over 65. This compares to 17% for England as a whole. The ageing population of Skegness and other coastal communities means that small schools face merger or closure.

Static caravan site and 'Fantasy Island' holiday park in Ingoldmells

Issue 2 Rural population change

The districts of Boston and South Holland are at the centre of a large farming region which employs thousands of farm labourers. About 10,000 people in Boston were born abroad. 3,000 are from Poland. This is the highest number of Polish migrants in any area of the UK, outside the South East of England.

Many migrant workers have young children and this is putting pressure on local services such as primary schools. Some schools in Boston and South Holland are full. Schools find it difficult to provide resources and staffing to support children who speak English as an additional language. Deprivation in Boston is lower than the average for England, however about 17.7% (2,100) children live in poverty.

Migrant workers picking daffodils in South Holland

Page 10

Issue 3 Urban deprivation

Lincoln is the largest city in the county. The city contains some deprived neighbourhoods where unemployment is high. The National Census provides detailed information about every local area across England. One neighbourhood within Lincoln is ranked as 132nd out of 32,482 neighbourhoods in England for its high levels of deprivation.

Unemployment is a key factor in creating deprivation. In recent years a number of small manufacturing firms have closed in Lincoln. A specialist communications firm closed in 2014 with a loss of 85 jobs. A fertiliser manufacturer employing 74 people closed in 2015.

Measures of inequality in Lincolnshire from the 2011 census

People's general health

The 2011 Census asked people to describe their general health over the preceding 12 months as 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad' or 'very bad'.

Place	Very good (%)	Bad (%)
Suburb of NE Lincoln	40.8	5.5
Suburb of SW Lincoln	50.3	2.4
Lincoln (mean)	44.2	4.2
Ingoldmells (in East Lindsey)	32.0	8.9
East Lindsey (mean)	38.2	6.4
Long Sutton (in South Holland)	35.7	6.4
South Holland (mean)	40.5	4.7
England (mean)	47.2	4.2

Employment

The 2011 Census asked people to describe their occupation.
Managers are usually highly qualified. Elementary occupations are low skilled, they include jobs such as farm work or supermarket work.

Place	Managers (%)	Elementary occupations (%)
NE suburb of Lincoln	5.2	28.0
SW suburb of Lincoln	8.7	14.0
Ingoldmells	12.5	34.0
Long Sutton	8.0	19.1
England	10.9	11.1

Page 11

Multiple deprivation

The 2011 Census has ranked all 32,482 neighbourhoods in England on a range of deprivation topics. This information is shown on a scale of 1 to 20 in the table below where 1 shows that the neighbourhood is among the least deprived in England and where a score of 20 is the most deprived.

<u>NE suburb of Lincoln</u>

Income deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Employment deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Health deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Barriers to housing and services

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

<u>Ingoldmells in East Lindsey</u>

Income deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Employment deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Health deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Barriers to housing and services

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

<u>Sutton Bridge in South Holland</u>

Income deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Employment deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Health deprivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Barriers to housing and services

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Page 12