

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H481
Candidate No :	Component Code :	02
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.

'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Question Part

1	a	<p>The open green space designed on the left of the image means those working in the modern buildings surrounding the area have an easily accessible green space. This accommodates for all using the buildings that would like to relax, making it successful. It is both aesthetically pleasing and makes the place more comfortable for users, providing them with security as it is enclosed.</p>
1	b	<p>In driving economic change in this area, the local government will definitely have been used, particularly for the development of the industrial estate built east of the A road, that had previously been open land. The local councils will have had to agree for this development to be made, for the best interest of Ipswich in bringing economic change to the area, to the agreement of its residence.</p> <p>National governments will also play a part, providing funds for the changes and allowing and constructing the A14, essential for the transportation of goods and access to the industrial site in particular for workers possibly situated in the new housing development at Sproughton. Also included in Sproughton concerning the national government is the development of the school, most important for the facilitation of children that have come to the area due to the attraction of jobs and the ease of access.</p> <p>TNCs and non governmental organisations also play a role in the private sector, choosing to private their businesses in the market led initiatives at the</p>



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industrial estate, driving the economic change. The consumers of these products are investing money back into the local economy, provides jobs and income and therefore allow more spending in Ipswich for future regeneration.

Finally residents of the local community would have to agree to these ideas with most people benefitting from more services, new houses and more job prospects increasing affluence of families.

- 1 C Income itself can determine social inequality. If a person doesn't have a big enough income to achieve a standard of living eg. buying food / having clothes, they are said to be living in poverty. If a person has a higher income, they will naturally have an increased standard of living and quality of life. This is mostly dependent on employment so if a person is employed in a more highly paid job, they will therefore have a higher standard of living, creating social inequality. Income can also affect the housing that can be afforded by individuals. In the UK home owners can get a mortgage so it is easier to own their homes but those that don't have a substantial income will be limited to housing options and may have to live in council housing. Housing tenure is influenced heavily by income with those having a higher income having a larger variety of choice in accommodation, resulting in more



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Place identity at a local scale is not only determined by natural characteristics. Although they may enhance a place, the demographic of an area, built characteristics, cultural, political and economic aspects all determine the place identity at a local scale, more than natural characteristics arguably.

Using the example of Whitmore Heath, there is a lack of green open space and it is very concrete filled with litter, giving a negative perception of place. The natural characteristics are overshadowed by the built characteristics which give the place more identity. However, Tettenhall is an area situated on limestone cliffs outcrops and is lined with trees and opens out onto Tettenhall Green, providing a relaxing and more aesthetically pleasing environment, based on natural characteristics, giving a more positive perception of place in comparison to Whitmore Heath.

The demographic of an area is very important of giving a place its identity. 68% of Tettenhall residents are white in comparison to 43% in Whitmore Heath, highlighting the high migrant population in the area. In Tettenhall, there is also an ageing population with 20.3% of people being over the age of 60, explaining the more traditional aspects of the area and the services it provides. Also Tettenhall accommodates for families in large semi-detached housing and



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a well established local school (Tetterhall College) catering to the needs. Culturally, Tetterhall demonstrates a homogenous population, with classic British shops such as an individual butcher, baker and fresh fruit and vegetables typical of a British market. The only place of worship is a church in comparison to Whitmore Reans where there are churches but also mosques and temples that are continuing to expand suggesting a more diverse and multicultural society. In Tetterhall, there are racks of political posters, demonstrating the overall consensus of a Conservative vote. In Whitmore Reans there is also no voting propaganda but this is due to the low UK origin population with 54% of people that haven't registered / not allowed to vote.

Overall, the demographic of an area is more important in shaping the identity of a place in comparison to its natural characteristics.

Another factor contributing to shaping a place's identity is its built characteristics. In Whitmore Reans, the area is heavily concrete. In front of the rows of terraced and council flats are often bins which are overflowing along with smashed glass and alcohol containers, demonstrating a disrespect for the area. Rented accommodation means the high migrant population is likely to move on quickly and their rules in their origin countries are a lot more flexible. Many small shops line the street often with non-English names, catering for the



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diverse population. In Tettenhall, the old buildings such as the arcade and fish and chips shop still stand along with the old clock tower and Tettenhall Pool, existing since 1921, showing pride in the area. A majority of the houses are detached or semi-detached with 40.1% owning their homes outright. Tettenhall college is an asset to the area but tuition fees stand at £24,000 a year, compared to the average wage of Whitmore Road being £20,000, showing the difference in affluence of the areas.

Overall, natural characteristics, although appealing do not shape a place identity to a large extent at a local scale. Whitmore Road and Tettenhall show that the built characteristics and demographics of the area are a lot more important in shaping a place's identity.

- 3 ai. The data is written with the highest values shown at the top and then descending, allowing you to easily see where a certain country fits into the hierarchy compared to other countries as it is clear to see Germany has the most immigrants compared to Romania which has 400 times less. The numbers at the end of the bar chart make the data easy to read and understand, especially including the decimal points as the data would not have been read



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		as accurately straight from the scale: with Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia and Estonia being very difficult to distinguish between, having a 1-8 difference.
3	iii	<p>Job prospects in the UK and Germany are a lot higher in comparison to places such as Poland within the EU. In the UK, jobs are a lot more highly paid than they are in Poland and they are more likely to do lower skilled jobs that the UK don't want to do so it also fills a labour shortage. ^(*) Another advantage may be the free healthcare and education that the UK offers. Migrants might come to Britain from Slovakia for example to work and then take these skills back to their families, allowing them to get more highly achieving jobs and gain more income.</p> <p>^(*) There is the opportunity from these jobs to send remittances home to the country of origin also benefiting the economy and families back home.</p>
3	b	In the USA (AC), 41.3 million immigrants come into the country every year. From this 13% immigrant population, 28% are Mexicans, crossing the 2,000 mile border in hope of achieving a better life in America.



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The UN have played a major role in the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan up until the present day, resulting in a loss of 3,000 American and British troops. The Taliban have been the cause of violence since 1976. However, it is the strategies of the UN along with local state NGOs and the cooperation of National governments which protect the human rights of individuals in areas of conflict together.

In Afghanistan, the UN coordinated the involvement of troops defending the Afghan people. They were only to use violence at a time of self defence. This was successful in terms of their position of peacekeeping but it can be argued that their interference caused an outbreak of further conflict, depriving even more people of their human rights, such as access to food, water, healthcare and education and causing many deaths.

More effectively, the UN have been able to work with the local and national government to improve the lives of civilians in both rural and urban areas. In Kabul (urban), community development councils were created, encouraged by the UN to achieve better sanitation, improvements to housing and access to education. This has been largely successful in achieving part of the UN's mission to return 70,000 displaced Afghans back to their homes. In rural communities in the Chaghayan district, female power has been increased but there is still some corruption



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with families willing their daughters or selling them as they are still so desperate for money, arguing that national government, under the UNAMA has had limited success.

Success of the UN can be shown through the role of NGOs at a local scale. Afghan aid has been used in many areas of Afghanistan and has seen huge improvement, in daily life of particularly women. Billion girls in education has now been boosted to billion and the life expectancy was increased from 56 to 61 years showing the importance of the UN in their on the ground work. In general, Afghan aid has made local state peace, benefiting the population with a higher access to education, health care and sanitation, protecting the human rights of the population.

In the case of Afghanistan the UN have been very successful. However, in other areas of conflict such as the Rwandan genocide in 1994, it is argued that the UN could have saved the lives of 800,000 people, their biggest failure to date. The UN had 10 of their troops killed and a helicopter was shot down, leading to a lack of coordination and the eventual withdrawal of their troops.

Overall, the strategies of the UN offer huge amounts of protection to human rights in



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areas of conflict. However, their general scheme of doing so may not be successful in all areas, or even across a whole nation as shown in the difference in Afghanistan's rural and urban areas. However, without UN forces, the fighting would still be ongoing to a larger extent today, protecting the human rights of people but with the important cooperation of governments and UNO involvement.



