

Settlement Higher Mark Scheme 2004

(a) (i) The higher up the hierarchy the smaller the number of settlements and the larger the population size of an individual settlement.

Must refer to **both** number and size for 2 marks. **(2 marks)**

(ii) N.B No credit for size **or** number

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

There are more shops in a city. There are more services in city. Reference to spacing between settlements/ spheres of influence.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

In a city there is a larger demand so this means that there will be a greater number and range of shops and services. It will be possible to divide a city into a number of different zones - CBD, inner city and suburbs but a village will not have these different zones. **(4 marks)**

(b) Don't accept London Docklands as a CBD alone, only as an expansion of a CBD.

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

They have pedestrianised the CBD. Many shops have closed down in the CBD. They have put closed circuit TV in the CBD. They have built a new transport system in the CBD. Max top of Level 1 for an LEDC example.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Need a named example to reach Level 2. In Gloucester they have stopped traffic coming into the CBD and pedestrianised the city centre. There are few supermarkets in the CBD as they are all on the out of town shopping centres. Need a named example to reach top of Level 2.

Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)

In Gloucester the council is encouraging people to go back to living in the CBD. They are turning the upper stories of shops into flats and also turning large redundant buildings into flats for university students. In Manchester there is a new transport system with trams coming right into the city centre. Pedestrianisation of the main shopping streets in many cities has

allowed greater safety for shoppers and a reduction in traffic congestion and pollution. (6 marks)

(c) (i) An increasing proportion/ percentage of the population living in urban areas. (1 mark)

(ii) 8 (1 mark)

(iii) Asia (1 mark)

(iv) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**

Max Level 1 on description.

More in LEDCs than in MEDCs. More on coast, more in E than W, more in S than N. Can refer to LEDCs and/or MEDCs.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Higher rate of natural increase. Growth of shanty towns.

There are more large cities in the LEDCs than in MEDCs because of rural-urban migration. People are leaving the countryside and moving into the cities to look for work. This has led to the growth of shanty towns.

Counter-urbanisation has taken place in the MEDCs. People are moving out of the cities to live in the countryside. The population of the cities is declining and so there are fewer large cities. (4 marks)

(d) Examples of places or schemes. Must relate to solving the problem of a city resulting from rapid growth.

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

Build new homes, improve shanty towns, put in piped water, and put in sewage system. Max Level 1 on MEDC examples.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Self help schemes have been introduced where inhabitants of shanty towns are given building materials to complete the building of houses. Building proper sewage systems in shanty towns has reduced water borne diseases like cholera.

Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)

Site and services scheme to improve shanty towns. A group of people in Lusaka, Zambia were given a water standpipe and 8 hectares of land. The group would dig the ditches and foundations of the houses, and, with the money saved, the city authorities would lay water and drainage pipes and construct the houses. If the people would build the houses with materials provided, then electricity and tarmac roads would be provided. In Cairo the sewerage system has been extended and a new one built. Refuse collections have been organised and high rise flats built with electricity from the Aswan Dam. (6 marks)

(25 marks)