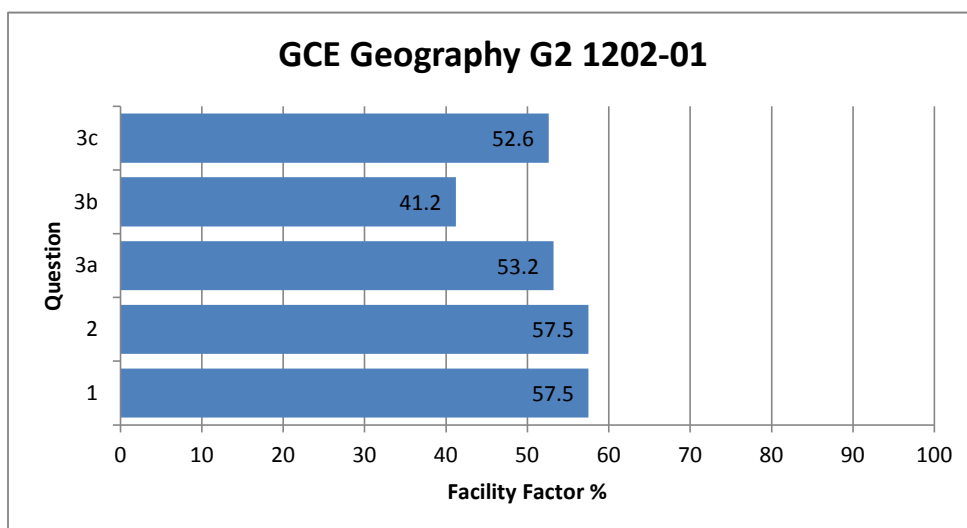


## GCE Geography G2 1202-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

<b>Question Title</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>S D</b>	<b>Max Mark</b>	<b>F F</b>	<b>Attempt %</b>
1	5994	14.4	3.7	25	57.5	100
2	5994	14.4	3.8	25	57.5	100
3a	5957	3.7	1.4	7	53.2	99.4
3b	5835	3.3	1.5	8	41.2	97.3
3c	5836	5.3	2	10	52.6	97.3



1. (b) Outline some consequences of high mortality rates.

[10]

5. High mortality rates in Botswana have led to an increased incapacity to work among the population, <sup>→ due to increased AIDS transmission</sup> particularly those of ~~reproductive~~ reproductive age. This has led to a decreased GDP per capita in Botswana where approx. of children are undernourished, only 6% go to secondary school. Additionally, it is estimated that since 1980, over 17000 children in Botswana have lost both parents/careers due to AIDS. Economically, the coal (and mining generally) industry has declined as there are high prevalence rates of AIDS among workers who are subject to migratory labour systems - they travel to the capital Gaborone in search of work and visit prostitutes; when they return to their hometown they spread the disease. To this end, the government has introduced various policies to try and combat high mortality rates (a crude death rate of 14). In 1987, blood screening began, in order to identify individuals who carried the virus (providing symptoms weren't apparent) so they could be more careful in their activities. From Dec 1989 to 1989, AIDS education awareness began, including implementing lessons in health education in higher education colleges (optional, of course) to try and raise awareness - eg Botswana accountancy college began an education program where it distributed educational literature to its attendees to attempt to change sexual behaviour. A plethora of government-led and funded campaigns began from 1997, including poster campaigns, a radio drama, a song to deal with AIDS, random distribution in public places. The policies seem to have been successful as overall infection rates are down from 37.3% to 17% in 2006, however  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the population are still not expected to reach 60 and there is an increasing youth dependency ratio. President Mogae also stated (in 2006) that current levels of government spending on AIDS are unsustainable.






especially as the crude death rate has only decreased slightly to 17.5.

B One type of migration is voluntary migration, where people actively choose to migrate, an example being Poland, an EU country who joined the EU in 2004, making it easier for Polish citizens to migrate to and work in the UK. By January 2006, the UK had received 293,000 applications for work permits, 51% being from Poland; pull factors to the UK included a low unemployment rate (5% vs 20% in Poland) and a more enforced and higher minimum wage rate. This has led to 2.8% of Poland's population leaving since 2004. Economically, there is a drain on the UK, as 27,000 child benefit applications have been approved for workers whose children live abroad in Poland. However, Poles are willing to do jobs that many domestic workers are unwilling to do e.g. working on farms in Cambridgeshire, which now has one of the fastest growing local economies in the UK, an economic positive. Socially, the appearance of Polish shops on British high streets has increased cultural diversity, and schools are also becoming more diverse - Beeches Primary School (Cambridgeshire) has pupils representing 24 eastern European (mainly Polish) languages and dialects. There have been some social problems however, drinking and driving laws vary internationally and some claim they're upset the rural Cambridgeshire image, prostitution to "cater" for these workers is also a lesser, but growing problem. Impacts on Poland are numerous; socially, the average migrant is of working age and so this has decreased the birth rate in Poland, it has also led to rural depopulation and the breakdown of the traditional Polish family unit (creating a shift towards individualist culture). In some areas of Wrocław, a quarter of all houses ~~there~~ have emigrated, leaving remaining ones to deal with ~~the same~~ multiple operations simultaneously, putting patients' lives at risk. Economically, it has had some benefits for those remaining, as in 2007, a shortage of workers led to an average increase of 9% in monthly salaries, increasing the standard of living.

Another type of migration is forced migration, where people are forced to migrate due to factors beyond their control e.g. war. The US and UK troop takeover following the withdrawal of the Soviets in 1989



5. High  mortality rates in Botswana have led to an increased  capacity to work among the population  due to increased AIDS transmission particularly those of ~~reproductive~~ reproductive age. This has led to a decreased GDP per capita in Botswana where approx. of children are undernourished, only 6% go to secondary school. Additionally, it is estimated that since 1980, over 17000 children in Botswana have lost both parents/careers due to AIDS. Economically, the coal (and mining generally) industry has declined as there are high prevalence rates of AIDS among workers who are subject to migratory labour systems - they travel to the capital Gaborone in search of work and visit prostitutes; when they return to their hometown they spread the disease. To this end, the government has introduced various policies to try and combat high mortality rates (a crude death rate of 14). In 1987, blood screening began, in order to identify individuals who carried the virus (providing symptoms weren't apparent) so they could be more careful in their activities. From 1989 to 1989, AIDS education awareness began, including implementing lessons in health education in higher education colleges (optional, of course) to try and raise awareness - eg Botswana accounting college began an education program where it distributed educational literature to its attendees to attempt to change sexual behaviour. A plethora of government led and funded campaigns began from 1997, including poster campaigns, radio drama, aiming to deal with AIDS issues, random distribution in public places. The policies seem to have been successful as overall infection rates are down from 37.3% to 17% in 2006, however  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the population are still not expected to reach 60 and there is an increasing youth dependency ratio. President Mogae also stated (in 2006) that current levels of government spending on AIDS are unsustainable.

especially as the crude death rate has only decreased slightly to 17.5 -

**Managing AIDS to leave one death;**

**- very valid good detail**

B One type of migration is voluntary migration, where people actively choose to migrate, an example being Poland, an EU country that joined the EU in 2004, making it easier for Polish citizens to migrate to and work in the UK. By January 2006, the UK had received 293,000 applications for work permits, 51% being from Poland; pull factors to the UK included a low unemployment rate (5% vs 20% in Poland) and a more enforced and higher minimum wage rate. This has led to 2.8% of Poland's population leaving since 2004. Economically, there is a drain on the UK, as 27,000 child benefit applications have been approved for workers whose children live abroad in Poland. However, Poles are willing to do jobs that many domestic workers are unwilling to do e.g. working on farms in Cambridgeshire, which now has one of the fastest growing local economies in the UK, an economic positive. Socially, the appearance of Polish shops on British high streets has increased cultural diversity, and schools are also becoming more diverse - Beecher Primary School (Cambridgeshire) has pupils representing 24 eastern European (mainly Polish) languages and dialects. There have been some social problems however, drinking and driving laws vary internationally and some claim they're upset the rural Cambridgeshire language, prostitution to "cater" for these workers is also a lesser, but growing problem. Impacts on Poland are numerous; socially, the average migrant is of working age and so this has decreased the birth rate in Poland, it has also led to rural depopulation and the breakdown of the traditional Polish family unit (creating a shift towards individualist culture). In some areas of Wrocław, a quarter of all houses have emigrated, leaving remaining ones to deal with ~~the same~~ multiple operations simultaneously, putting patients' lives at risk. Economically, it has had some benefits for those remaining, as in 2007, a shortage of workers led to an average increase of 9% in monthly salaries, increasing the standard of living.

**detailed**

Another type of migration is forced migration, where people are forced to migrate due to factors beyond their control e.g. war. The US and UK troop takeover following the withdrawal of the Soviets in 1999



1(3) High mortality rates in a country normally occurs in stage one and early stage 2 countries but also in some stage 3 countries due to an ageing population, for example France or Japan. Both of these countries have a natural decline, meaning the population is decreasing because the death rate has risen above the birth rate. Mortality rates can also be spoken of with regard to a country's infant mortality rate or IMR for short. This is the amount of infants who die before the age of one from a live birth. A high IMR can be found amongst stage 1 and 2 countries for



example somalia has an IMR of 117. High IMR means that people will have more children, for example India. India has an enormous population because children often do not survive, so women have more children. The same is also true of Thailand where the fertility rate was seven up until new government policies were introduced to stop HIV and Aids. A High mortality rate often tends to lead to a low life expectancy for example, in Rwanda it has been as low as 40 because of the high IMR and the 1994 Genocide. High mortality rates in more developed countries like Hungary, where the birth rate is 10 and the death rate is 13, can lead to natural decline. This is typical of stage 5 countries on the DTM.

- 1(c) There are many types of migration but two are particularly prominent in today's world, forced and economic migration. One example of forced migration is the mass exodus of Rwandans into the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1994 during the Rwandan Genocide. During the Genocide 800,000 people (20% of the population) were killed in 100 days by the strongly Hutu Rwandan Army who were ~~deaths~~ killing the Tutsi population (and non conforming Hutus) because they were put in charge by the Belgian government. One example of economic migration is the movement of Cuban men 90 miles North to Florida and Miami in search of work. In Cuba the Ditch Ditcher run

- (B) <sup>cy</sup>High mortality rates in a country normally occur in stage one and early stage 2 countries but also in some stage 3 countries due to an ageing population, for example France or Japan. Both of these countries have a natural decline, meaning the population is decreasing because the death rate has risen above the birth rate.
- Mortality rates can also be spoken of with regard to a country's infant mortality rate or IMR for short. This is the amount of infants who die before the age of one from a live birth. A High IMR can be found amongst stage 1 and 2 countries for

scene  
the  
setting



example somalia has an IMR of 117. High IMR means that people will have more children, for example India. India

has an enormous population because children often do not survive! so women have more children. The same is also true of Thailand where the fertility rate was seven up until new government

policies were introduced to stop HIV and Aids. A High mortality rate often tends to lead to a low life expectancy for example, in Rwanda it has been as low as 40 because of the high IMR and the 1994 Genocide. High mortality rates in more developed countries like

Hungary, where the birth rate is 10 and the death rate is 13, can lead to natural decline. This is typical of stage 5 countries on the DTM.

yes - a bit superficial.

1(c) There are many types of migration but two are particularly prominent in today's world, forced and economic migration.

One example of forced migration is the mass exodus of Rwandans into the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1994 during the Rwandan Genocide. During the Genocide 800,000 people (20% of the population) were killed in 100 days by the strongly Hutu Rwandan Army who were ~~deaths~~ killing the Tutsi population (and non conforming Hutus) because they were put in charge by the Belgian government.

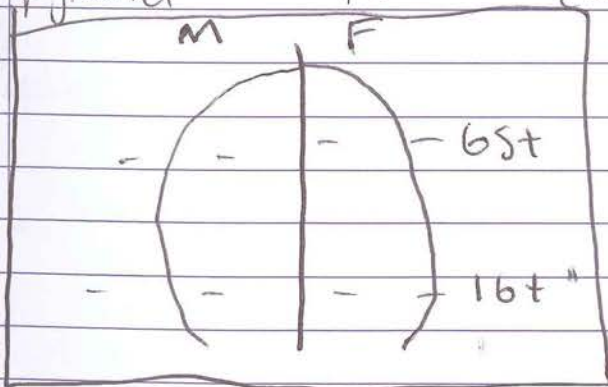
One example of economic migration is the movement of Cuban men 90 miles North to Florida and Miami in search of work. In Cuba the Dictator ran

5  
10



1a) High mortality rates occur at Stage 2 generally of the DTM. Botswana has a DR of 72 (72/1000 people die). High mortality rates also link with Ageing populations as the DR exceeds the BR, giving a natural decrease.

An ageing population brings numerous characteristics. A lower rate of crime and anti-social behavior are observed in South-East/West coastal regions of England (25% lower than national average). This leads to less police officers necessary. Old people require more facilities like homes. In order to pay for these, and pensions, George Osborne has aimed to raise the retirement age to 68 by the 2030s and to 70 by the 2050s. More money would need to be spent on the NHS also as the elderly will require more treatment. The current dependency ratio in the UK is 0.3:1 (dependant to active), with 16.5% of the population over 65. These people are no longer of age to work so point based immigration has been introduced and 2006 law the UK join the EU and didn't set immigration limits. A high mortality rate can cause the population pyramid to change. Leading to a greater dependent population. A potential increase in taxes would be required. Older people change the services required.



1a) High mortality rates only occur at  
Stage 2 generally of the DTU.  
1b) Botswana has a DR of 72 (72/1000 people  
die). High mortality rates also link with  
Ageing populations as the DR exceeds the  
BR, giving a natural decrease in here?



changing the Q



An ageing population brings numerous characteristics. A lower rate of crime and anti-social behavior are observed in South-East/West coastal regions of England (25% lower than national average). This leads to less police officers necessary. Old people require more facilities like homes. In order to pay for these, and pensions, George Osborne has aimed to raise the retirement age to 68 by the 2030s and



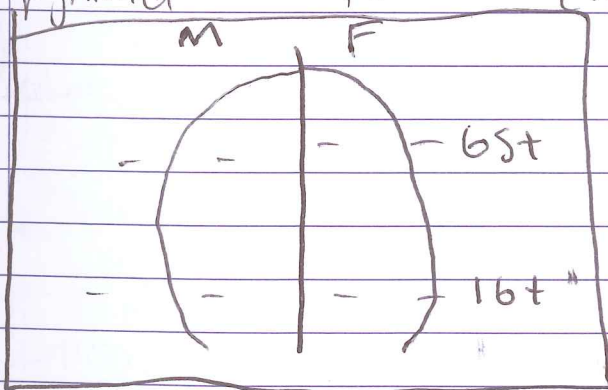
by the 2050s. More money would need to be spent on the NHS also as the elderly will require more treatment. The current dependency ratio in the UK is 0.3:1 (dependant to active), with 16.5% of the population over 65. These people are no longer of age to work so point based immigration has been introduced and 2006 law



the UK join the ~~EEA~~ and didn't set immigration limits. A high mortality



rate can cause the population pyramid to change. Leading to a greater ~~high~~ dependent population. A potential increase in taxes would be required. Older people change the services required.



N A Q

consequences of old age - not death

1/0

2. (b) Outline the impacts of changes in the rural-urban fringe.

[10]

2b) The rural urban fringe is where the urban city meets the rural countryside. There has been a significant changes within the urban fringe directly due to the encroachment of urban land uses into that of rural areas.

The west Essex rural fringe is an example that explains the ~~th~~ of



that explains the impacts of Social, economic, Environmental changes, spanning from the Suburbs of Barking and Dagenham to the Epping Forest district consisting of Chigwell & Abridge.

Socially one impact of Social Change within the RUF is that of an increase in population. For example the construction of <sup>36 semi detached houses</sup> Elmbridge gate in (Fyfield) has contributed to a 18% increase in population within the RUF, this in turn has had an impact upon the gender balance of Fyfield resulting in a more evenly balanced gender structure as younger populations 18-24 have moved into the area, helping to solve previous problems of the majority population being elderly over 65, another impact of the Social Change in population has been an increase in the number of services available in Fyfield, for example an increase in shops, as well as supermarkets to serve the local community. However social changes ~~the~~ has led to an increase in tension between both existing and newcomer residents leading to intense conflict.

Environmentally impacts have also been severe for example Sainsbury distribution Centre has resulted opened in 1990 has resulted in an increase in congestions of lorries as well as longer travelling time leading to an increase in pollution largely CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, moreover an increase in personal mobility as individuals counterurbanise to the fringe has further resulted in traffic amongst many narrow country roads in Chigwell.

Economically, the Rural urban Fringe has benefited, the creation of top Golf in Chigwell / Abridge in 2004 has led to the creation of 285 new jobs.

For local residents, even more important & greater contributions to the local economy of the west Essex fringe has been boosted by 25% after such economic changes leading to the fringe becoming an area of appeal for many out of town tourists. Moreover a projected £25 million worth of investment has been projected within many parts of Abridge with Virgin Atlantic Fitness Clubs setting up Gyms health centres in the nearby future.



2b) The rural urban fringe is where the urban city meets the rural countryside. There has been a significant changes within the urban fringe



directly due to the encroachment of urban land uses into that of rural areas. ✓

locate //

The west <sup>not No Q</sup> Essex rural fringe is an example that explains the ~~ch~~ of



that explains the impacts of Social, economic, Environmental changes, spanning from the Suburbs of Barking & Dagenham to the Epping Forest district consisting of Chigwell & Abridge.

Socially one impact of Social change within the RUF is that of an increase in population. For example the construction of <sup>36 semi detached houses</sup> Elmbridge gate in (Fyfield) has contributed to a 18% increase in population within the RUF, this in turn has had an

impact upon the gender balance of Fyfield resulting in a more evenly balanced gender structure as younger populations 18-24 have moved into the area, helping to solve previous problems of the majority population being elderly over 65,

another impact of the Social change in population has been an increase in the number of services available in Fyfield, for example an increase in shops, as well as supermarkets to serve the local community. However social changes

the has led to an increase in tension between both existing and newcomer residents leading to intense conflict.

Environmentally impacts have also been severe for example Sainsbury distribution Centre has resulted opened in 1990 has resulted in an increase in congestions of lorries as well as longer travelling time leading to an increase in pollution largely CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, moreover an increase in personal

mobility as individuals counterurbanise to the fringe has further resulted in traffic amongst many narrow country roads in Chigwell.

Economically, the Rural urban Fringe has benefited, the creation of top Golf in Chigwell / Abridge in 2004 has led to the creation of 285 new jobs.



For local residents, even more important a  
greater Contributions to the local economy  
of the west Essex fringe has been boosted  
by 25% after such economic changes  
leading to the fringe becoming  
an area of appeal for many out of  
town tourists. Moreover a projected  
£ 25 million worth of investment has  
been projected within many parts of  
Abridge with Virgin atlantic Fitness clubs  
setting up Gyms/health centres in the  
nearby future.

well known  
focuses on IMPACTS.

10  
10

26. ~~Due to Centralisation and~~ The rural-urban fringe has seen a huge change in services and housing. This is due to the rural idyll. Many move from the C.B.D to capture the essence of rural areas, however they want to remain close to the C.B.D where they work. Due to a large amount of people doing this, services have seen the opportunity and have relocated their businesses to appeal to those who live on the fringe. ~~Even~~ An example is Little Down ~~is~~ on the rural-urban fringe of Bournemouth. It used to be a village in the 1950s but since then it has ~~become~~ had recreational services such as the leisure centre, new schools, a new hospital and even a bank has relocated. However this has had a negative impact on the C.B.D. ~~Due~~ ~~to~~ not many people live in the C.B.D anymore, it is mostly businesses and retail, however people who live in the rural-urban fringe no longer need to shop in the C.B.D because the services they want are already close to where they live. This causes a negative multiplier effect. The businesses and retail in the C.B.D may shut down causing depre~~ciation~~ and dereliction. Some of the

people living in the rural-urban fringe  
could ~~therefore~~ ~~be~~ have a job in  
the C.B.D which means they could lose  
~~their~~ job and therefore they cannot spend  
on services in the rural-urban fringe, which  
means that the services could close down  
as well.



26. ~~Due to Centralisation and~~ The rural-urban fringe has seen a huge change in services? and housing. This is due to the rural idyll. Many move from the C.B.D? to capture the essence of rural areas, however they want to remain close to the C.B.D where they work. Due to a large amount of people doing this, services? have seen the opportunity and have relocated their businesses to appeal to those who live on the fringe. ~~Even~~ An example is Little Down on the rural-urban fringe of Bournemouth. It used to be a village in the 1950s but since then it has ~~become~~ had recreational services such as the leisure centre, new schools, a new hospital and even a bank has relocated. However this has had a negative impact on the C.B.D. ~~Due~~ Not many people live in the C.B.D anymore, it is mostly businesses and retail, however people who live in the rural-urban fringe no longer need to shop in the C.B.D because the services they want are already close to where they live. This causes a negative multiplier effect? The businesses and retail in the C.B.D may shut down causing depreciation and dereliction. Some of the



People living in the rural-urban fringe  
could ~~therefore~~ ~~be~~ have a job in  
the C.B.D which means they could lose  
their job and therefore they cannot spend  
on services in the rural-urban fringe, which  
means that the services could close down  
as well. yes → could be more specific

5  
10

2.)

- a) The rural urban fringe is located on the outskirts of the inner city. They are usually areas of green belt land and are very much favoured by companies wishing to design and build out of town developments. Counterurbanisation has greatly affected the rural urban fringe in the UK in recent years. Counterurbanisation happens due to a step-migration process.

Central - Core → inner suburbs

inner suburbs → outer suburbs

Outer suburbs → areas beyond  
the rural urban  
fringe

Many Rural Urban fringes are changing due to the high favourability of their location and characteristics.

Many developers choose RUF to develop on as they are cheaper to build on compared to the CBD e.g. the closer you get to the CBD, the more expensive the land becomes.

An example of change in the rural fringe due to these impacts is Newcastle Great Park. ~~Now~~ (NAP) NAP has a 454 hectare site.

£500 million was spent on the production of this site. The site mainly housed, high density housing arrangements, such as town houses. When planners were given permission to build they were instructed to build houses with small ~~front~~ back gardens and no front gardens. Shops were also set up, including small business to help bring further economic value to area.



2.)

b) The rural urban fringe is located on the outskirts ~~of~~ the inner city. They are usually areas of green belt land and are very much favoured by companies wishing to design and build out of town developments. Counterurbanisation has greatly affected the ~~the~~ rural urban fringe in the UK in recent years. Counterurbanisation happens due to a step-migration process.

Central - Core → inner suburbs

inner suburbs → outer suburbs

outer suburbs → areas beyond?

the rural urban  
fringe

Many Rural urban fringes are changing due to the high favourability of their location and characteristics.

impacts  
not focused upon



Many developers choose RUF to develop on as the are cheaper to build on compared to the CBO e.g. the closer you get to the CBO, the more expensive the land becomes.

An example of change in the rural fringe due to these impacts is Newcastle great park. ~~the~~ (NAP) NAP hills a 484 hectare site.

£500 million was spent on the production of this site. The site mainly housed, high density housing arrangements, such as town houses.



this is  
change

When planners were given permission to build they were instructed to build houses with small ~~front~~ back gardens and no front gardens. Shops were also set up, including small business to help bring further economic value to area.

change

LI



3  
10

3. (c) Outline the conclusions of your investigation into a changing human environment.

*You should state clearly the question that you have investigated.*

[10]



c) Our little question was: To what extent is Swansen a clone town and how is it changing?

The first key question was: 'Is Swansen a clone town?'. From our results, we can see that the Clone town score of Swansen is 33.5, which is neither a clone town (25) or a home town. It is a border town. We can see from the 1981 score of 33.19 that it is less of a home town than it was in 1981, and this is due to the fact that Swansen is changing. It is in the process of re-juvenation and regeneration, and will likely be a clone town in the future.

The second key question was: 'How do the scores vary across the CBD and why?'. In zones 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, the areas were more home town as they had lower scores, which was ~~shown~~ shown by our choropleth map.

~~Areas~~ ~~Zones~~ This is because they were located on the outer areas of Swansea, so there was less development and less chain stores, and more independent stores. Zones 6 and 7 were in the center and had the highest scores. They were in the busiest areas with the most chain stores, such as McDonald's, Zara and Superdry. ~~Areas~~ Zones ~~3, 8 and 10~~ 3, 8 and 10 were on the fringes of the central area and had a middle value, this area had both chain and independent stores, and was a transition zone.

The third key question was: 'How does the town score change ~~over time~~ <sup>and why?</sup> In 1991 over time and why?'. In 1991 it was 38.19, and in 2013 it was 33.5. So it is less of a home town now and more of a close town. This is due to the 2007 redevelopment of Swansea, which quadrupled retail space and more chain stores moved in which lowered the score. Swansea is in the process of regeneration, so in the future it may likely be a close town.

The fourth key question was: 'How has the functional diversity of Swansea changed over time and why?'. Swansea has increased functional diversity as it has a larger variety of shops than in the past, such as electronics stores and high end fashion such as Superdry. The ground maps show that in the past it had little diversity, with only a few local shops and more services such as butchers. It has changed because of the increasing number of chain stores moving in the area, which replace the smaller independent stores, and offer a ~~more~~ more varied shopping experience, as one large chain store replaces 2-3 independent stores.

Q) Our little question was: To what extent is Swansen a clone town and how is it changing?

The first key question was: 'Is Swansen a clone town?'. From our results, we can see that the Clone town score of Swansen is 33.5, which is neither a clone town (25) or a home town. It is a border town. We can see from the 1981

score of 33.19 that it is less of a home town than it was in 1981, and this is due to the fact that Swansen is changing. It is in the process of re-juvenation and regeneration, and will likely be a clone town in the future. So?

The second key question was: 'How do the scores vary across the CBD and why?'. In zones

1, 2, 4, 5, 9 ?, the areas were more home town as they had lower scores, which was ~~shown~~ shown by our choropleth map.



~~Areas~~ ~~Zones~~ This is because they were located on the outer areas of Swansea, so there was less development and less chain stores, and more independent stores. Zones 6 and 7 were in the center and had the highest scores. They were in the busiest areas with the most chain stores, such as McDonald's, Zara and Superdry. ~~Areas~~ Zones 3, 8 and 10 were on the fringes of the central area and had a middle value, this area had both chain and independent stores, and was a transition zone.

The third key question was: 'How does the home town score change ~~over time~~ <sup>in 1991</sup> over time and why?'. In 1991 it was 38.19, and in 2013 it was 33.5. So it is less of

a home town now and more of a close town. This is due to the 2007 redevelopment of Swansea, which quadrupled retail space and more chain stores moved in which lowered the score. Swansea is in the process of regeneration, so in the future it may likely be a close town.

The fourth key question was: 'How has the functional diversity of Swansea changed over time and why?'. Swansea has increased functional diversity as it has a larger variety of shops than in the past, such as electronics stores and high end fashion such as Superdry.

The Grocer maps show that in the past it had little diversity, with only a few local shops and more services such as butchers. It has changed because of the increasing number of chain stores moving in the area, which replace the smaller independent stores, and offer a more varied shopping experience, as one large chain store replaces 2-3 independent stores.

useful references to results

10  
10

19

3. c) Is Neath a clone town?

Does Neath show the characteristics of a clone town?

On the clone town survey, we calculated Neath's score and found it had a result of 22, which is quite a low score indicating it is a clone town.

How does Neath compare to Port Talbot as a clone town?

On the clone town survey, we calculated Port Talbot (Aberavon Shopping Centre) had a score of 30, which is also quite a low score, also indicating it is a clone town.

What are people's perceptions of Neath as a clone town?

When analysing the data produced by the questionnaires given out in Neath and Port Talbot, we found perceptions varied amongst different people. Many liking the variation of different shops in terms of quality and competitive pricing.

Overall, we concluded that Neath is a clone town as many of the streets had Chain Stores. And that people enjoyed the diversity of Neath, including the indoor market and Victoria Gardens.



3. c) Is Neath a clone town?

Does Neath show the characteristics of a clone town?

On the clone town survey, we calculated Neath's score and found it had a result of 22, which is quite a low score indicating it is a clone town. so?

How does Neath compare to Port Talbot as a clone town?

On the clone town survey, we calculated Port Talbot (Aberavon Shopping Centre) had a score of 30, which is also quite a low score, also = indicating it is a clone town. so?

What are people's perceptions of Neath as a clone town?

When analysing the data produced by the questionnaires given out in Neath and Port Talbot, we found perceptions varied amongst different people. Many liking the variation of different shops in terms of quality and competitive pricing. vague.

Overall, we concluded that Neath is a clone town as many of the streets had Chain stores. And that people enjoyed the diversity of Neath, including the indoor market and Victoria Carders.

5  
10

10



①

The question that I answered for my investigation was, Is the <sup>change</sup> ~~change~~ or ~~change~~ in the Hillfields ward affecting the environment around it?

During ~~the~~ our investigation we were able to draw numerous conclusions ~~of~~ of the area of Hillfields and the effect it has had on the environment around it. Hillfields is an area in Coventry that has experienced a change in population over the last few years. Previously, Hillfields used to be a high class urban area for rich white families. However, with the accommodation becoming extremely low cost in the area, it has resulted in thousands of students moving in to the area.

One main conclusion that I was able to do is that the change in population has indeed changed the environment around it in a ~~number~~ number of ways. One significant way that the environment had changed was by the amount of litter that has been dumped on every road in the area. 80% of people in the survey I conducted blamed the students for the rise of litter and rubbish in the area.

Another conclusion I was able to draw from my investigation was that the area had become a different feeling area over the years. Previously it had been a positive environment with little need for authority, but after talking to police it has changed with increasing crime rates.

①

The question that I answered for my investigation was, <sup>regional</sup> Is the change in population ~~there~~ <sup>in</sup> the Hillfields ward affecting the environment around it?

During ~~the~~ our investigation we were able to draw numerous conclusions ~~are~~ of the area of Hillfields and the effect it has had on the environment around it. Hillfields is an area in Coventry that has experienced a change in population over the last few years. Previously, Hillfields used to be a high class urban area for rich white families. However, with the accommodation becoming extremely low cost in the area, it has resulted in thousands of students moving in to the area.

One main conclusion that I was able to do is that the change in population has indeed changed the environment around it in a ~~number~~ number of ways. One significant way that the environment had changed was by the amount of litter that has been dumped on every road in the area. 80% of people in the Survey I conducted blamed the students for the rise of litter and rubbish in the area.

Another conclusion I was able to draw from my investigation was that the area had become a different feeling area over the years. Previously it had been a positive environment with little need for authority, but after turning to police it has changed with increasing crime rates.

Just a couple of simple points from  
(weak context)  
for the actual study

a Q  
Survey.

C1

3  
10

11