

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4242/04

**GEOGRAPHY  
(Specification B)  
HIGHER TIER  
UNIT 2  
SECTION B**

A.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Part	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
A	23	
B	23	
C	14	
SPaG	4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	

This paper is to be given out after Section A has been collected in.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource folder.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all parts of this question**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answer that involves extended writing (**Part C**).

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to **Part C**.

The Peak District National Park is a beautiful rural area and is very popular with both commuters and tourists.

This paper asks you to decide whether limestone quarrying should be allowed to continue in the Peak District National Park when present quarrying permissions run out.

	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Part A:</b> introduces the Peak District National Park.	23
<b>Part B:</b> explores the impacts of commuting and quarrying on the Peak District National Park.	23
<b>Part C:</b> asks you to decide whether limestone quarrying should be allowed to continue in the Peak District National Park when present quarrying permissions run out.	18
<b>Total marks</b>	<b>64</b>

**Part A**

*You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this part.*

**Part A** *Introduces the Peak District National Park.*

(a) Study the map on **page 2** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) Describe the location of the Peak District National Park. [3]

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(ii) Suggest how changes in technology have contributed to an increase in commuters living in rural areas like the Peak District National Park, in recent years. [2]

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(iii) The Peak District National Park is ideally located to attract day visitors. Use **two** pieces of map evidence to support this statement. [4]

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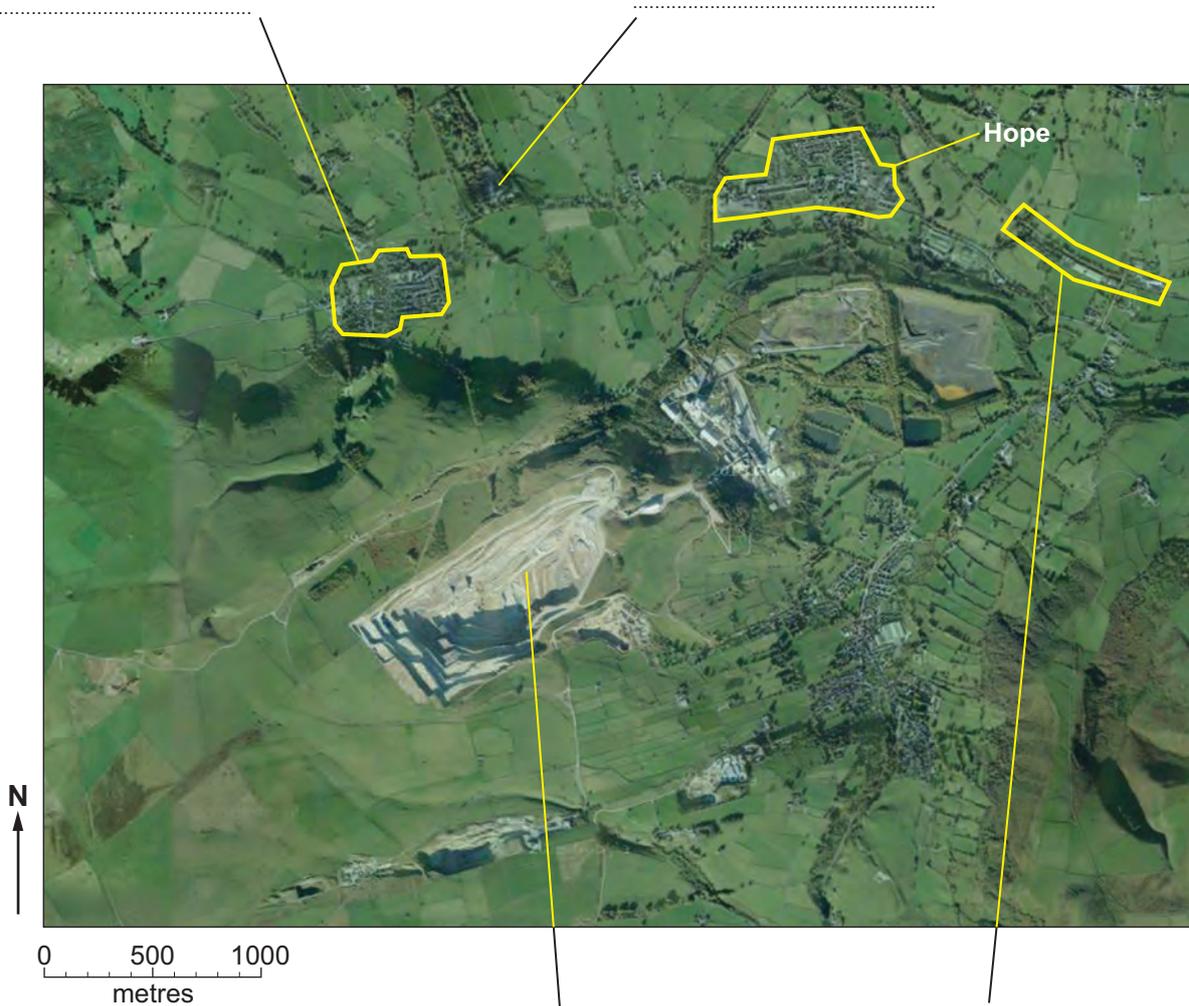
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(b) Study the OS extract on **page 4** of the separate **Resource Folder**. It shows the village of Castleton and Hope Quarry, one of the biggest quarries in the Peak District National Park.

(i) Give the six figure grid reference for the point **Q** on the map. [1]

(ii) Use the OS extract to complete the labels on the photograph below. [4]



- (iii) Suggest **two** reasons why the Peak District National Park is a popular tourist area. Support your answer with evidence from the OS map and photograph. [4]

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- (c) Study the employment information on **page 6** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

- (i) What percentage of employment is in quarrying? [1]

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- (ii) Changes in employment structure in the Peak District National Park are similar to those across the UK as a whole. Explain why employment structure in the UK is changing. [4]

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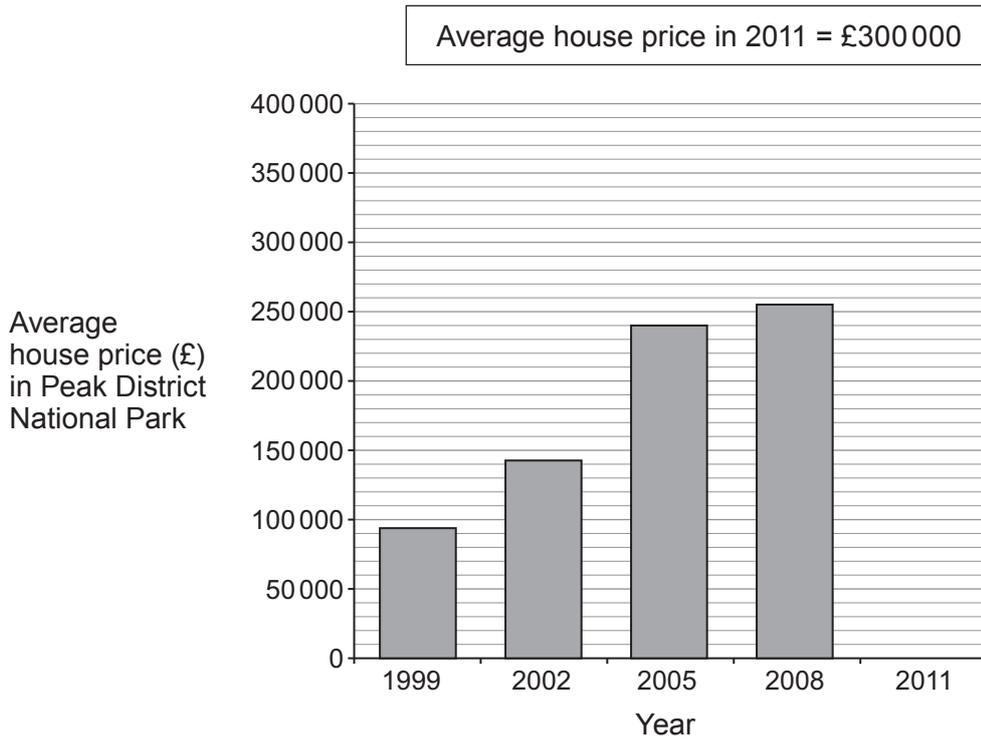
**End of Part A**

**Part B**

*You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this part.*

**Part B** explores the impacts of commuting and quarrying on the Peak District National Park.

- (a) (i) Complete the graph below to show the average house price in the Peak District National Park for 2011 using the data below. [1]



- (ii) Describe the possible **negative** effects of the change in house prices in the Peak District National Park on local people. [4]

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(iii) Around half of the adults who live in the Peak District National Park travel to work outside of the National Park.

Describe the possible **benefits** that commuters could bring to village life in the National Park. [4]

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(b) Study **page 7** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

Explain how **two** of the following groups of people could benefit from production of limestone. [4]

householder

farmer

car owner

builder

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**Part C**

*You are advised to spend **about 30 minutes** on this part.*

**Part C** asks you to decide whether limestone quarrying should be allowed to continue in the Peak District National Park when present permissions run out.

Use the **Viewpoints and fact file** on **page 10** of the separate **Resource Folder** to help you complete the following matrix and organise your ideas. You are advised to comment on the sustainability of your decision.

The matrix on page 10 of this booklet is there to help you plan your answer. If you choose to complete it you should only spend **about 10 minutes** on it.

**Social, economic and environmental impacts of quarrying**

<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Advantages and disadvantages</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
<p>Allow quarrying to continue</p>		
<p>Do not allow quarrying to continue</p>		









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**GCSE**

4242/04-A

**GEOGRAPHY**

(Specification B)

**RESOURCE FOLDER UNIT 2, SECTION B**

**HIGHER TIER**

A.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

## RESOURCE FOLDER

This folder is for use with questions in **Unit 2, Section B Higher Tier**.

This folder need not be handed in with your answer.

**Should limestone quarrying be allowed to continue in the Peak District National Park when present permissions run out?**



**A limestone quarry in the Peak District National Park**



**Visitors walking through limestone scenery in the Peak District National Park**



**A commuter village in the Peak District**

### National Parks of England and Wales



Source: <http://www.nationalparks.gov.uk/map-nationalparks-citiesmotorways.gif>

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# Explorer™ series (1:25 000 scale)

## Explorer Map symbols

### ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

- Motorway
- Dual carriageway
- Trunk or Main road
- Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road under construction
- Road generally more than 4 m wide
- Road generally less than 4 m wide
- Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5)
- Gradient: 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)
- (V) Vehicle; (P) Passenger
- Path

### RAILWAYS

- Multiple track } Standard gauge
- Single track } Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge
- Light Rapid Transit System with station
- Road over; road under; level crossing
- Cutting; tunnel; embankment
- Station, open to passengers; siding

### PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY Not shown on maps of Scotland

- Footpath
  - Bridleway
  - Byway open to all traffic
  - Road used as a public path
- The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

### OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other routes with public access
- The exact nature of the rights on these routes and the existence of any restrictions may be checked with the local highway authority. Alignments are based on the best information available.
- National Trail / Long Distance Route; Recreational route
  - Permitted footpath
  - Permitted bridleway
- See note below
- Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.
- Off road cycle routes

### BOUNDARIES

- National
- County
- Constituency (Const), Electoral Region (ER) or Burgh Const
- Civil Parish (CP) or Community (C)
- Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District
- National Park

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- Site of antiquity
- Site of battle (with date)
- Roman
- Non-Roman
- Visible earthwork

### NB. Due to changes in specification there are differences on some sheets

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### GENERAL FEATURES

- Gravel pit
- Sand pit
- Other pit or quarry
- Landfill site or slag heap
- Current or former Place of worship
- Place of worship with tower with spire, minaret, or dome
- Place of worship
- Building; important building
- Glasshouse
- Youth hostel
- Bunkhouse/camping barn/ other hostel (selected areas only)
- Bus or coach station
- Lighthouse; disused lighthouse;
- Beacon
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Windmill; with or without sails
- Wind pump; wind generator
- Electricity transmission line
- Slopes
- BP Boundary post
- BS Boundary stone
- CH Clubhouse
- FB Footbridge
- MP; MS Milepost; milestone
- Mon Monument
- PO Post office
- Pol Sta Police station
- Sch School
- TH Town Hall
- NTL Normal tidal limit
- W; Spr Well; spring

### HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

- 52 Ground survey height
  - 284 Air survey height
- Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground level height at the pillar and not necessarily at the summit
- 
- Water
  - Mud
  - Sand; sand and shingle

### VEGETATION

- Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols
- Coniferous trees
  - Non-coniferous trees
  - Coppice
  - Orchard
  - Scrub
  - Bracken, heath or rough grassland
  - Marsh, reeds or saltings.

### ACCESS LAND

- Access land boundary and tint
  - Access land in wooded area
  - Access information point
- DANGER AREA**

Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices

**MANAGED ACCESS**

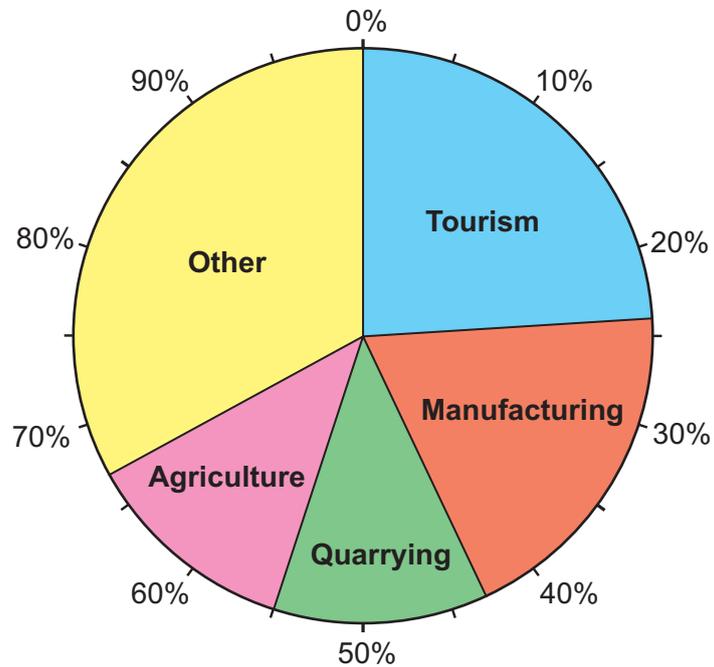
Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws

Portrayal of access land on this map is intended as a guide to land which is normally available for access on foot, for example access land created under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and land managed by the National Trust, Forestry Commission and Woodland Trust. Access for other activities may also exist. Some restrictions will apply; some land will be excluded from open access rights. The depiction of rights of access does not imply or express any warranty as to its accuracy or completeness. Observe local signs and follow the Countryside Code.

### TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

- Building of historic interest
- Cadw (Welsh heritage)
- Camp site
- Caravan site
- Camping and caravan site
- Castle / fort
- Cathedral / Abbey
- Country park
- Cycle trail
- English Heritage property
- Fishing
- Forestry Commission visitor centre
- Garden / arboretum
- Golf course or links
- Information centre
- Information centre, seasonal
- Horse riding
- Museum
- Nature reserve
- National Trust property
- Other tourist feature
- Parking
- Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Picnic site
- Preserved railway
- PC Public Convenience
- Public house/s
- Recreation / leisure / sports centre
- Slipway
- Telephone (public / motoring organisation / emergency)
- Theme / pleasure park
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- National Park Information Point
- Walks / trails
- Water activities

### Peak District National Park employment 2005

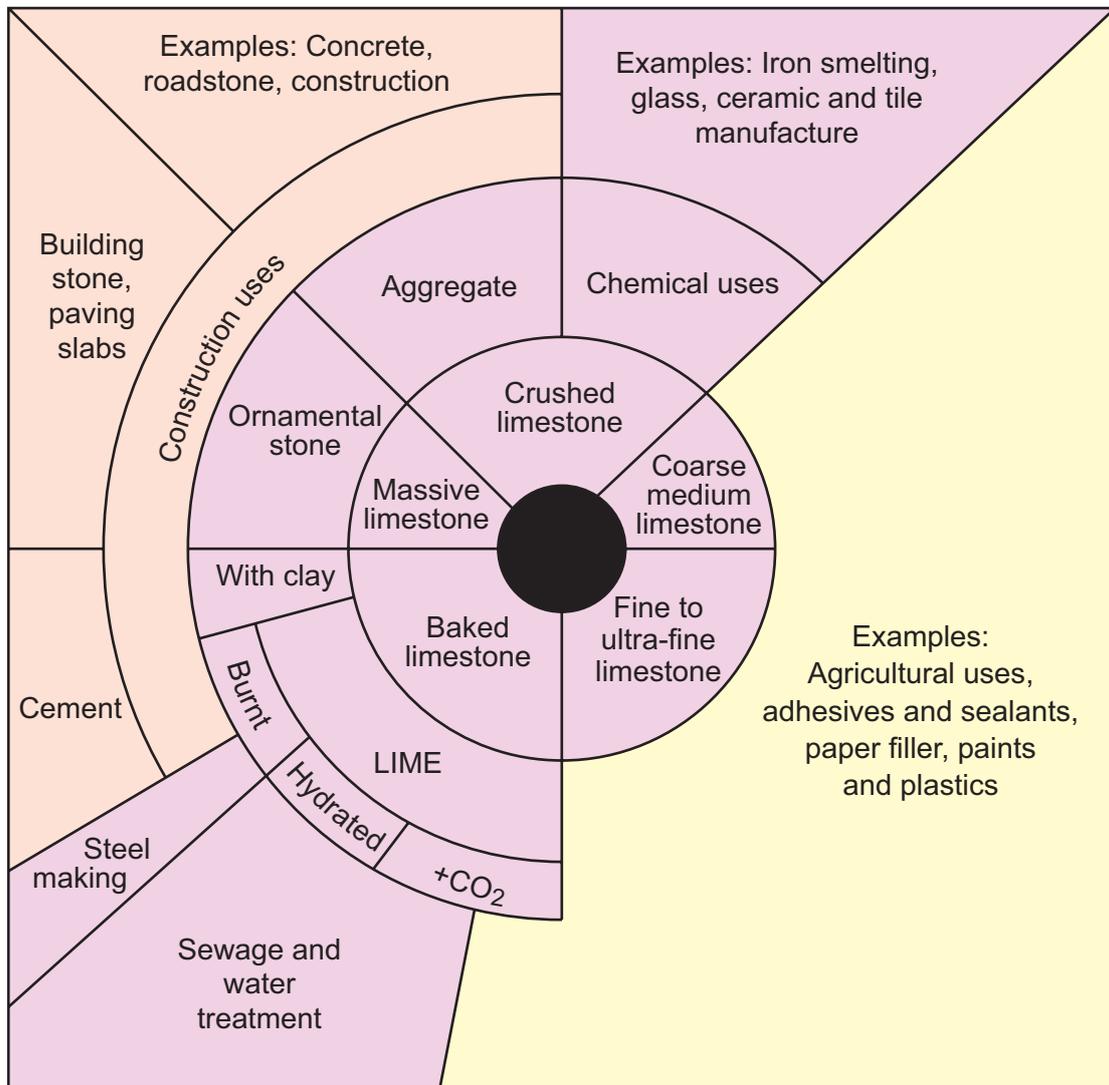


Source: Peak sub-region employment land review. Final draft report.  
Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners. August 2008

### Spokesperson for the Peak Park Planning Board

The importance of different businesses as employers in the Park is always changing. In the past 10 years there has been an increase in jobs in tourism and a decrease in jobs in quarrying, manufacturing and farming.

**Uses of Limestone**



Source: British Geological Survey

**Table of Business perceptions of how seriously quarrying affects their activities**

	Seriously	To some extent	Not affected
Agriculture	66	18	16
Transport	57	0	43
Hotels and restaurants	73	11	16

**Possible uses of disused quarries**



**A. Mountain Biking**



**B. Motor-cross track**



**Disused quarry**



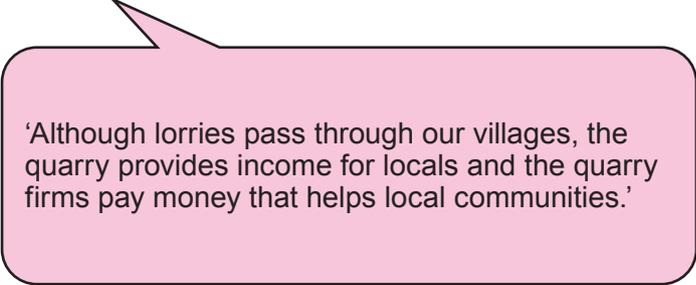
**C. Fishing lake**



**D. Caravan site**

## Viewpoints and fact file

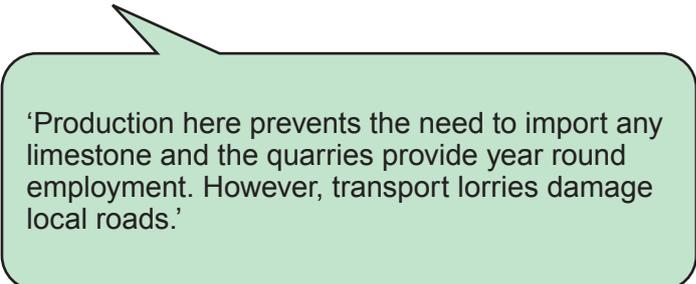
### Social effects of quarrying



'Although lorries pass through our villages, the quarry provides income for locals and the quarry firms pay money that helps local communities.'

Abandoned quarries can be used for leisure activities.

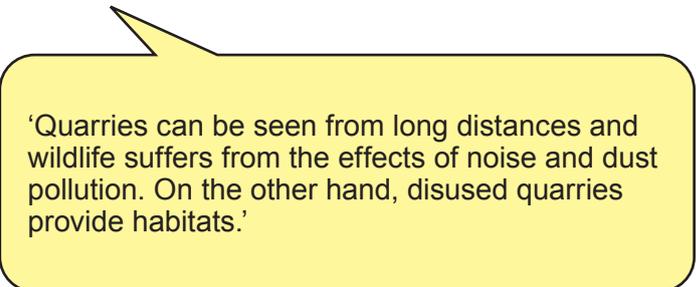
### Economic effects of quarrying



'Production here prevents the need to import any limestone and the quarries provide year round employment. However, transport lorries damage local roads.'

The cement works at Hope is the largest single employer in the Peak District National Park. Limestone from local quarries is processed at this cement works.

### Environmental effects of quarrying



'Quarries can be seen from long distances and wildlife suffers from the effects of noise and dust pollution. On the other hand, disused quarries provide habitats.'

Eight limestone quarries operate in the Peak District National Park.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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