Backyard syndrome – Why could the building of key settlements in rural areas be controversial?

OCR
RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

Monday 21 January 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE GEOGRAPHY B

B561/01/02/RB Sustainable Decision Making (SDM) (Foundation and Higher Tier)

Instructions

Record your answers in this booklet for revision – you are not allowed to have anything in the exam except for the colour resource booklet.

The colour resource booklet remains in school and will be distributed/collected at the start/end of each lesson.

Questions refer to the resource booklet but there is also extra information to help give you a broader knowledge of the issues.

You must NOT write on the original <u>colour</u> SDME booklet.

Name: _____

Class: _____ Teacher: _____

I am sitting the Higher/Foundation paper

Instructions for Candidates

The SDME continues the Geography specification B analysis of key issues facing the world today. The responses on both higher and foundation tiers will be marked electronically. Both tiers have their own pre-designed answer booklets for the candidate to use.

For this series of the SDME, the subject matter comes from the Population and Settlement section of the Key Geographical Themes featured in the specification. The issue is one that makes news headlines on a weekly basis and is the subject of much parliamentary debate on planning laws.

The need for more housing in the UK should be studied. New ideas about building regulations and planning for a sustainable and 'green' future for housing developments in the UK should be studied and these should include potential developments of eco-towns.

Stakeholders' opinions on the building of key settlements in rural areas should be considered.

The 3 weeks preparation time should focus on:

- Referring to appropriate articles and images in atlases and on the internet
- Analysing patterns and trends shown in maps, diagrams and images
- Extracting ideas and issues from the text
- Considering the sustainability issues highlighted in resources
- Discussing the need for more housing in the UK
- Looking at people's attitudes to the development of settlements in rural areas
- Looking at the various ways in which the housing requirements in the UK could be met and the sustainability of these approaches
- A logical, systematic approach to decision making which involves selection, prioritisation, justification and use of supporting evidence and knowledge

The questions in this booklet are designed to make sure that you are familiar with the resources and that you are able to answer questions in the examination. The examination is **one hour** long and you are required to answer all the questions. When writing answers make sure that you use black ink/pen, spend the right time on each section of the paper. When writing answers, Candidates make sure that they are answering the questions and avoid wasting time on irrelevant details and separate each answer from the rest of their answers. Marks will be awarded for spelling punctuation and grammar so you should make sure that you use the right vocabulary and focus specifically on the 'command words'.

Population and Settlement Glossary

Agriculture	
Brownfield site	
Characteristic	
Combined heat and power plants	
Community-scale	
Dependence	
Eco-friendly	
Eco-town	
Greenfield site	
Housing crisis	
Local authorities	
Manufacturing	
National grid	
Nimby	
Planning	
Regulations	
Relocated	
Rural	
Service industries	
Smart meters	
Social facilities	
Stakeholders	
Starter homes	
Surplus energy	
Sustainable	

Sustainable settlements	
Urban	
Zero carbon	

Key Command Words

|	What it means
Compare	Show similarities and differences. A balanced answer is required
Consider	Describe and give your thoughts on the subject
Contrast	Point out only the differences between two items
Define	Explain the precise meaning of a concept. This should include any difficulties in defining the term
Describe	Say what something is like, how it works, and so on
Discuss	Explain an item or concept, and then give details about it, using the supportive info, examples, for and against. Give both sides and come to a conclusion.
Examine	Investigate in details, offer evidence for and against
Explain	Offer a detailed and exact explanation of an idea or principle
Identify/What/ name/state	Express the relevant points briefly and clearly without lengthy discussion
Illustrate	Provide examples to demonstrate or prove the subject of the question
Justify	Give only the reasons for a position or an argument, and the main objections
Summarise/Out line	Provide a summary of all the info about a subject.

Key Command Words

	What it means
IDEAL	**I**dentify, **D**escribe, **E**xplain, **A**nalyse, **L**ink is a format for structuring answers
TEA	**T**rend, **E**xample, **A**nomaly is a format which can be used for describing graphs
I EX EG (or PEE)	**I**dea, **E**xplain, **E**xample (**P**oint, **E**xplain, **E**vidence) is a format for structuring answers
SEE	**S**ocial **E**conomic **E**nvironmental is a handy way of remembering the 3 elements of sustainability

General Resources

Sustainabiltity Venn Diagram
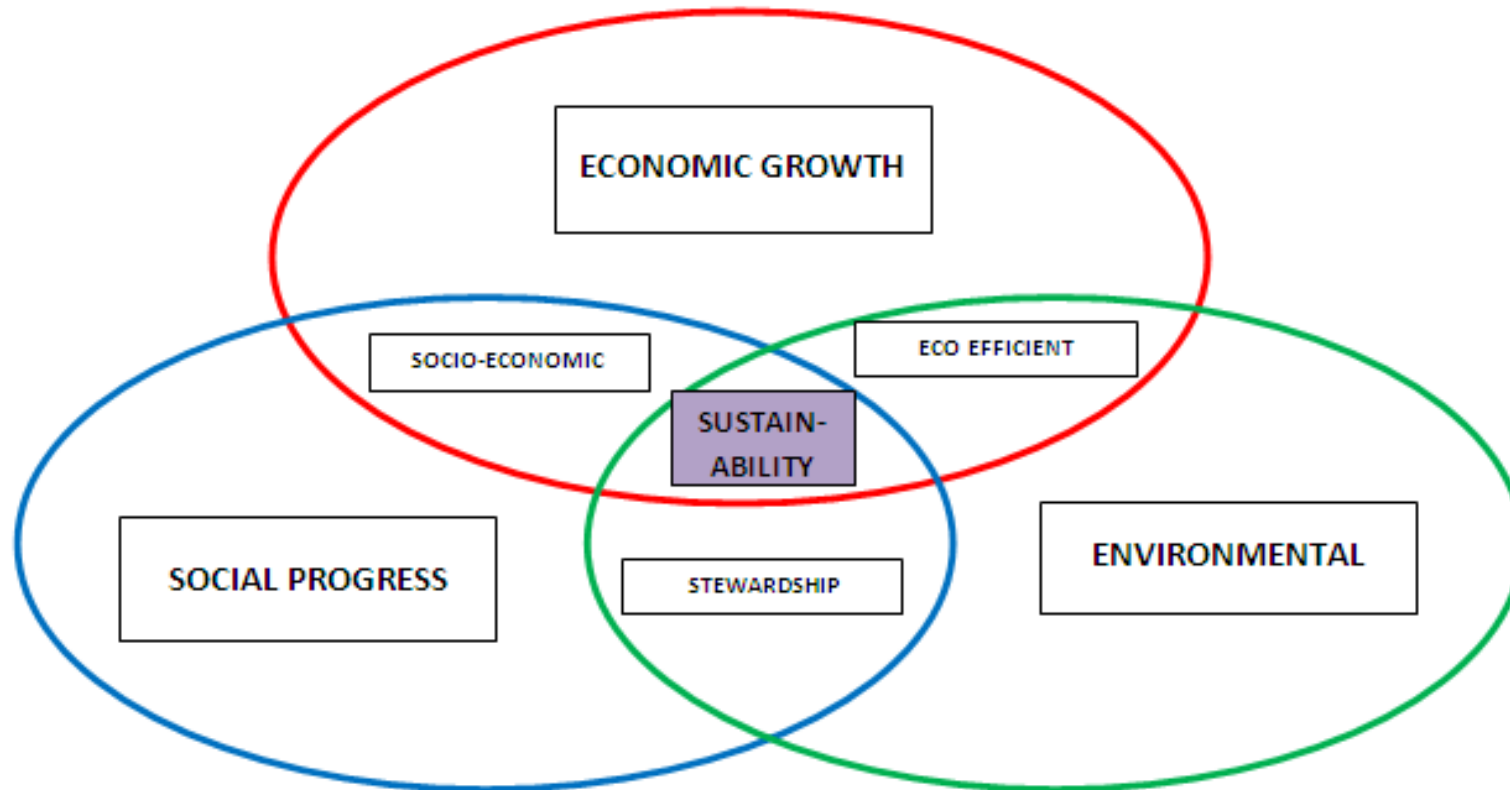
Population Density

Key
Red – high density
Green – low density

New English house building falls back

The number of new homes started by house builders in England fell again in the first three months of the year.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) said public and private house builders started building just 24,100 new homes.

That was an 11% drop from the last three months of 2011, and a 15% drop from the first quarter of last year.

The government says its programme could deliver 170,000 affordable homes

Earlier, housing groups said the government was not doing enough to fix a "burgeoning housing crisis".

The accusation came from the National Housing Federation, Shelter and the Chartered Institute of Housing.

They said homelessness was getting worse and warned that cuts to housing benefit in 2013 could exacerbate the problem.

The government replied that it had "made real progress" but had "a long way to go".

"Far from rents rising, we have seen a real terms fall in private rents and I want to see councils using the powers that they already have to tackle the small minority of rogue landlords," said Housing Minister Grant Shapps.

"I'm sure these housing organisations will welcome our **Affordable Homes Programme** which is set to exceed expectations and deliver up to 170,000 affordable homes, and a £1.3bn investment to get Britain building."

Your Home

House price surveys explained

How to be a first-time buyer

Using the internet to buy a home

How to deal with mortgage issues

Principle of an ecotown

The Green Town Vision is a community-led vision to provide more jobs, a mix of housing, better facilities and infrastructure for the town – while protecting the environment

Ecotown Standards

- **Affordable housing**: a minimum of 30% affordable housing in each eco-town
- **Zero-carbon**: eco-towns must be zero-carbon over the course of a year (not including transport emissions).
- **Green space**: a minimum of 40% of eco-towns must be greenspace.
- **Waste and recycling**: eco-towns must have higher recycling rates and make use of waste in new ways
- **Homes:** must reach a standard on the Code for Sustainable housing
- **Employment**: at least one job opportunity per house should be accessible by public transport, walking or cycling.
- **Services**: there must be shops and a primary school within easy walk of every single home, and all the services expected from a town of up to 20,000 homes
- **Construction**: facilities should be in place before and during construction
- **Public transport**: public transport information in every home, a public transport link within ten minutes walk of every home
- **Community:** there must be a mixture of housing types and densities, and residents must have a say in how their town is run, by governance in new and innovative ways.
- There are further standards on water, biodiversity and other issues.

Four sites to become 'eco-towns'

The locations of four new "eco-towns" have been announced as part of scaled-down government plans.

They are Rackheath, Norfolk; north-west Bicester, Oxfordshire; Whitehill Bordon, East Hants; and the China Clay Community near St Austell, Cornwall.

Gordon Brown had announced plans to create hundreds of thousands of homes in 10 "carbon neutral" communities.

England's new eco-towns

But the zero-carbon developments - some earmarked on open countryside - have caused protests and a legal challenge.

Schemes at the four confirmed sites are proposed or broadly supported by local authorities, the government said.

However, the developments - including 4,000 homes on the disused airfield at Rackheath, near Norwich, and 5,000 in the Cornwall town - must still go through the planning process.

Construction would be under way by 2016, later than originally envisaged.

Housing Minister John Healey wants to see a second wave of at least six eco-towns and is making up to £5m available for councils to conduct further planning work on proposals.

> 66 **All the low-flush toilets in world can't make dumping a housing estate on green fields somehow eco-friendly** 99
>
> Grant Shapps
> Shadow housing minister

Criticism

"Many of these schemes are unsustainable, unviable and unpopular, but Gordon Brown wants to impose them from Whitehall irrespective of local opinion," he said.

"All the low-flush toilets in world can't make dumping a housing estate on green fields somehow eco-friendly."

Mr Brown's idea originally met with a positive response and he expanded the scheme from five towns to 10 in September 2007.

He aimed to tackle the twin problems of housing shortages and climate change with at least 30% affordable housing.

But he has since faced criticism from environmental groups and residents who have questioned the impact on the planning system, transport links, jobs provision and environmental impact of the sites.

Protesters claim some sites were picked where conventional developments had failed to get off the ground.

Opponents have included actress Judi Dench, author Jilly Cooper and former tennis star Tim Henman's father Tony Henman.

Our Vision is as follows:

- We will create an attractive town where people want to live, work, shop and play - with excellent facilities, leisure opportunities, jobs, training opportunities and a balanced mix of housing.
- We will regenerate and improve the built environment in the town so that it complements the superb surrounding landscape, whilst protecting the town's heritage.
- We will use innovative, modern, environmentally-friendly design, incorporating eco homes and modern methods of construction.
- We will ensure that the town is regenerated in a way that encourages and enables us to live and work in ways that do not damage the natural resources upon which our society and economy depends.
- We will encourage 'One Planet' living (living within the planet's means) and encourage local food production and 'grow your own'.
- We will create a town centre that is pedestrian friendly and is well-connected to residential, employment and leisure areas.
- We will ensure there are accessible green spaces and attractive town squares.
- We will encourage investment by businesses and industries, and will particularly seek out those that share our vision of a sustainable, prosperous, environmentally-friendly community.
- We will enhance and promote public transport so that it is easier to travel around the town and to other towns and cities.
- We will create a town where regeneration and ongoing management is designed with people and nature as our priority.

Resource 1

1. Study resource 1 and complete the table below:

	1950	1970	1990	2010	2030	2050
Rural %						
Urban %						

2. Describe the pattern of rural population in the world 1950-2050 (resource 1). Make sure you use figures in your answer (Think **TEA**)

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3. How does rural compare to the urban population in the world 1950-2050?

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4. In what year did the urban population equal the rural population?

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5. What does the dashed line mean?

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6. How can we make predictions about urban and rural populations in the future?

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7. Complete the table below using resource 1.

Area	Describe the trend	What problems will this cause?
Rural	The population of rural areas is decreasing from 70% in 1950 to 30% by 2050	
Urban		The increasing number people in urban areas will mean there will be pressure on services in those areas. More schools, hospitals, houses will need to be built and this will cause the countryside to be built over. There will also need to be more jobs created in urban areas for the extra people.

8. Can you give reasons for (explain) the changes in the balance of rural and urban population over time?

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9. How will the trend shown in resource 1 effect the area where you live?

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10. Complete the table below

	True or false?	Prove it…. (evidence)
A greater proportion of young adults live in urban areas than in rural areas		
A greater proportion of pensioners live in rural areas than in urban areas		
Urban areas have a greater proportion of people of working age (economically active) than in rural areas		

11. Rural or urban? Circle the correct word for each sentence

- 50% of the urban/rural population in England in 2009 were aged 45-65+

- The 15-29 age group has the lowest proportion of people living in urban/rural areas compared to rural/urban areas where the highest proportion of people are aged 45-65+

- The proportion of children in urban and rural areas is very similar with approximately 19% in urban/rural areas and 17.5% in rural/urban areas
- There is an even distribution of age groups in urban/rural areas whereas in urban/rural areas the proportion in age groups ranges from 13% to 26%

12. Give reasons for the difference in the percentage of the population aged 16-44 in rural areas

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13. Give reasons for the difference in the percentage of the population aged 45-65+ living in rural areas.

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14. If more houses were built in rural areas how might the graphs change?

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15. Create mind maps or lists to show push and pull factors for urban and rural areas

Urban areas

Rural areas

16. Using resource 2, write a paragraph describing and comparing who lives in urban and rural areas

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UK Population Growth Forecast 2010 to 2030
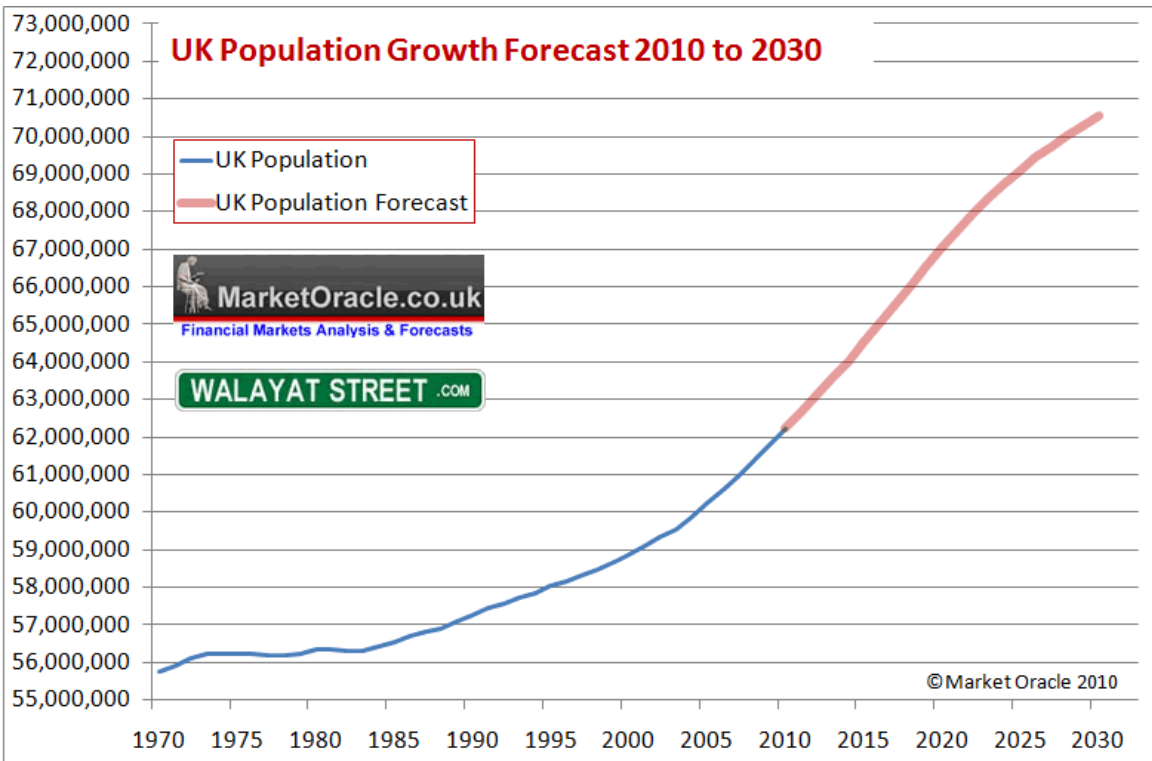
17. What will the population of the UK be when you are 35? ....

18. Describe the trend shown in the graph? (Tip when describing trends you must use figures)

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E..…………………...…....………………

A...…...................…..………………

19. Imagine you are David Cameron, what are the 3 most important things he needs to create to prepare for the extra 3,700,000 people who will live in the UK by 2022

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20. Home building has slumped to its lowest rate in 90 years? Why?

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21. 300,000 homes in the UK are empty? Why?

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22. Fewer houses will be built every year as a result of Nimbyism. What does that mean?

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23.   Nimbyism is based on the expression '**Not in my back yard**.' Give 3 reasons why people may be against new developments close to their home.

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- ……
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24. How many homes will we be short of by 2025? ……………………………………………………………………

25. Who are the people who can "fix" the housing crises?

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26. Complete a mind map for the UK housing crisis.
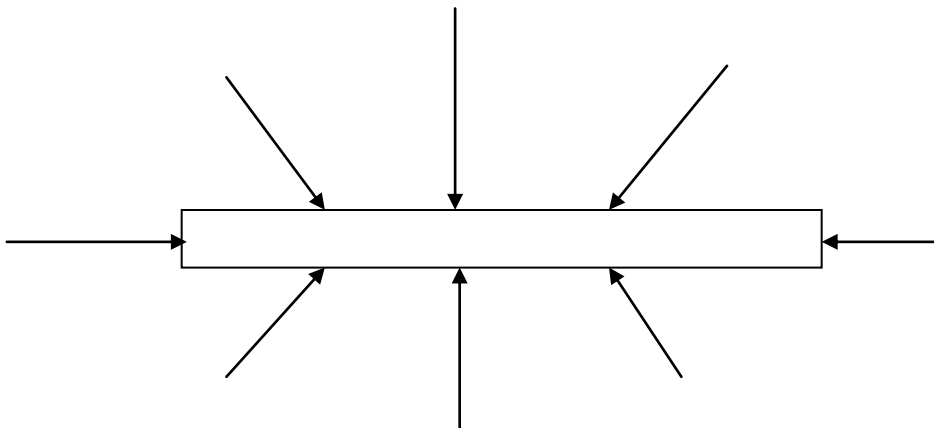
27. Numbers game, spot the number in Resource 3?

750,000	
280,000	
160,000	
255,000	
1.2 Million	

28. Give 3 reasons why Britain does not have enough homes?

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29. According to the Independent newspaper: 'An estimated 300 000 homes are empty and are too run down to be used.' Where would you expect these houses be found? Suggest what could be done to make these houses habitable.

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30. Complete the table below with advantages/disadvantages of new homes compared to repairing existing homes.

Build new homes	Advantages	Disadvantages	Sustainable?

Repair existing homes			

31. Use the quote from Property Wire. Add annotation and labels to the graph below to show why there will be a shortfall in housing in the future.
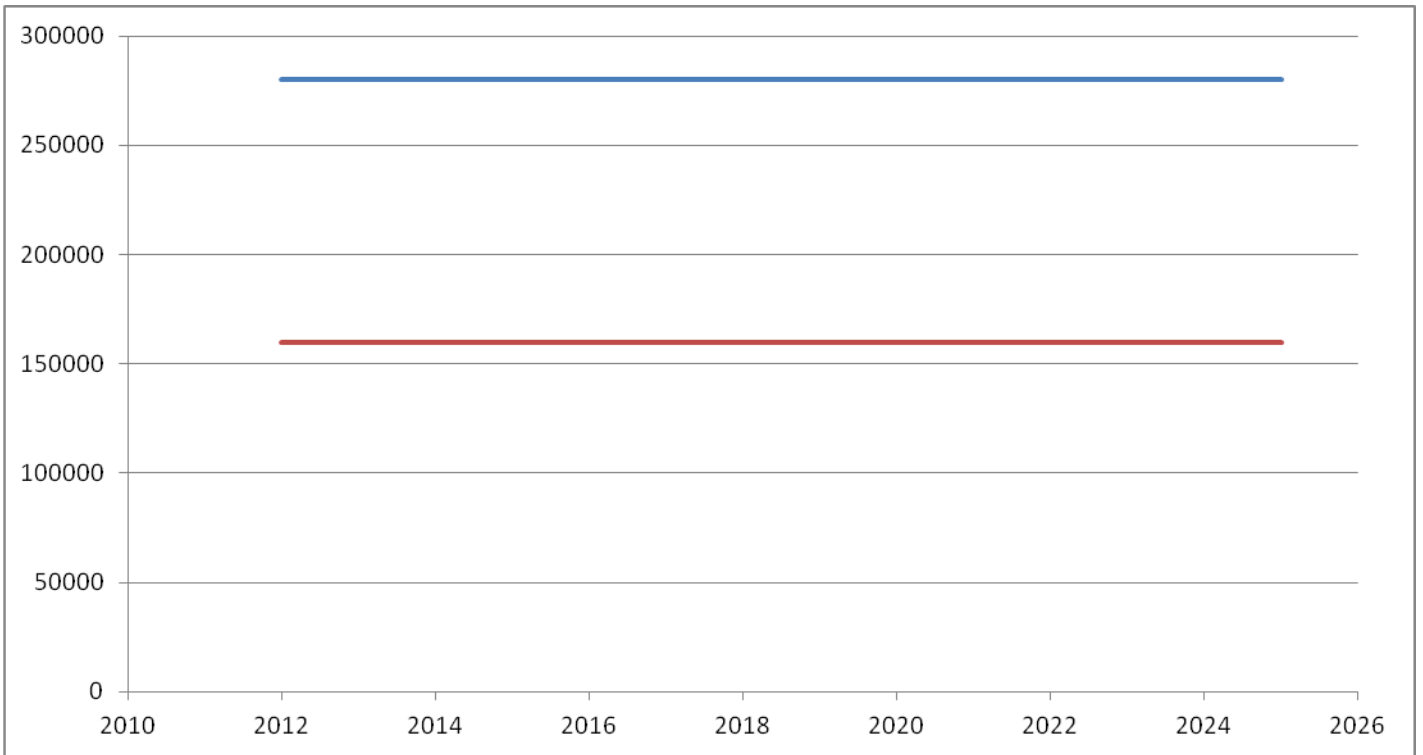
32. How would the following stakeholders feel about the issue in this booklet? Add two more of your choice

An owner of a house near a potential new development	
A resident of a street with empty houses in the North (like Liverpool)	
A recent divorcee	
A first time buyer	
A builder	

33. Complete the top and tail below to get to grips with key definitions:

1. Community scale heat source	A building that will have net zero carbon emissions over the course of a year
2. Combined heat & power plant	A meter is usually an electrical meter that records consumption of electric energy in a house
3. Public transport	Energy generated that is beyond the immediate needs of the house and can be sold to the national grid
4. Carbon savings	An area of grass, trees, or other vegetation set apart for recreational or aesthetic purposes in an otherwise urban environment.
5. Car dependence	Transportation and land use patterns that favour car travel rather than public transport
6. Zero carbon building	Locally owned projects, where the local community have a significant stake in the source of heat.
7. Green space	Potential reduction of carbon dioxide emissions made by improving heating, hot water and wiring in new houses
8. Smart Meter	A system which recovers heat lost through the production of energy and uses it to produce hot water. This can be used by homes and public buildings, They can be up to 95% efficient compared to old fashioned power plants.
9. Surplus energy	Shared passenger transportation service which is available for use by the general public

34. Put the features of a sustainable settlement above in the Venn diagram below to show whether they make the settlement socially, economically or environmentally sustainable, or a combination of those.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

ECO EFFICIENT

SOCIAL

ENVIRONMENTAL

SUSTAIN-ABILITY

STEWARDSHIP
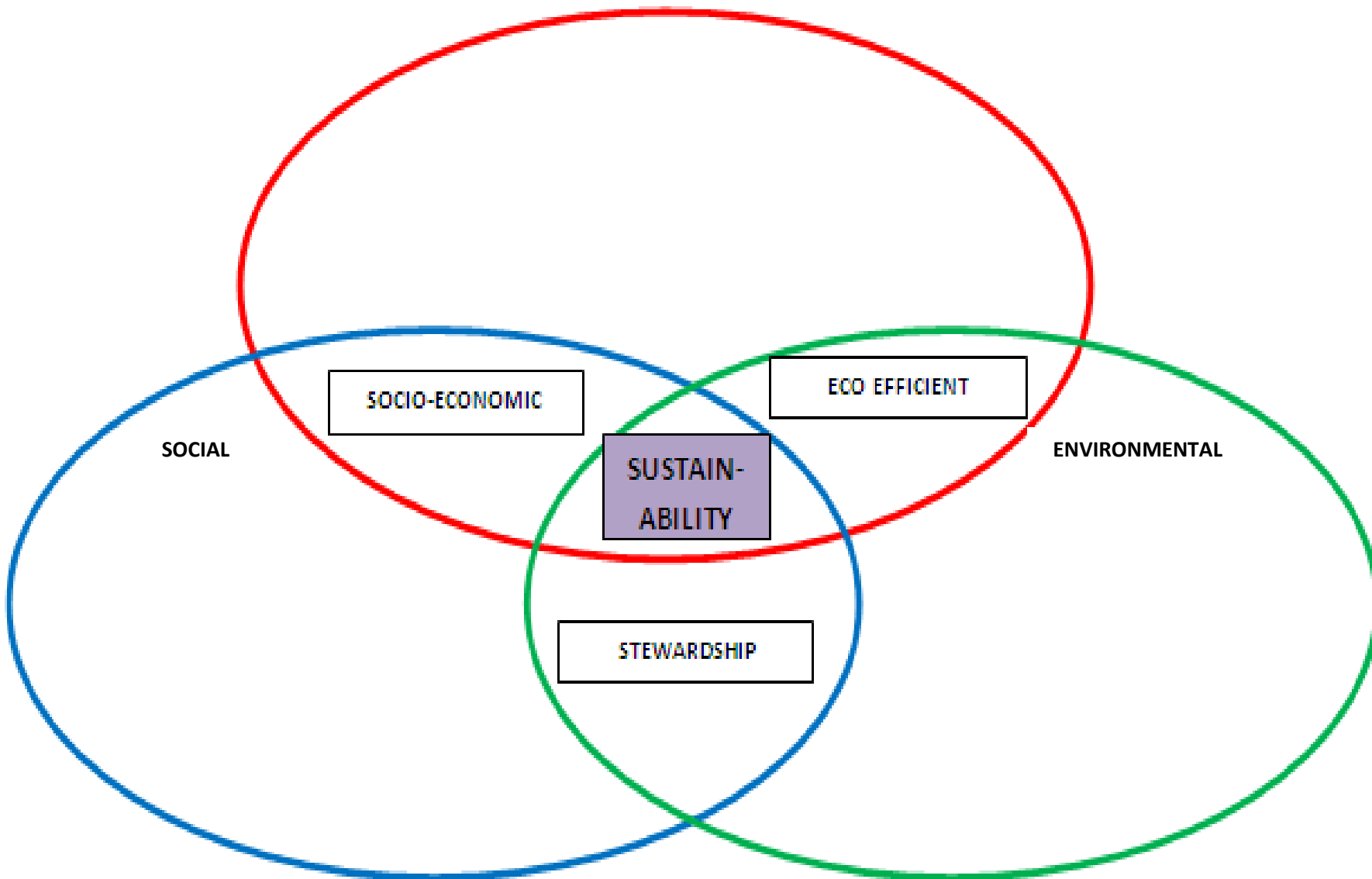
	In my local settlement?	Reason/ Comment?
Charging points for electric cars		
All homes within 10 minutes' walk of public transport		
One person per household can reach work by cycling or public transport		
Homes fitted with solar and wind power		
Parks and playgrounds take up 40% of the settlement		
Zero-carbon buildings		

35. Choose two of the sustainable features. Explain what problems may be faced when trying to enforce this within a settlement. Use IDEAL to develop your answer.

One problem is………

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Another problem is……

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36. Choose two of the features from the resource and explain how they would help to make the settlement sustainable. Use IDEAL to develop your answer

One feature is……..

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Another feature is……

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Resource 5 suggests that Britain's cities are sustainable but are they really sustainable? Let's take London as an example…..

Feature	Example	Social	Sustainability	
			Economic	Environmental
Transport	London taxi, bus, tube			
Open Space	Hyde Park			
Leisure				
Education				
Medical				
Social				
Employment				

37. How sustainable is London? Consider social, economic and environmental sustainability in your answer.

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38. How can we apply some ideas from resource 4 to make London more sustainable? E.g. can we easily add electric car charge points? Can we make it so that people live within 10 minutes' walk of their work? REFER BACK to your Greenwich Peninsular page in the background booklet.

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Exam-Style Question:

Describe and explain why some people think that we need to build new settlements in order to make them sustainable whilst others think that we should make the settlements we have more sustainable. (Tip: Break this question down into two parts and use IDEAL for the point you make in each part).

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STAKEHOLDER a person, group, organization, member or system that affects or can be affected by building new towns in rural areas

39. Make a list of the possible stakeholders involved in the issue of building an ecotown near your school.....TARGET 6.....for & against.

NEW TOWNS IN RURAL AREAS

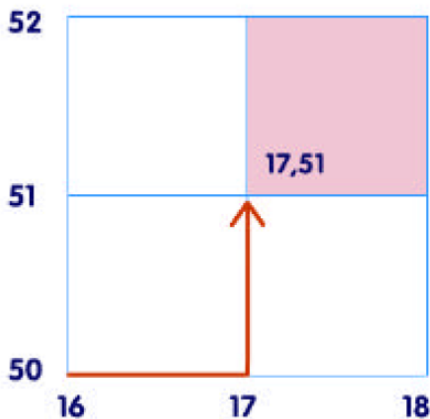| FOR	AGAINST
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.

Resource 6 shows photographs taken in several locations in the area shown on the OS map. These show views around the proposed settlement site.

Reminder on how to do a figure grid reference...........

The grid lines on an Ordnance Survey map are called eastings (along the corridor) and northings (up the stairs).

Four-figure grid references

Each square has a grid reference which you get by putting together the numbers of the easting and northing that cross in its bottom left hand corner.

17,51

Six-figure grid references

In your head, you should be able to divide all sides of the square into ten equal sections. By doing this, you can pinpoint locations within the square – these are called six-figure grid references.

175,512
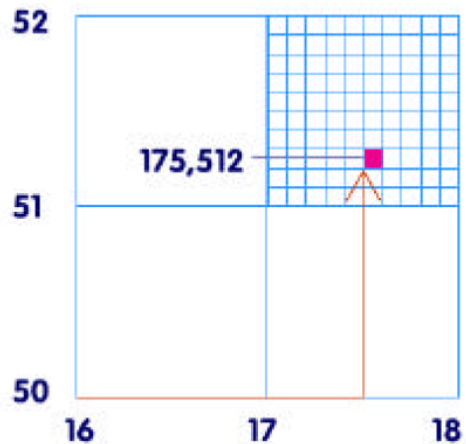
40. From this list of stakeholders below state whether they will be for the development of the proposed settlement site, or against or both. Give at least one reason for your choice and use evidence from the OS map, resource 6 and your own knowledge.

	For or Against?	Reasons
A retired couple who live in Little Stretton		
A member of the flying club at Leicester Airport		
A councillor from Thurnby Parish council		
The Farmer from Mere Farm GR 673025		
A family with small children in the new housing estate		
A commuter who uses Gartree road to get in to Leicester to work		
An owner of a local building company who lives in Stretton Hall housing estate		

Resource 7

41. Using resource 7 explain why the developers of the proposed settlement near Leicester would argue that it would be socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.
Remember **SEE**

Artist's impression	Socially sustainable	Economically sustainable	Environmentally sustinable
Street scene			
Cycle way			
Town square			

42. Why would the developers want to use these artist impressions to persuade the local council that the development would be sustainable? (Remember use **SEE**)

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43. What can you see here?

Look carefully at the details you have been given in resource 8 and look at the at the aerial photograph (resource 9) and the map all together. You will see there are 2 possibilities for this new development in the Leicester area. You have to make a decision about what to do but first complete the following table.

44. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the larger area for development ("New Town site including the airport site"?)

Advantages	Disadvantages

45. Next carry out the same task for the smaller site ("Airport Site")

Advantages	Disadvantages

46. Lastly do the same task but if neither development was completed (ie no development on the airport site and the wider area)

Advantages	Disadvantages

47. Pennbury eco-town role-play

Listen to the highlights of the eco-town debate on the BBC Leicester website at:
http://www.bbc.co.uk/leicester/content/articles/2008/06/17/big_debate_eco_town_feature.shtml
Make a note of the main arguments given in favour of or against the proposed eco-town development.

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You are now going to play a character in a role-play of a planning meeting to discuss whether either of the two proposed developments shown in Resource 8 should go ahead. You have time in groups to formulate your arguments and to devise questions to ask the other groups. Use the resources & OS map to help you.

| **Residents of Oadby** |
| --- |
| Oadby is a pleasant affluent suburb to the south east of Leicester. It is popular with families because of its good schools and large houses within easy commuting distance of Leicester city centre, whilst also being surrounded by rural countryside. You represent a cross-section of residents of Oadby. Most of you are nimbys opposed to the plans because you enjoy having the countryside close-by. However, a few of you may be in favour of the development because it will provide affordable housing. |
| **Residents of Stoughton & Little Stretton** |
| Stoughton is a small village about 4 miles from the centre of Leicester. It has a population of only 300 people, 35% of whom have lived in the village for over 20 years. There are no services or bus routes to the village so residents rely entirely on cars for transport. Little Stretton has fewer than 100 residents. The villages lie within the area designated for the development of the new eco-town. Many people in these villages are opposed to the proposed developments, whilst others may see the benefits of improved services and affordable housing. |
| **Members of the Leicester Aero flying club** |
| The Aero flying club was formed over 100 years ago. It has been based at its current Leicester airport site since 1951. The club has over 500 members and it organises regular social events at the club house. Both proposed developments would require the flying club to be relocated. |
| **Conservation organisations** |
| Many organisations are opposed to the development of greenfield sites for environmental reasons. Leicester does not have a Green Belt around it, but a large part of the proposed new eco-town site is designated as a Green Wedge which means it is "managed to retain its diverse and distinctive landscape and biodiversity". Organisations such as the Leicestershire Wildlife Trust, the Campaign to Protect Rural England, the RSPB and Butterfly Conservation trust all want to put their arguments forward at this planning meeting. |
| **Leicestershire County Council** |
| Like all councils in England, Leicestershire County Council is under growing pressure from the government to build new houses to meet the demands of a growing population. The council's population projections indicate that around 4,000 new homes need to be built **each year** in the county to meet this demand. It hopes that 60% of these houses can be provided by redeveloping brownfield sites within its urban areas, but realises that the other 40% will have to be built on greenfield sites, either as urban extensions on existing settlements or as completely new developments such as those proposed in Resource 8. You need to convince the meeting that the eco-town is a good idea. |

Distribution of Population 2006 and 2031 for PROJ 1 (trend-based)– Leicester and Leicestershire
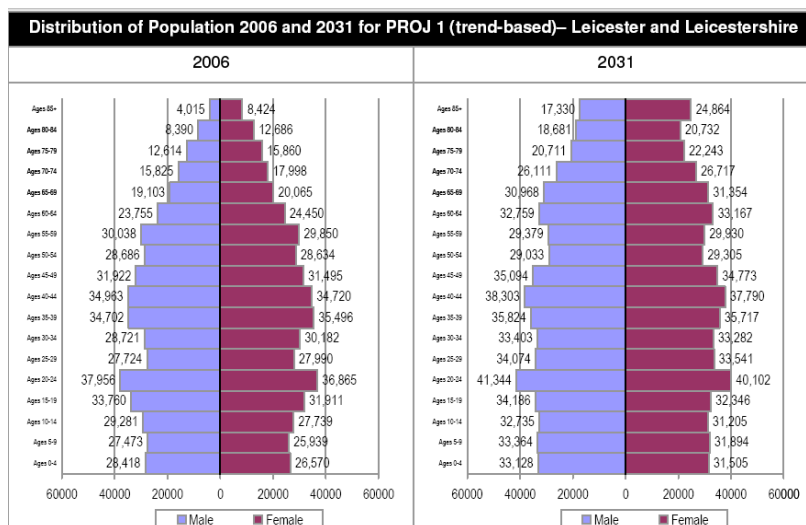
Decisions decisions!

You now have to make a decision! You have 3 choices.

a.   Develop only the Airport site for housing only with limited services.
b.   Develop the wider area for housing and industrial development with integrated services.
c.   Do not allow development on the site at all but allow agriculture and the flying club to be maintained.

Use **all** the resources and your **own** knowledge to answer these questions in as much detail as possible. Write in full sentences and make sure that you separate your answers to the 3 questions below.

Choose 1 option and say why you have done so.

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Say why you have rejected the other 2 choices

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Select one of your rejected choices and explain some of the advantages that could have been felt by the local people if that had been the chosen option.

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The OS Map Extract

Label and annotate the map below to show the key features of the 'Airport Site' and the 'New Town Site'. Try to focus on the differences between the two sites.

New Town Site

Airport Site

48.   Using the OS map extract, complete the table below with the correct landmark found at each of these grid references. How might each of these influence the choice of location for affordable housing?

6 Figure Grid Reference	Landmark or Natural Feature
652013	
655013	
657004	
656997	
673035	
637027	

49.   Look at the OS map extract again. Make a list of the services and facilities within 1km of the 'Airport Site' and then do the same for the 'New Town Site'.

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50.   What have you found out and how will this influence the location of affordable housing?

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