

Monday 21 January 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE GEOGRAPHY B

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

RESOURCE BOOKLET

This Resource Booklet and OS map extract should be available to candidates for up to three working weeks prior to this date.

OCR supplied materials:

• OS map extract (inserted)

Other materials required:

None

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This Resource Booklet and OS map extract must be handed in to your teacher at the end of each lesson. You must not write on the booklet.
- The OS map extract will be found in the centre of this document.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

• The following abbreviations may be used:

MEDC - More Economically Developed Country.

LEDC - Less Economically Developed Country.

EU – European Union which includes the United Kingdom.

This document consists of 12 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER / INVIGILATOR

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THE ISSUE:

Back yard syndrome – why could the building of key settlements in rural areas be controversial?

CONTENTS OF THE RESOURCE BOOKLET

OS map extract – Showing an area on the edge of Leicester

Resource 1 - Urban or rural - where do people live?

Resource 2 - Urban or rural - who lives there?

Resource 3 - Britain's housing crisis

Resource 4 - Some features of a sustainable settlement

Resource 5 – Are existing settlements sustainable?

Resource 6 - Views around the proposed settlement site

Resource 7 – The proposed settlement near Leicester

Resource 8 - Proposed development fact files

Resource 9 – Aerial photograph of Leicester Airport

This booklet has been pre modified for carrier language



Duration: 1 hour

Urban or rural – where do people live?

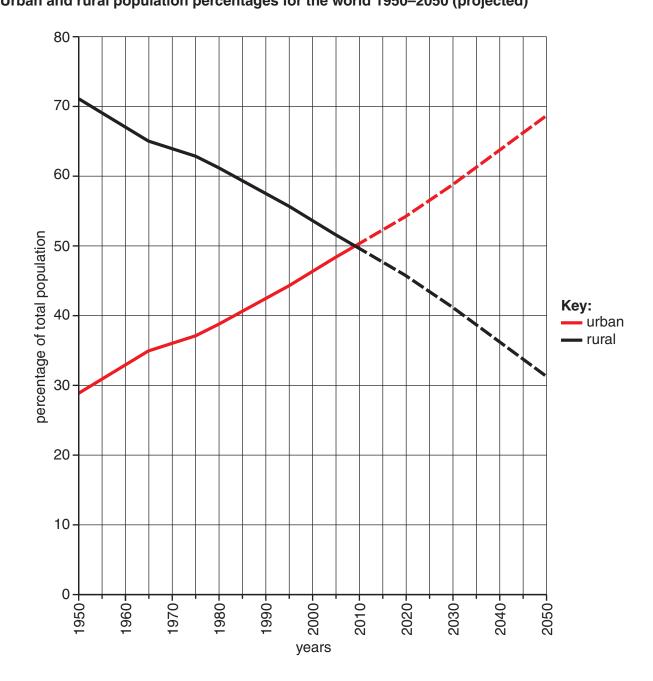
Resource 1a

Urban: relating to or characteristic of towns and cities

Rural: relating to or characteristic of the countryside

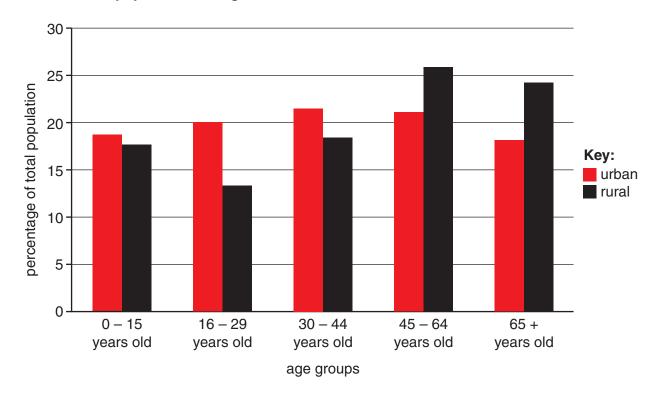
Resource 1b

Urban and rural population percentages for the world 1950–2050 (projected)



Urban or rural – who lives there?

Urban and rural population in England, 2009



Britain's housing crisis

Britain does not have enough homes. The population is rising, people are living longer, divorces are splitting existing households, and yet house-building has slumped to its lowest level for 90 years. Prices have rocketed, leaving an entire generation of young people facing the prospect of never being able to buy their own home.

But it is not just about building new property; it is also about making better use of what we have. There are an estimated 300 000 homes in the UK that have been empty for longer than six months, many of them currently too run-down to be used.

The Independent
Thursday 8 September 2011(adapted)



Britain's housing shortage will worsen in coming years, a group of property experts warned on Friday. They predict that 31 000 fewer houses will be built every year as a result of "nimbyism" and local authorities cutting their housing targets.

The Guardian Friday 24 June 2011(adapted)



Britain faces a shortfall of more than 750 000 homes by 2025 according to a new analysis of official government projections.

We need more than 280 000 extra homes each year. But if housing supply continues at the rate of the last twenty years, at around 160 000 additions per year, the gap between the number of households and the number of available homes will range from 255 000 to 1.2 million by 2025.

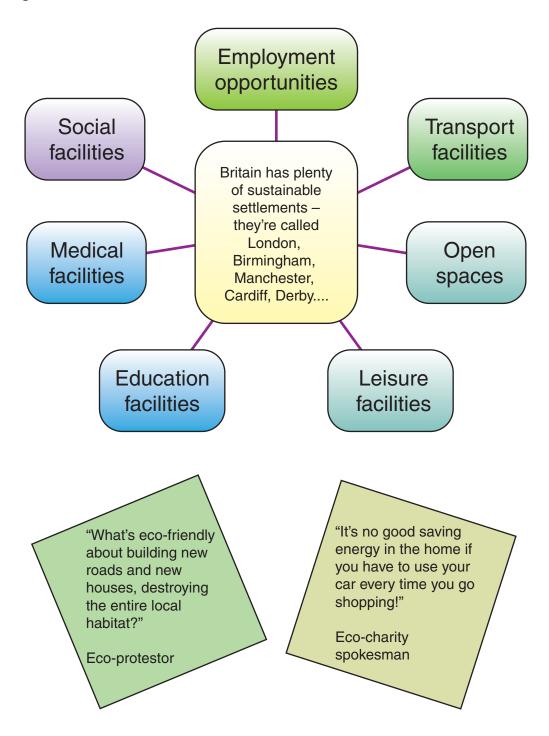
Property Wire Monday 16 May 2011(adapted)

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Some features of a sustainable settlement

gardens to make up to 40% Car journeys to make up Residents will be able to restaurants and schools Parks, playgrounds and Homes fitted with smart sell their surplus energy Zero-carbon buildings meters and solar and less than half of all wind generation. including shops, National Grid back to the of the town journeys household can reach their job by transport to reduce dependence walking, cycling or public Ensuring one person per on the car गुरम्भावस using combined heat and savings above the current minutes walk of frequent Community-scale heat Individual homes must Charging points for all building regulations in achieve 70% carbon terms of heating, hot All homes within 10 public transport and water and lighting everyday facilities sources, possibly power plants electric cars

Are existing settlements sustainable?



View towards Thurnby GR 648 028

RESOURCE 6

Views around the proposed settlement site



Little Stretton GR 668 002



Leicester Airport control tower from Gartree Road GR 654 008



Gartree Road near Little Stretton GR 654 007

Countryside south of Houghton on the Hill GR 675 029



Stretton Hall housing estate GR 649 998

The proposed settlement near Leicester



Street scene

Cycle way





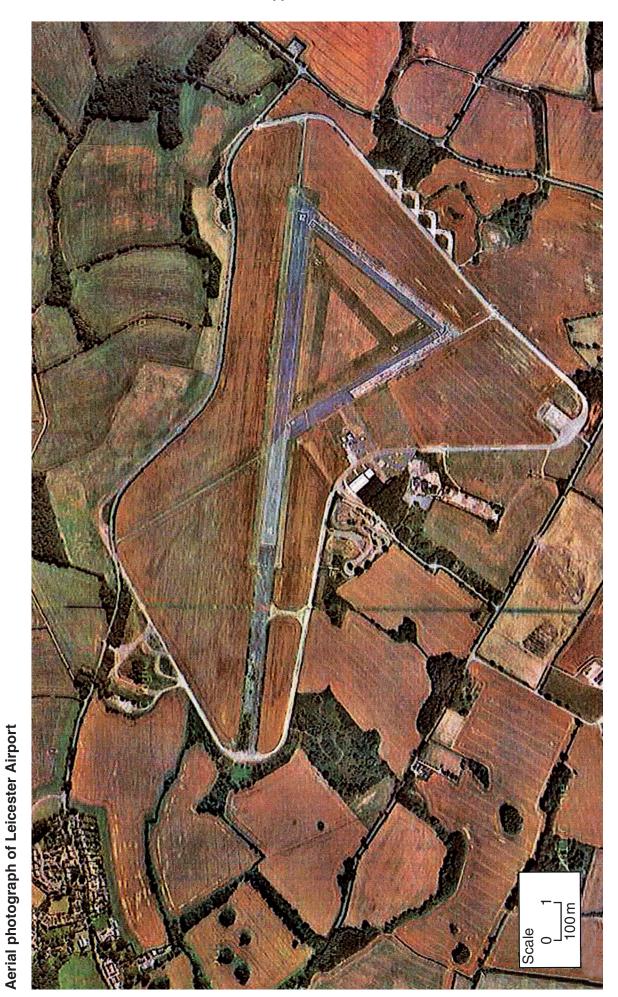
Proposed development fact files

New town site (including airport site)

- Flying club, based at Leicester airport, will be relocated
- 32% of the total site will be used for housing including existing villages
- 15 000 homes will be built, 4500 of these will be 'starter' homes
- Large areas of green space for leisure and agricultural purposes
- 14000 proposed new jobs created in manufacturing and service industries
- Integrated public transport
- Footpaths and cycle paths
- Rapid transport tram network within the town and linked to Leicester city centre
- Services including schools, shops, health and leisure facilities

Airport site

- Flying club, based at Leicester airport, will be relocated
- 100% of the total site will be used for housing
- 2000 homes will be built, 700 of these will be 'starter' homes
- Limited services
- Only existing transport links to Leicester city centre



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