

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4242/02



S16-4242-02

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

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 8 June 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Part	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
A	26	
B	23	
C	11	
SPaG	4	
Total	64	

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**.

This paper examines the issue of new house building in the UK. It asks you to decide which housing development option is the most sustainable for the city of Newcastle upon Tyne.

	Marks
Part A: Introduces issues relating to national house building, green belts and brownfield sites.	26
Part B: Explores housing development issues in Newcastle upon Tyne.	23
Part C: Asks you to advise Newcastle upon Tyne City Council which housing development option is best for the city.	15
Total marks	64

Part A

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

This part introduces issues relating to national house building, green belts and brownfield sites.

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

Circle the **three** correct answers in the sentences below which describe the trend in house building in England between 1950 and 2010. [3]

In 1950, **55 000 / 103 000 / 205 000** houses were built in the UK. The year in which the greatest number of houses was built was in **1968 / 1975 / 2008**. The overall trend in the number of houses built in the UK between 1950 and 2010 is that it has **increased / decreased / stayed the same**.

(b) Study the map on **page 3** of the separate **Resource Folder**. It shows population change in England between 2001 and 2011.

(i) What was the population change in the North East region? [1]

..... %

(ii) An increase in population and a fall in house building have led to a housing shortage in England. Give **two** problems for people in areas where there is a housing shortage. [2]

Problem 1:

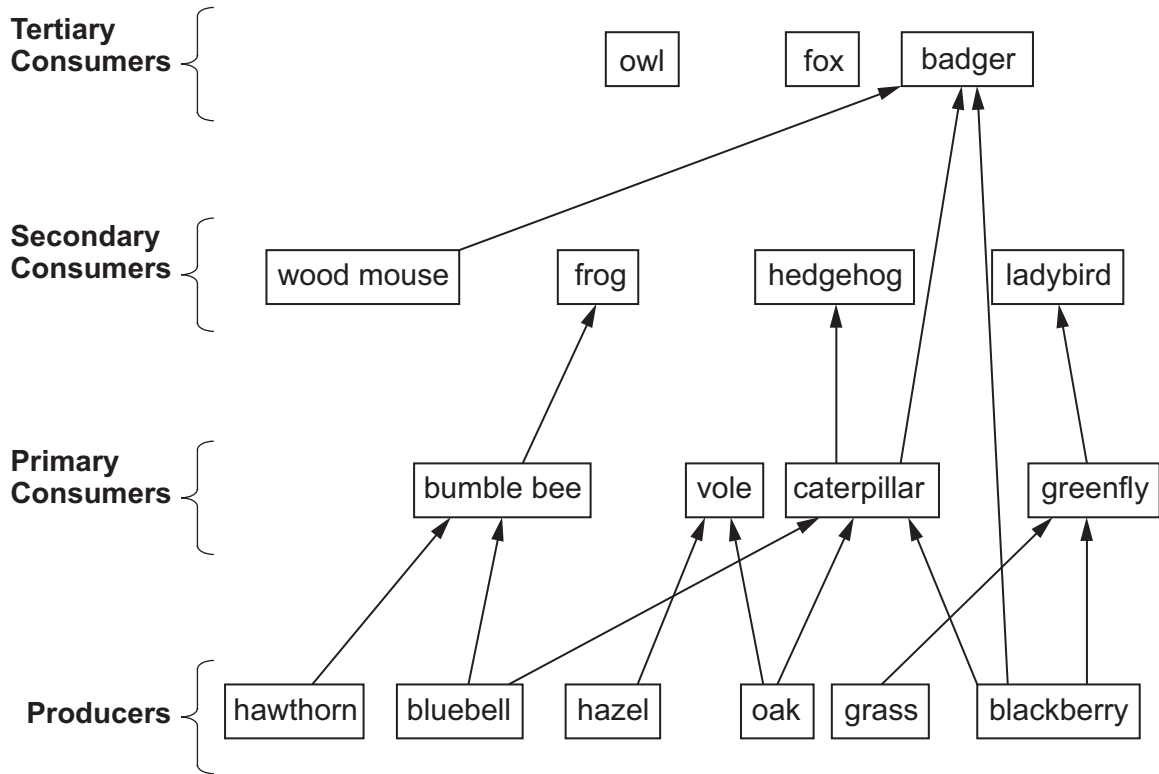
Problem 2:

(c) Study the map on **page 4** of the separate **Resource Folder**. It shows green belts in England. Use the map to complete the table below. You should tick (✓) **two** correct statements. [2]

	Tick (✓)
Green belts are found surrounding urban areas	
The largest green belt area is around the city of Bristol	
The green belt which is furthest north is around Newcastle upon Tyne	
There are no green belts on the coast of England	

(d) The Campaign to Protect Rural England says that a large amount of green belt is used for new housing developments. As a result, many woodland ecosystems are damaged.

Study the food web below:



(i) Complete the food web to show that:

- owls eat voles
- badgers eat hedgehogs

[2]

(ii) Name **one** tertiary consumer in **this** food web.

[1]

.....

(iii) Suggest how **this** ecosystem could be affected if oak trees were cut down in order to build houses.

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(e) Explain why some people **disagree** with building new housing on green belt land. [3]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(f) Explain why some people **agree** with building new housing on green belt land. [3]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(g) The Government is trying to encourage house building on brownfield sites.

(i) What is a “brownfield site”? Tick (✓) the correct statement in the table below. [1]

	Tick (✓)
Land that is protected from development	
Previously developed land that can be redeveloped	
Land that can be developed but has not been built on before	

(ii) Study the information on **page 5** of the separate **Resource Folder**. Suggest why the Government is in favour of building on brownfield sites. [4]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

End of Part A

Part B

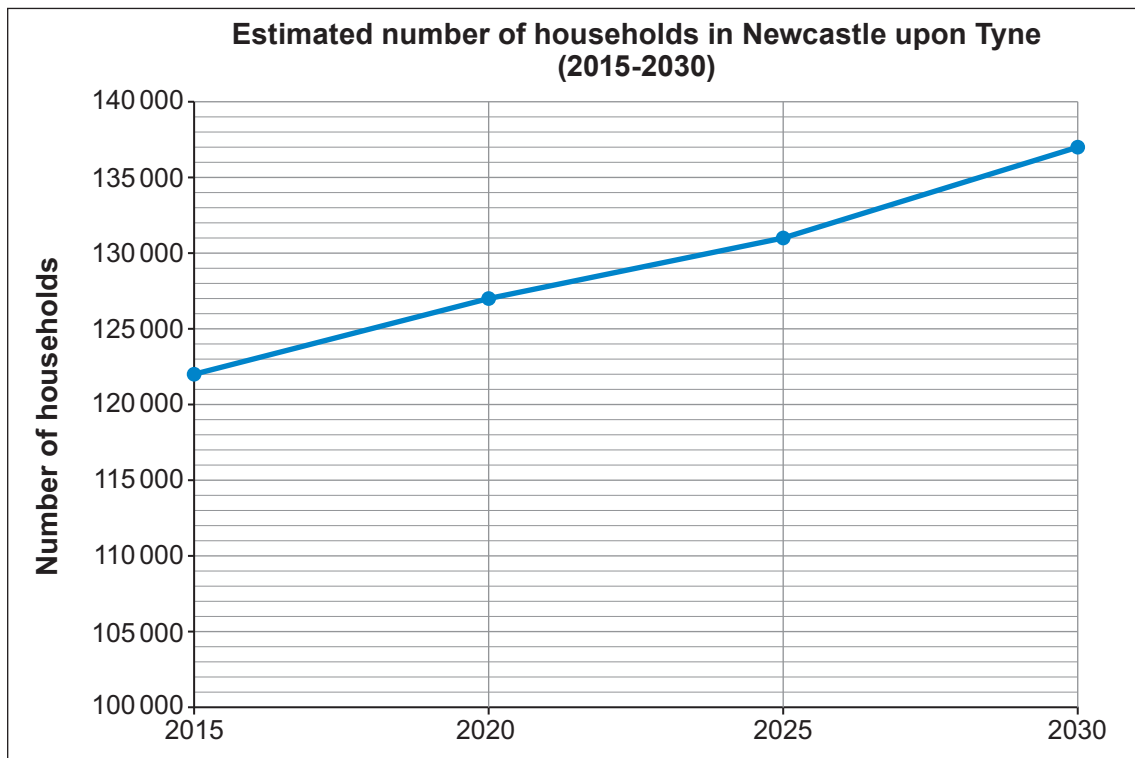
You are advised to spend **about 30 minutes** on this part.

This part explores housing development issues in Newcastle upon Tyne.

- (a) Study the map on **page 6** of the separate **Resource Folder**. In which region of England is the city of Newcastle upon Tyne located? Tick (✓) the correct statement in the table below. [1]

	Tick (✓)
North West	
Yorkshire and the Humber	
North East	

- (b) Study the graph below. It shows the estimated number of future households in Newcastle upon Tyne.



Describe the trend in the estimated number of households in Newcastle upon Tyne between 2015 and 2030. Use figures in your answer. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Study the map on **page 7** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) What is the direction from Newcastle upon Tyne CBD to the Callerton development zone? [1]

.....

(ii) What is the distance from Newcastle upon Tyne CBD to the Walker Riverside brownfield site? [1]

.....

(d) Study the map on **page 8** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

Suggest **two** reasons why some people may be against the proposal to build houses on green belt land on the proposed site of Callerton Park. Use evidence from the map on **page 8** of the separate **Resource Folder** to support your answer. [6]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(e) Newcastle City Council is also considering building housing on a number of brownfield sites in the city. These are shown on the map on **page 7** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) Study the newspaper article on **page 9** of the separate **Resource Folder**.
Explain why building housing on brownfield sites could help to improve the local economy. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Suggest why some people, who are already living in East Newcastle, may disagree with new housing being built on nearby brownfield sites. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(f) Any new housing built in Newcastle upon Tyne should be designed to be environmentally and socially sustainable. Complete the sentences below to explain how the following features may be sustainable. One has been completed for you. [3]

Shops and schools are built locally so journeys can be made by foot instead of by car which will reduce emissions.

Houses have loft insulation so

.....
.....

Recycling facilities are provided so

.....
.....

Green wildlife corridors will be created around housing so

.....
.....

End of Part B

23

BLANK PAGE

Part C

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

In this part you will advise Newcastle upon Tyne City Council which housing development option is best for the city.

The options are:

- Either to build on green belt land near Callerton Village
- Or to build on brownfield sites, for example Walker Riverside, within the city of Newcastle upon Tyne

Complete the matrix on page 12 to help you organise your ideas. Use information from the factfile on **page 10** of the **Resource Folder**, from other parts of the paper or from your own knowledge.

You should spend about 10 minutes completing the matrix.

Brownfield sites		
Green belt land		
	Arguments for building new housing	Arguments against building new housing

Use the information in your matrix to write a letter to Newcastle City Council. You may also use information from other parts of this paper and ideas of your own.

You should explain why you have chosen this option in terms of its social, economic and environmental effects.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

[11+4]

11	4

To Newcastle City Council

I am writing to advise you to:

Tick (✓)	
	Build on green belt land near Callerton Village
	Build on brownfield sites within the city of Newcastle upon Tyne

I have chosen this option because

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[Ruled area with horizontal dashed lines for writing]

End of Part C

END OF PAPER

For continuation only.

Dotted lines for writing continuation.

Dotted lines for writing



GCSE

4242/02-A



S16-4242-02A

GEOGRAPHY

(Specification B)

RESOURCE FOLDER UNIT 2, SECTION B

FOUNDATION TIER

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 8 June 2016

RESOURCE FOLDER

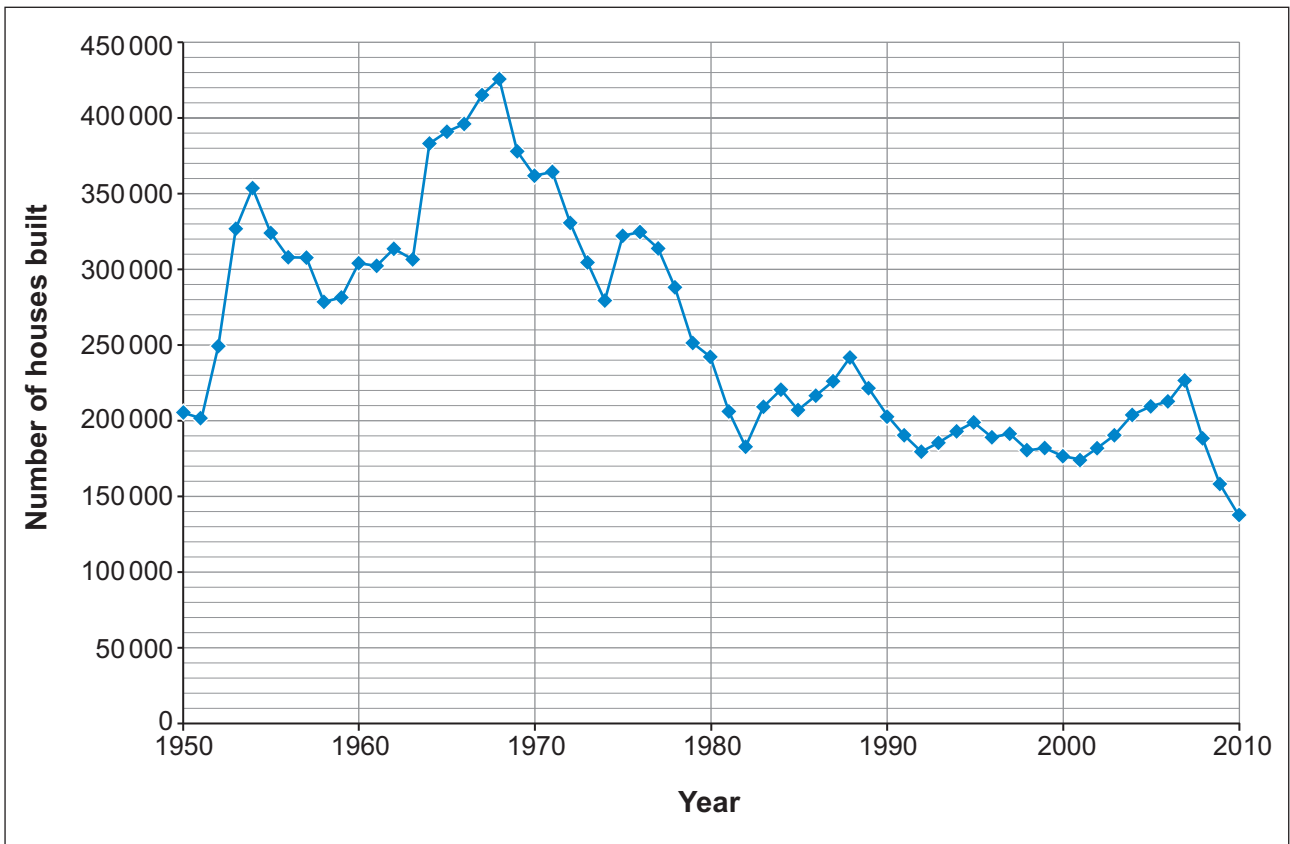
This folder is for use with questions in **Unit 2, Section B Foundation Tier**.

This folder need not be handed in with your answer book.

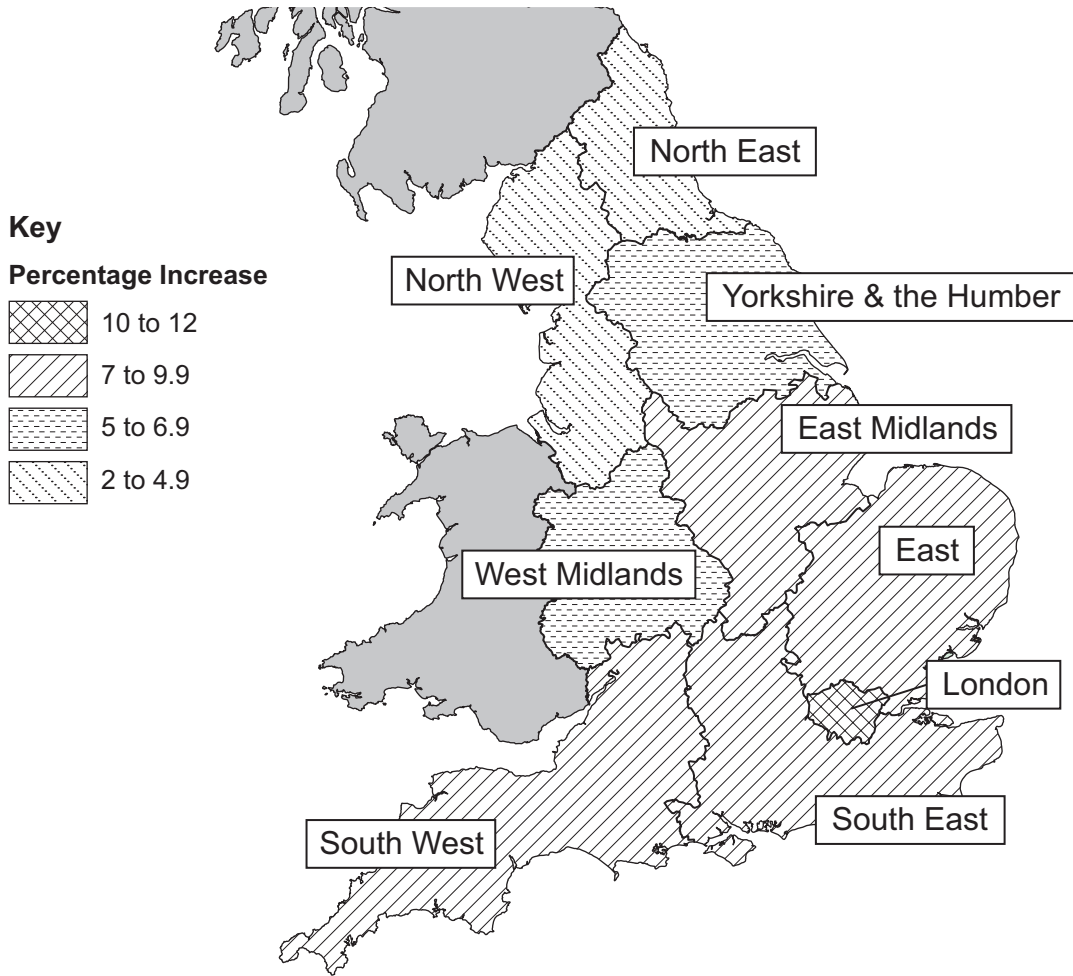
Should Newcastle upon Tyne City Council build housing on the green belt?



Number of houses built in England in each year between 1950 and 2010

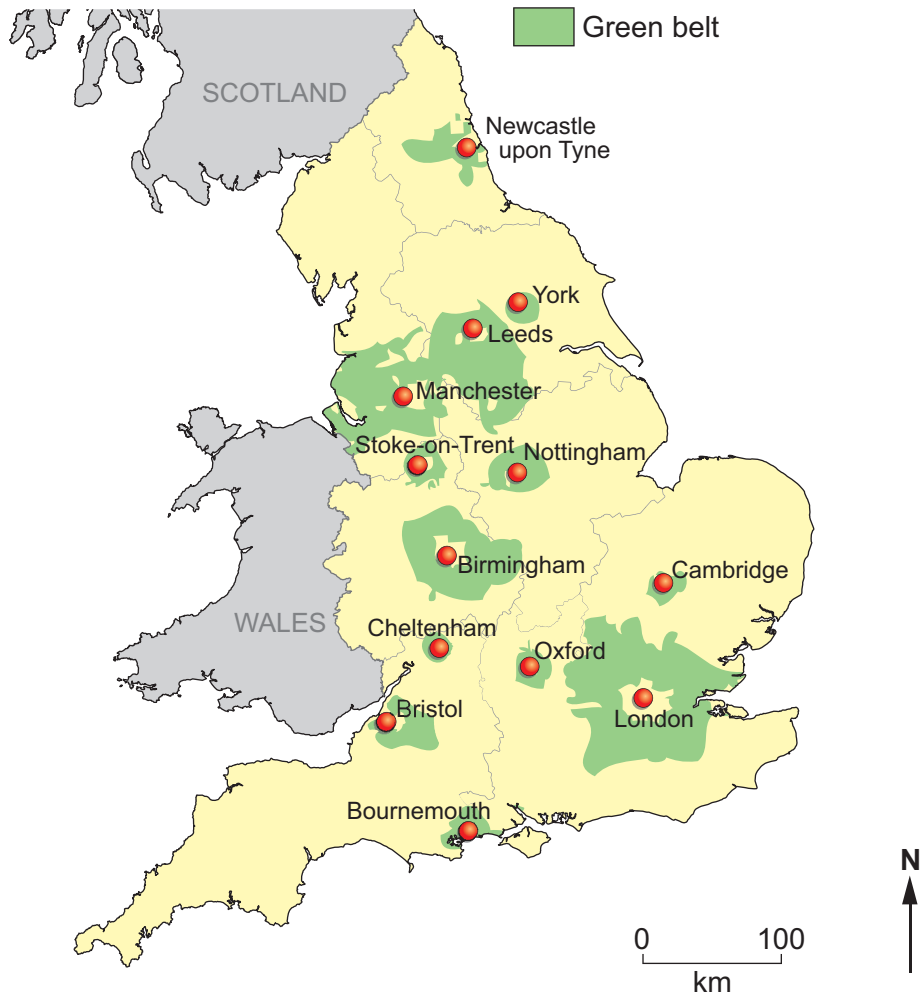


Population change by region in England between 2001 and 2011



4242
02A003

Green belts in England in 2010



Source: Landmark Information Group Ltd

Green belts

- A green belt is an area of land which surrounds an urban area and tries to stop the spread of that town or city.
- Green belts include farmland, woodland, small towns and villages.
- England's green belts cover 13% of the country.
- 90% of England's population live in towns and cities that are surrounded by green belt land.

A brownfield site under development



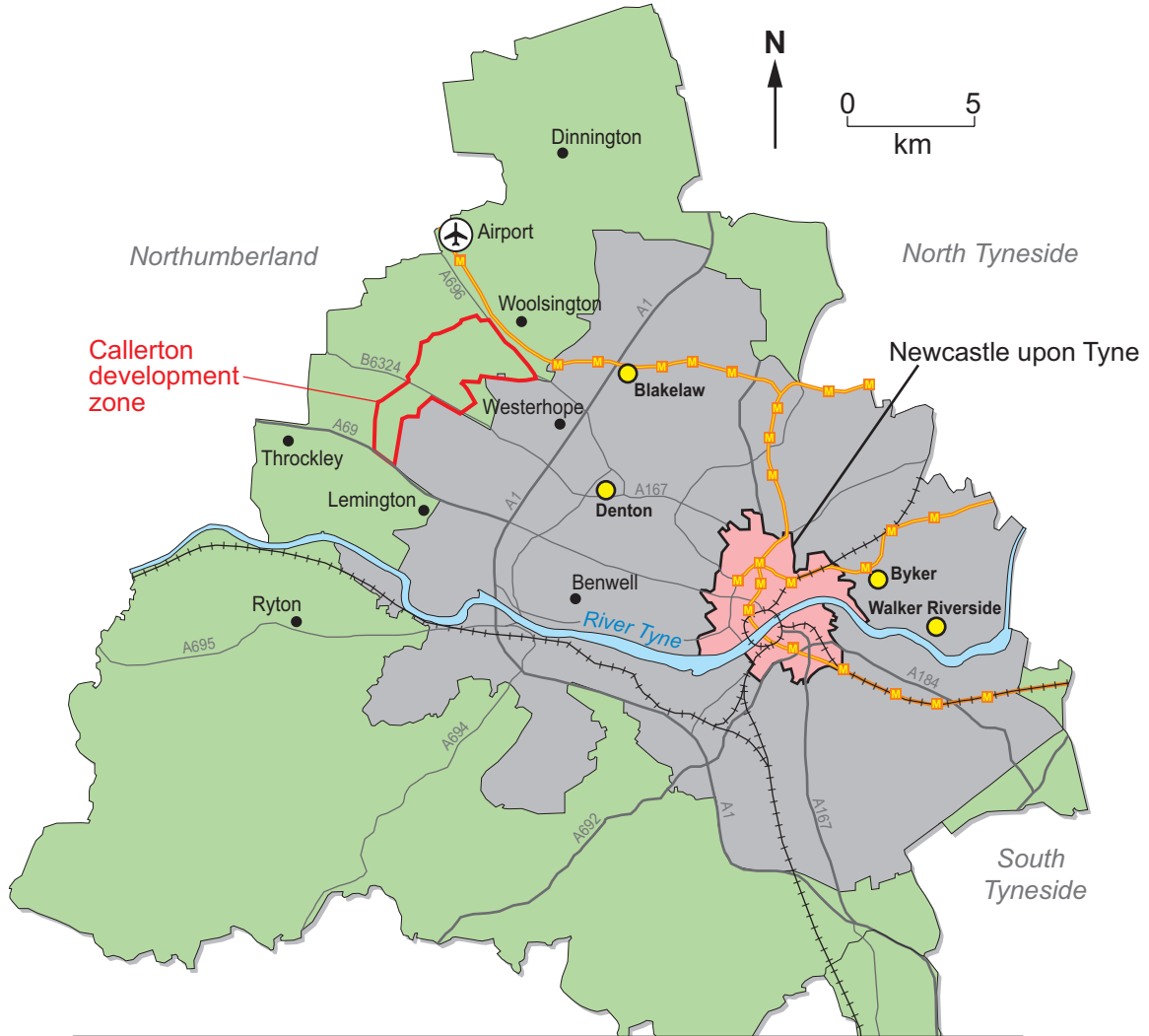
Brownfield sites in England










- There are enough brownfield sites in urban areas to build 1.4 million homes.
- Brownfield sites have some schools, shops and services already built nearby.
- Building on brownfield sites reduces the need to build new roads.
- Many brownfield sites are considered to be unattractive.
- Some brownfield sites have land that is polluted.

Location of Newcastle upon Tyne



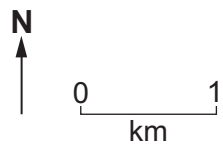
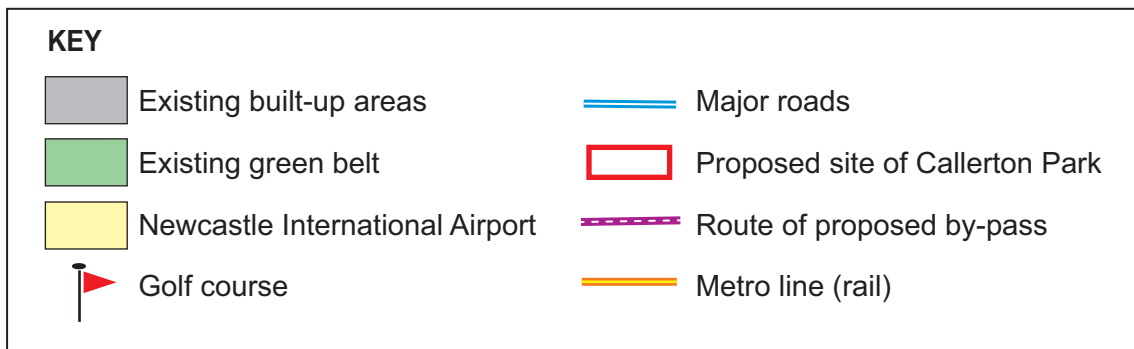
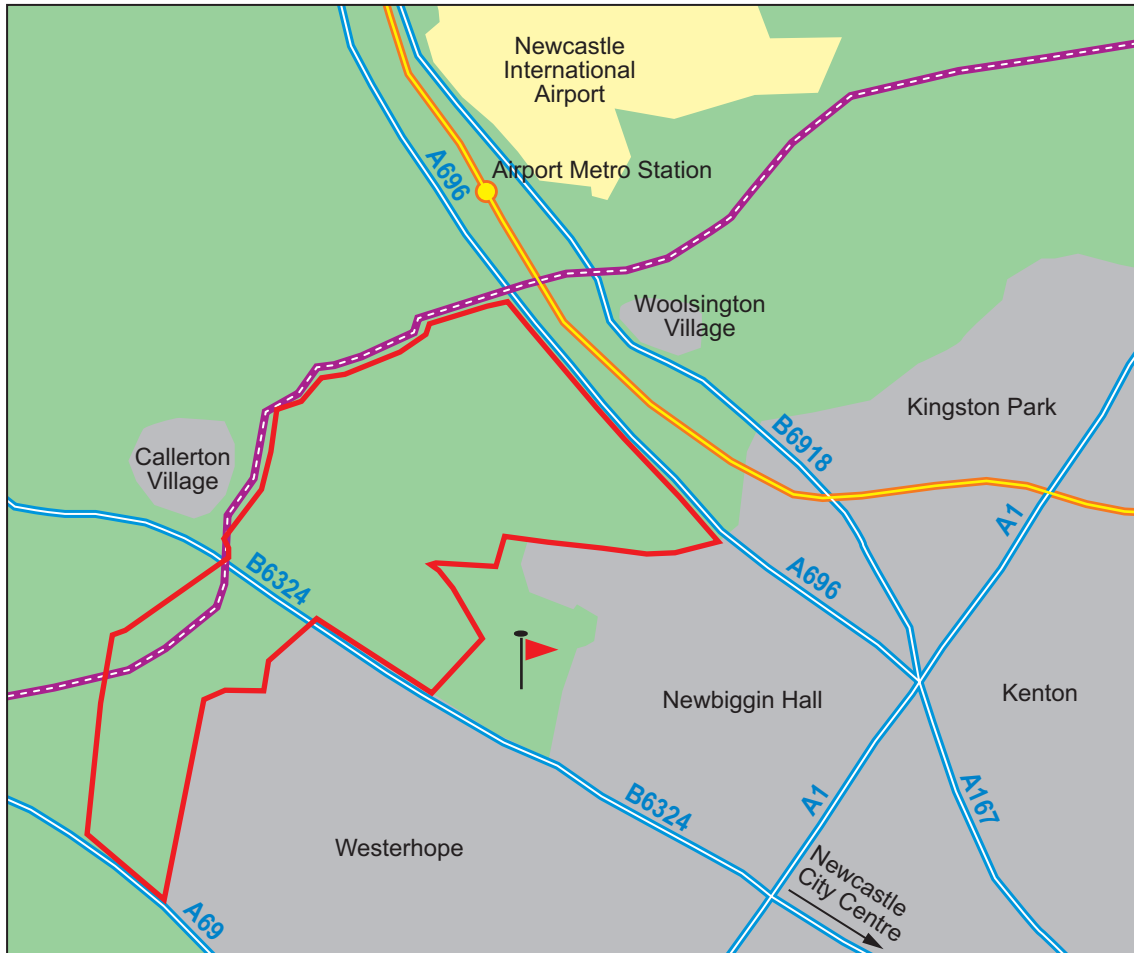
City of Newcastle upon Tyne potential housing development zones



KEY			
	Newcastle upon Tyne CBD		Newcastle airport
	Newcastle upon Tyne green belt		Railway line
	Existing built-up area		Metro line (rail)
	Settlements		Roads
	Brownfield sites		

Callerton Park Proposal

Newcastle City Council want to build 2000 houses on green belt land on the western area of Newcastle (Newcastle West) in a development known as Callerton Park.



Walker Riverside Project would regenerate East Newcastle

Newcastle City Council has proposed plans to redevelop a brownfield site in East Newcastle.

They would like to improve the local environment and old industrial areas. They plan to build new housing, shops and schools. They will also improve transport, education and health services in Walker Riverside.

The council hope that these developments will improve the local economy and make it a location of choice for families to live and work, now and in the future.



Factfile

Build on the green belt

- The population of Newcastle in 2011 was 282 000. This is expected to increase to 314 000 by 2030.
- At least 15% of the homes to be built in Callerton would be for affordable rent or shared ownership.
- Building new homes in the Newcastle green belt could provide 22 000 local jobs.
- Building 3 000 family homes would lead to an increase in the number of children living in the area. There could be a shortage of places for children in schools.
- Campaigners have said the green belt should be left to act as a 'giant sponge' to mop-up excess rain.

Brownfield development

- The farmland around Newcastle is high quality. This is an important resource for future food supplies.
- The Government has said it will give £200 million to cities across England to support building on brownfield sites.
- A lot of brownfield sites are in locations which could be used by businesses and industry.
- The decline of traditional industry in Newcastle has led to several brownfield sites that need to be improved.
- Brownfield sites are often quite small in area and are already surrounded by high density housing.

BLANK PAGE