

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4242/04



S16-4242-04

**GEOGRAPHY
(Specification B)
HIGHER 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	25	
B	21	
C	14	
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 issues around house building in the UK and asks you to decide which housing option is the most sustainable for the city of Newcastle upon Tyne.

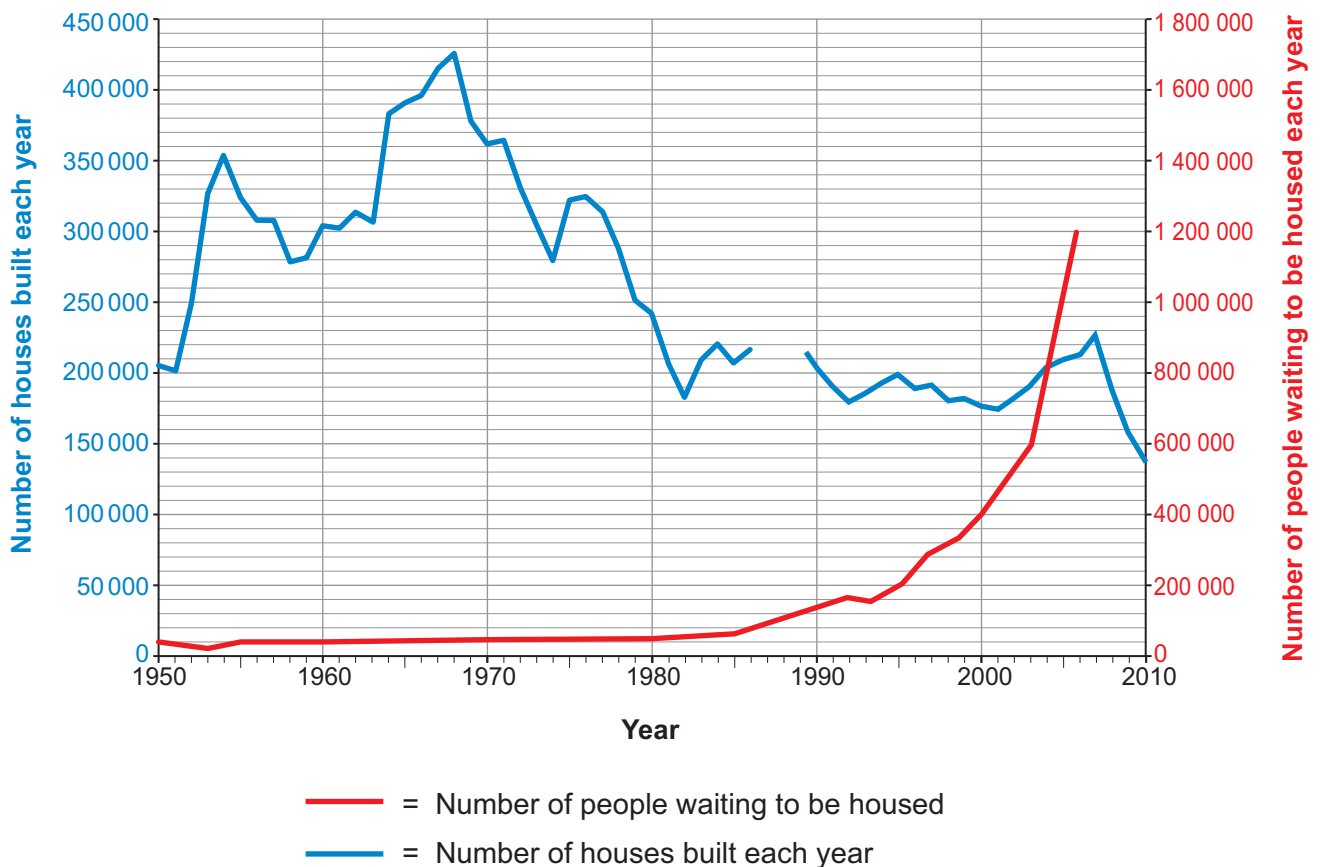
	Marks
Part A: Introduces issues relating to national house building, green belts and brownfield sites.	25
Part B: Explores housing issues in Newcastle upon Tyne.	21
Part C: Asks you to advise Newcastle upon Tyne City Council which housing option is best for the city.	14+4
Total marks	64

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 below. It shows the number of houses built and the number of people waiting to be housed in England in each year between 1950 and 2010.



(i) Complete the graph using the following information:

[2]

The number of houses built in 1988	240 000
The number of people waiting to be housed in 2010	1 700 000

(ii) Compare changes in the number of houses built and the number of people waiting to be housed in England in each year between 1950 and 2010. *Use figures in your answer.*

[3]

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(iii) Use the graph to suggest how people waiting to be housed may have been affected both before and after 1995.

[4]

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

Use the map to describe the distribution of green belts in England.

[3]

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(c) Study the information on **page 3** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) In the table below **tick (✓)** the statement that best defines “urban sprawl”.

[1]

The spread of towns and cities into villages	
The spread of towns and cities into the countryside	
The spread of towns and cities into other urban areas	

(ii) Suggest **two** benefits of green belts for people who live in urban areas.

[4]

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(d) Study the information on **page 4** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

For the **two** groups listed below, suggest why they may agree with the Government that new housing should be built on green belts. [4]

Group 1: construction companies

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Group 2: landowners

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- (e) Study the photographs on **page 5** of the separate **Resource Folder**. They show brownfield sites.

The Government is also encouraging house building on brownfield sites.

- (i) In the table below, **tick (✓)** the definition that best defines a brownfield site. [1]

	tick (✓)
Land available for building that has been previously built on	
Land available for building that is already built on	
Land available for building that has not been previously built on	

- (ii) Explain how building houses in areas such as those shown in the photographs may be considered to be sustainable. [3]

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End of Part A

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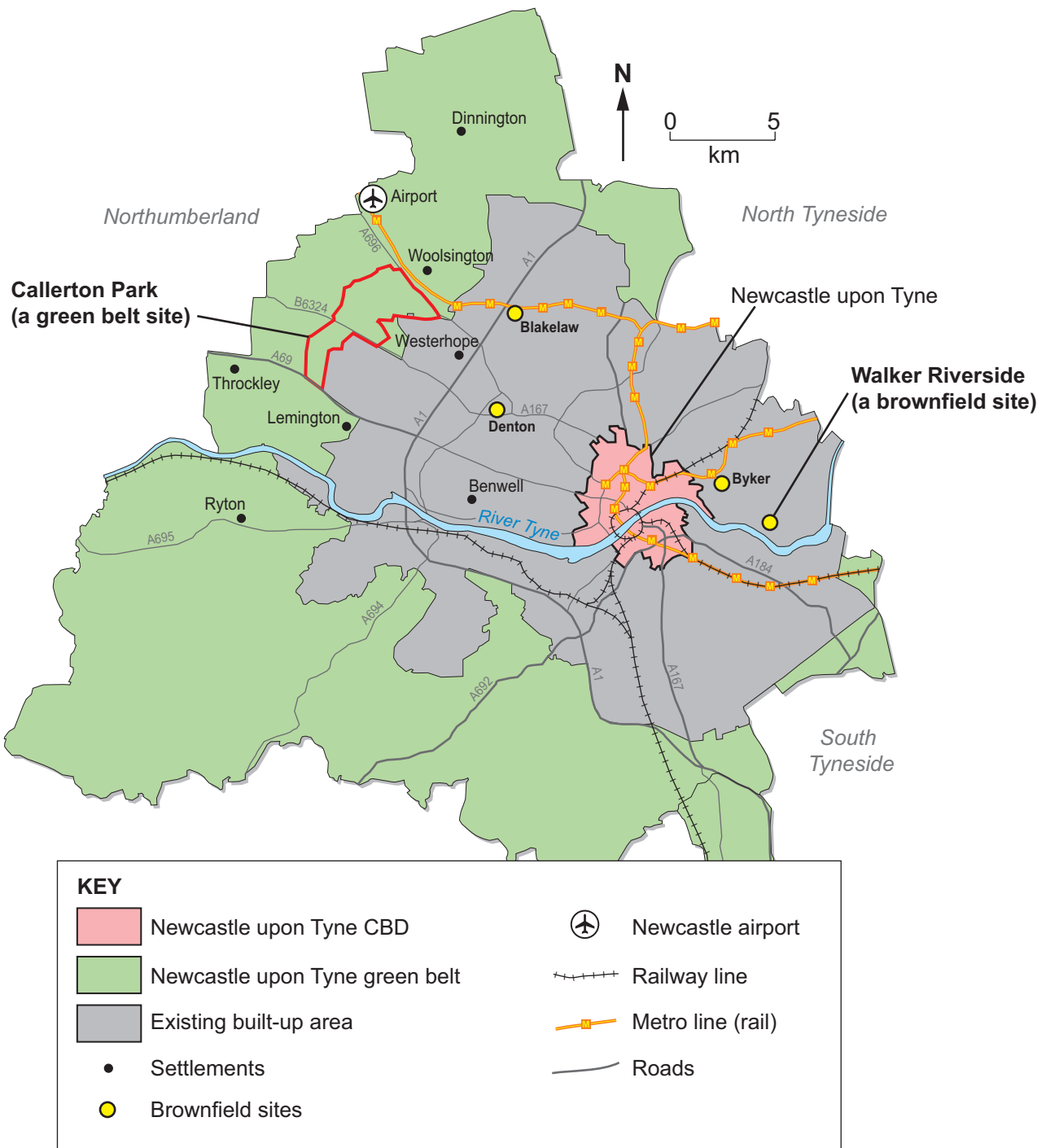
Part B

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

This part explores housing issues in Newcastle upon Tyne.

The population of Newcastle upon Tyne is increasing.
The City Council needs to build 3 000 new family homes to meet demand.

- (a) Study the map below. It shows the location of proposed sites on which to build new homes.





Compare the locations of Callerton Park and Walker Riverside in Newcastle upon Tyne.

[3]

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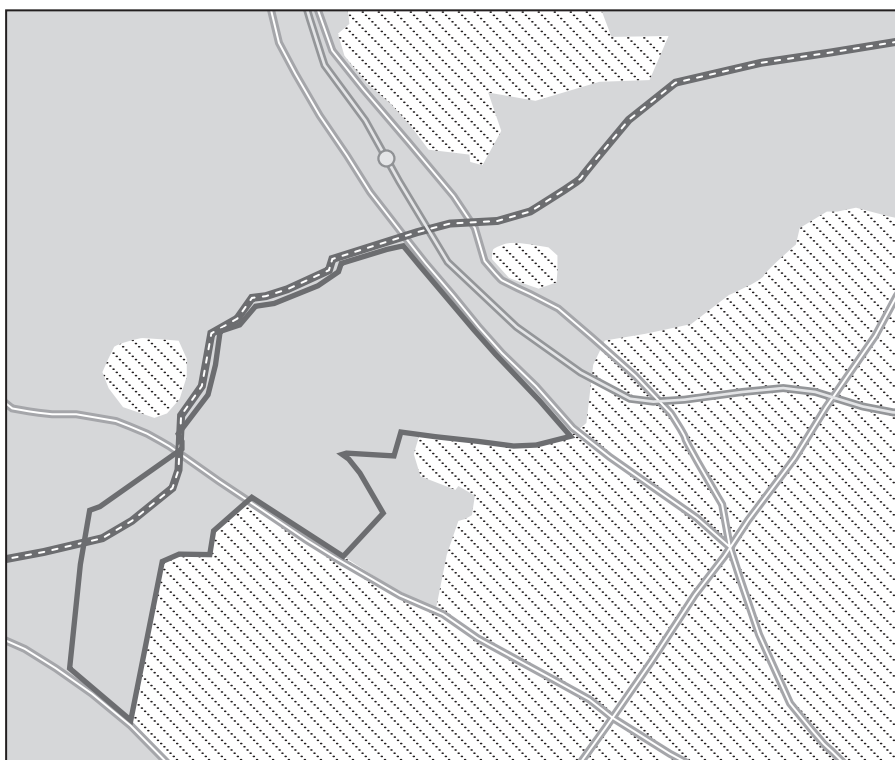
Callerton Park – a green belt site

(b) Study the information on **page 6** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) Label the following features on the sketch map below.

[2]

1. B6324
2. Woolsington village



(ii) Use map evidence to suggest why some residents living in the green belt near Callerton Park may object to the development of housing here. [6]

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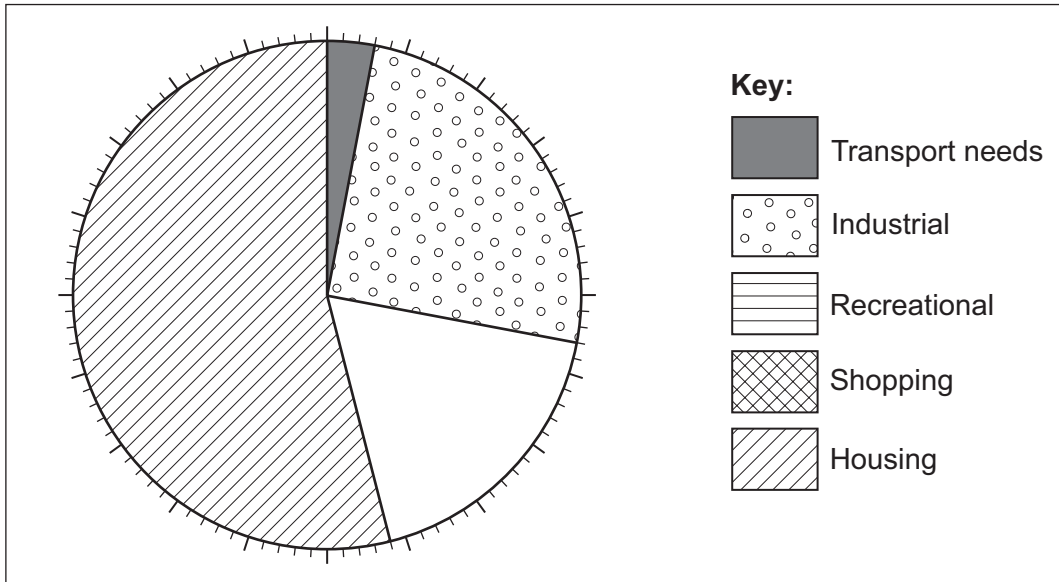
Walker Riverside – a brownfield site

(c) Study the information on **page 7** of the separate **Resource Folder**. Walker Riverside is one of a number of brownfield sites across Newcastle upon Tyne identified for house building.

(i) Complete the graph below using the following information. [2]

Recreational Space	10%
Shopping	8%

Land Use at Walker Riverside (%)



(ii) Suggest why people living in urban areas may object to housing developments on brownfield sites. [4]

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(d) Study the information on **page 8** of the separate **Resource Folder**. It shows sustainable design features of new houses being built in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Choose **two** of the features and for each suggest why they may be considered to be sustainable. [4]

Feature 1:

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Feature 2:

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End of Part B

21

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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 option is best for the city.

The options are:

- Build on green belt land at Callerton Park
- Build on brownfield sites across the city such as Walker Riverside.

Use information from the Factfile on **page 9** of the separate **Resource Folder**, from other parts of the paper or from your own knowledge.

Should you wish you can use the matrix on the next page to organise your ideas, but you should spend no more than **10 minutes** completing the matrix.

Build on brownfield site		
Build on green belt site		
	For	Against

Write a report to Newcastle upon Tyne City Council in which you advise which housing option is best for the city.

You should explain your choice of option and why you didn't recommend the other option. You should also comment on the social, economic and environmental sustainability of your choice.

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

[14+4]

To Newcastle upon Tyne City Council

I am writing to advise you to:

14	4

Tick (✓)	
	Build on green belt land at Callerton Park
	Build on brownfield sites across the city such as Walker Riverside

I have chosen this option because:

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GEOGRAPHY

(Specification B)

RESOURCE FOLDER UNIT 2, SECTION B

HIGHER TIER

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 8 June 2016

RESOURCE FOLDER

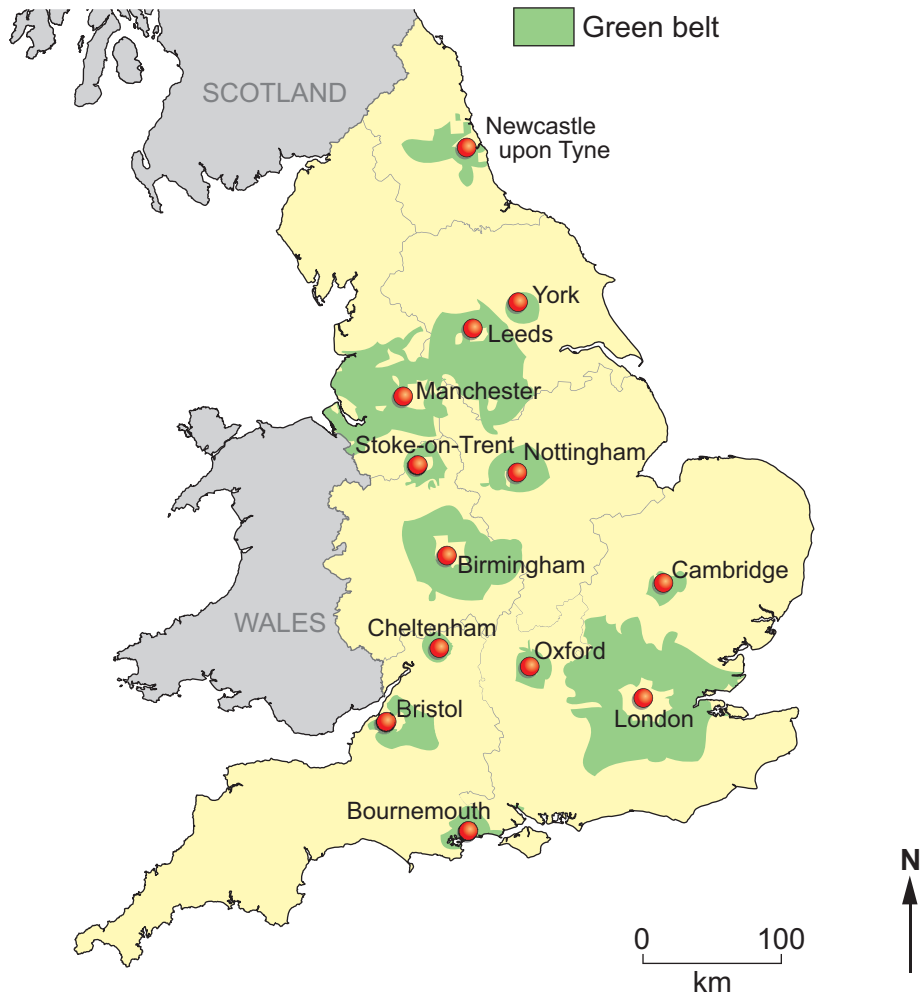
This folder is for use with questions in **Unit 2, Section B Higher Tier**.

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

Where should Newcastle upon Tyne City Council build new housing?



Green belts in England 2010



Source: Landmark Information Group Ltd

Green belts

- Green belts are areas of protected countryside.
- The purpose of green belts is to stop urban sprawl.
- 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 urban areas which are within green belts.



Green belt land on the edge of a town

The Government says:**We may have to build on the green belt because:**

- We need 3 million new homes by 2030.
- There is a great need for affordable housing.
- There may not be enough land elsewhere.
- Only a small proportion of homes are actually built in the green belt – in 2014 it was 1.6%.
- Building new homes will help our economy grow.



Examples of brownfield sites











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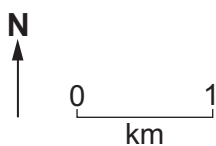
Callerton Park – a green belt site

Newcastle upon Tyne City Council want to build houses on the green belt in a development known as Callerton Park. This will also involve the building of a new road bypass.



KEY

	Existing built-up areas		Major roads
	Existing green belt		Proposed site of Callerton Park
	Newcastle International Airport		Route of proposed by-pass
	Golf course		Metro line (rail)



Walker Riverside regeneration project unveiled

Newcastle upon Tyne City Council is planning to redevelop derelict land in the Walker Riverside area of the city as part of its strategy to build 3 000 new homes in the city.

The Council wants to replace old disused industrial areas with a brand new housing development which will include shops, schools, and health services.

It is hoped that as brownfield sites such as Walker Riverside are redeveloped across the city, they will become the location of choice for families to live and work, now and in the future.



Features of sustainable house design



 **HOUSING**
DESIGN FEATURES

- ▶ Affordable housing
- ▶ Free loft insulation
- ▶ Green space where possible
- ▶ High rates of domestic waste recycling
- ▶ Recycled building materials used where possible
- ▶ Shops, schools and services built locally

Factfile

Build on green belt site

- The population of Newcastle upon Tyne in 2011 was 282 000. This is expected to increase to 314 000 by 2030.
- Building new homes in the Newcastle upon Tyne green belt could provide 22 000 local jobs.
- 15% of the homes to be built are for affordable rent or shared ownership.
- Building 3 000 family homes would lead to an increase in the number of children living in the area.

Build on brownfield site

- The Government is committed to building on brownfield sites as part of its National Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Industrial decline in Newcastle upon Tyne has caused some areas of the city to become derelict. These areas could be improved by new development.
- The farmland around Newcastle is high quality arable land.
- The Government is making £200 million available to support building on brownfield sites.

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