

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY C (1988)

Decision Making Exercise (DME)
(Foundation and Higher Tier)

2401/01/02/RB

RESOURCE BOOKLET

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

**Tuesday 9 June 2009
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes



**THE ISSUE
IS THE COUNTRYSIDE IN CRISIS?**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This Resource Booklet must be handed in to your teacher at the end of each lesson. **You must not write on the booklet.**

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.

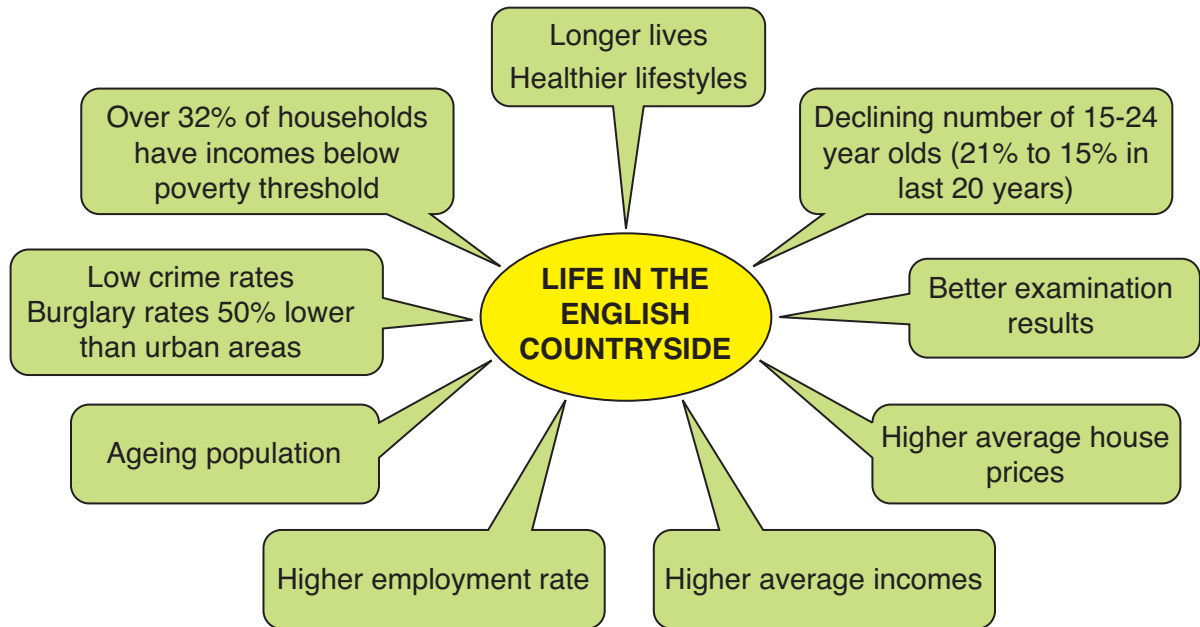
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Resource 8 – Stoney Middleton: Photographs and Map

RESOURCE 1

The Countryside

(a) Life in the English Countryside



(b) UK Employment in Agriculture 1978–2005



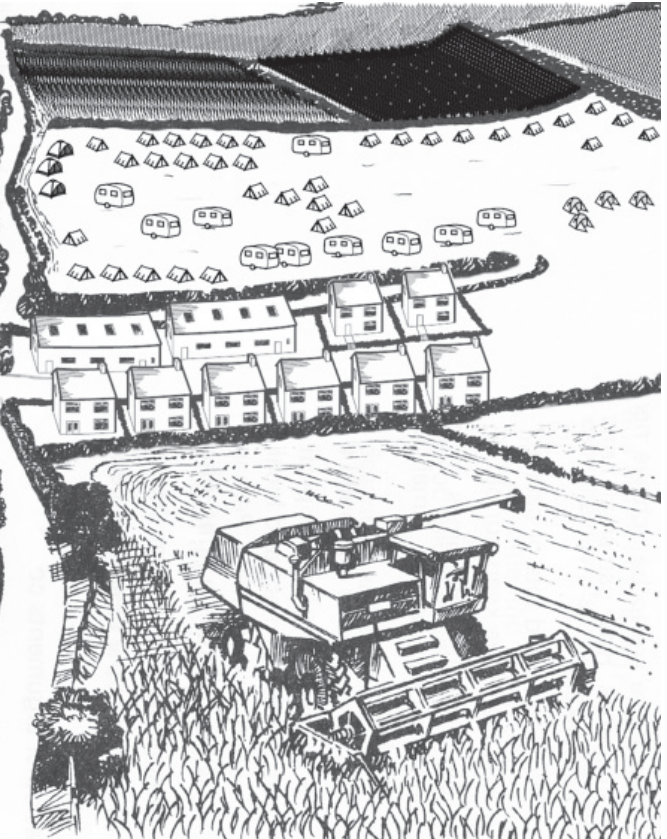
RESOURCE 2

Changes in the Countryside

(a) A Farm in 1930



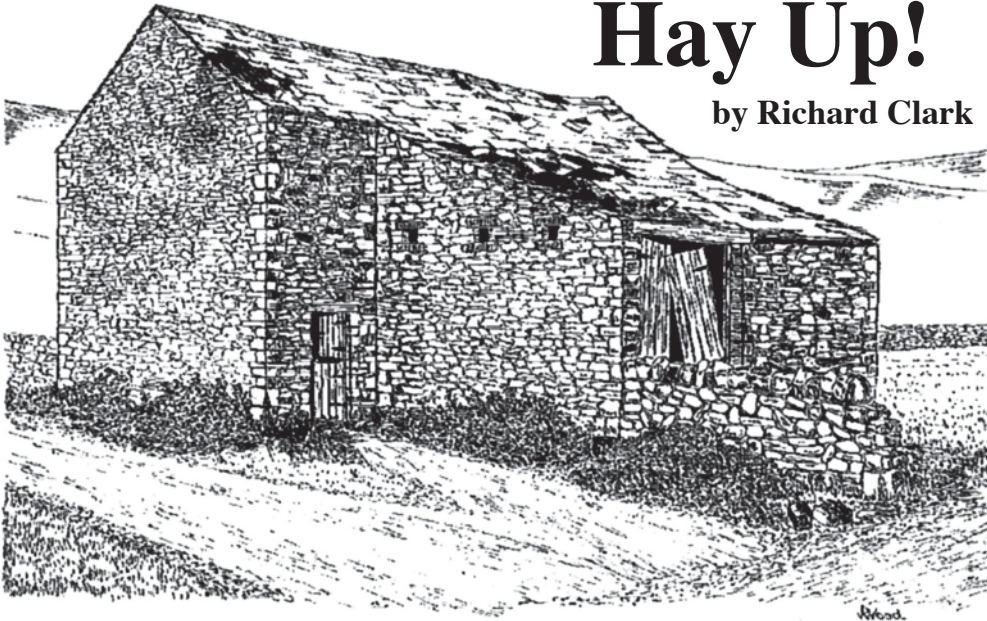
(b) A Farm in 2005



(c) The UK needs three million new homes by 2020



RESOURCE 3

Second Homes


Hay Up!

by Richard Clark

Walking in the Northern Dales, past corrie, beck and tarn,
On lower slopes in every field you see a limestone barn.
The lofted floor to hold the hay, cured in the July sun,
With cows beneath tied by the neck 'til winter's chill is done.

Come closer, though, and you will see no midden at the door;
Nor hear the chink of chains inside, nor smell the hay of yore.
The ridge tiles are not all in place, the door no paint has licked
And worst of all, 'tis sad to say, the roof slates have been nicked!

But wait, this barn like many such, is not to fade away –
Bought by a city businessman 'twill see another day.
The septic tank is in its place, damp course holes are drilled;
The builder promised Easter, and the owner will be thrilled.

Even though the planners said “all woodwork must be stained”,
And frowned upon uPVC – relationships were strained!
It was agreed the sitting room should take the upper leet,
With down below the bedrooms three, and every one ‘en suite’.

Nightstores in the living space, panel heaters where you sleep,
Waterheating on demand, none of it was cheap.
Outside a terrace, flagged, is laid to face the valley view,
A bright blue plough, so out of place, will grace the garden too.

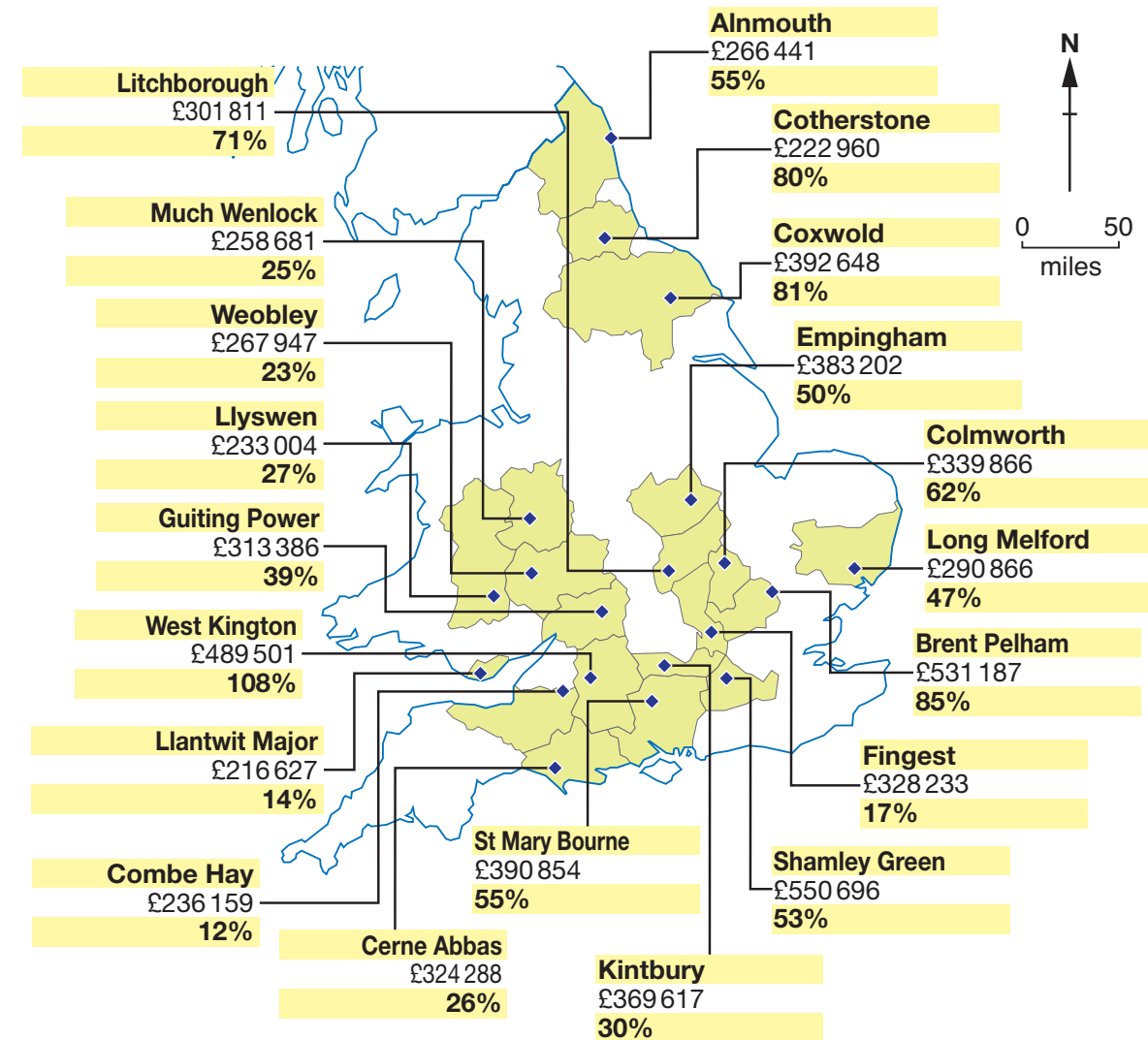
One must presume they thought about the cost of the road in
With gates, or cattle grids galore – worth several crates of gin!
But most of all, their winter breaks could be a bitter blow
To find the last mile of their trip full six feet under snow!

(Published in 1992)

RESOURCE 4

The Village 'Dream'?

The top 20 most sought-after villages in England and Wales



Key:

- Village ◆
- Average house price
- Premium over county average house price
- County

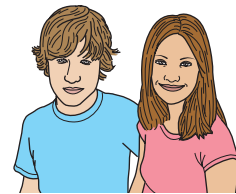
(Published in January 2008)

- The Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) reports that 30 to 45 year olds with children and people between 45 and 60 most want to live in a village.
- Sought-after villages are standalone communities that are attractive places to live, not 'satellite suburbs'.
- A primary school in the village is preferred with a secondary school nearby.
- People moving to a village want an improved quality of life. This means local amenities, such as a village shop, post office and public house.
- Many people are not seeking a community to join and do not want to get involved in activities, such as the church or parish councils.

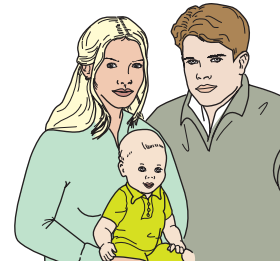
RESOURCE 5

'Push' and 'Pull'

- Average weekly household expenditure £479.70 per week (2004/05)
- 209% growth in non-UK migrant workers (2002/3 - 2005/6)
- The average business has six employees (2005) - small workplaces may trap people in low-paid work



Set 1



Set 2

COUNTRYSIDE



- 38% of purchasers of farmland are non-farmers
- UK is 60% self-sufficient in food
- 3.1% of total agricultural land is organically farmed or being converted to organic (2005 - increase from 2.7% in 2003)
- 2.2% of farmland used for 'industrial' (including energy) crops (2005)
- Only 37% of those living in villages in 2001 lived there in 1971

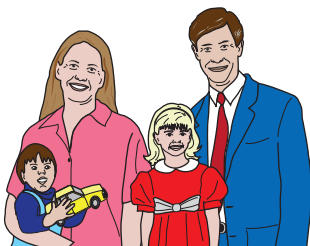
- 19% of the population is rural (2001 Census)
- Average age 43.6 (2004)
- 15% of 15-29 year olds
- 4.3% of households in villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings have internet speed of over 4Mb/s
- Average rural house price, £240 222 (2006)
- Locals may need to borrow more than seven times their income to buy their own home
- 65.9% of pupils living in villages and hamlets achieved five or more A* to C grades at GCSE (2004/05)

- Average weekly household expenditure £419.70 per week (2004/05)
- 67% growth in non-UK migrant workers (2002/3 - 2005/6)
- The average business has 16 employees (2005)

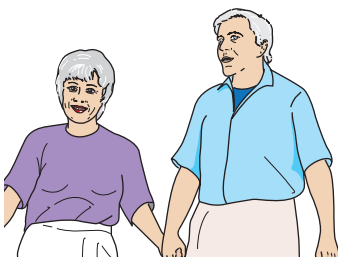
- The area devoted to oilseed rape for energy doubled (2006)
- The majority of trips to the countryside for recreation are short and take place near home
- Just under half of day leisure visits to rural areas are under two hours duration and two thirds involve a round trip of less than 20 miles
- 4 million people moved to live in the countryside between 1961 and 2001



CITY



Set 3



Set 4

- 81% of the population is urban (2001 Census)
- Average age 38 (2004)
- 85% of 15-29 year olds
- 30.0% of households in urban settlements have internet speed of over 4Mb/s
- Average urban house price, £196 700 (2006)
- Locals may need to borrow about six times their income to buy their own home
- 53.1% of pupils living in urban areas achieved five or more A* to C grades at GCSE (2004/05)

RESOURCE 6

Rural Regeneration in West Sussex

The arguments put to West Sussex County Council for rural regeneration.

Promote local sustainability, the rural economy and encourage people to buy 10 per cent more local produce. The Government must give local councils powers to take action to help regenerate the countryside.

Revitalise rural areas. This is as important as urban regeneration.

The County Council is working with partners to improve access to jobs and services and to protect and enhance the rural environment... with projects to encourage more village shops, a small towns grant-giving programme, research into alternative forms of income for farmers and foresters.

There are just 45 dairy herds left in West Sussex, showing a sharp decline in the last 25 years.

Supermarket policies, changes to the Common Agricultural policy and the Foot and Mouth outbreak have had a major effect on agriculture in the county. Jobs have disappeared, businesses have closed and more farms are being lost.



Campaign for more affordable housing in the countryside. This is a key issue as it will allow people to live and work there, boosting the rural economy. Build more homes both for social rent and to buy at low cost.

Create sustainable communities by encouraging 'organic' and 'boutique' farming. The emphasis must be on animal welfare and producing high quality meat and other produce for local people.

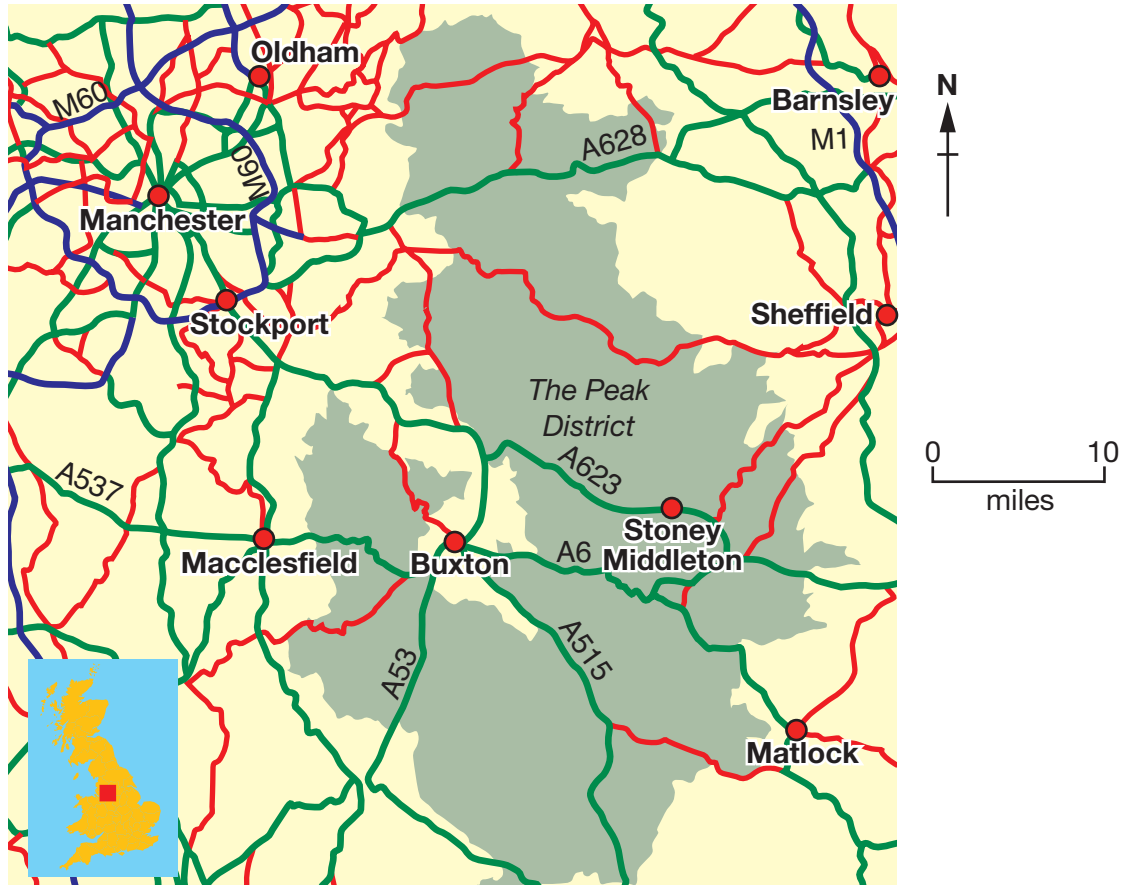
The countryside is in crisis, with an ageing population left behind by younger people who leave because they cannot find jobs or afford house prices, driven up by urban incomers.

RESOURCE 7

Stoney Middleton: Location and Fact File

Stoney Middleton is in Middleton Dale, Derbyshire in the Peak District National Park, south west of Sheffield. The village has a population of 750.

(a) Location



(b) Fact File

- The area is popular with climbers, walkers and potholers
- The Parish Council and the Peak Park Planning Board have restored some Roman Baths
- The busy A623 in the valley bottom divides the village in half
- Houses occupy the sides of the narrow valley site

Industry

- Quarrying by R. M. C. Roadstone Ltd
- Laporte Industries have a huge complex on the south-western outskirts
- William Lennon & Son, a footwear factory, occupies an old corn mill
- Occupations in the past included lead mining, smelting, lime burning, light engineering quarrying, three more boot and shoe factories and candle making

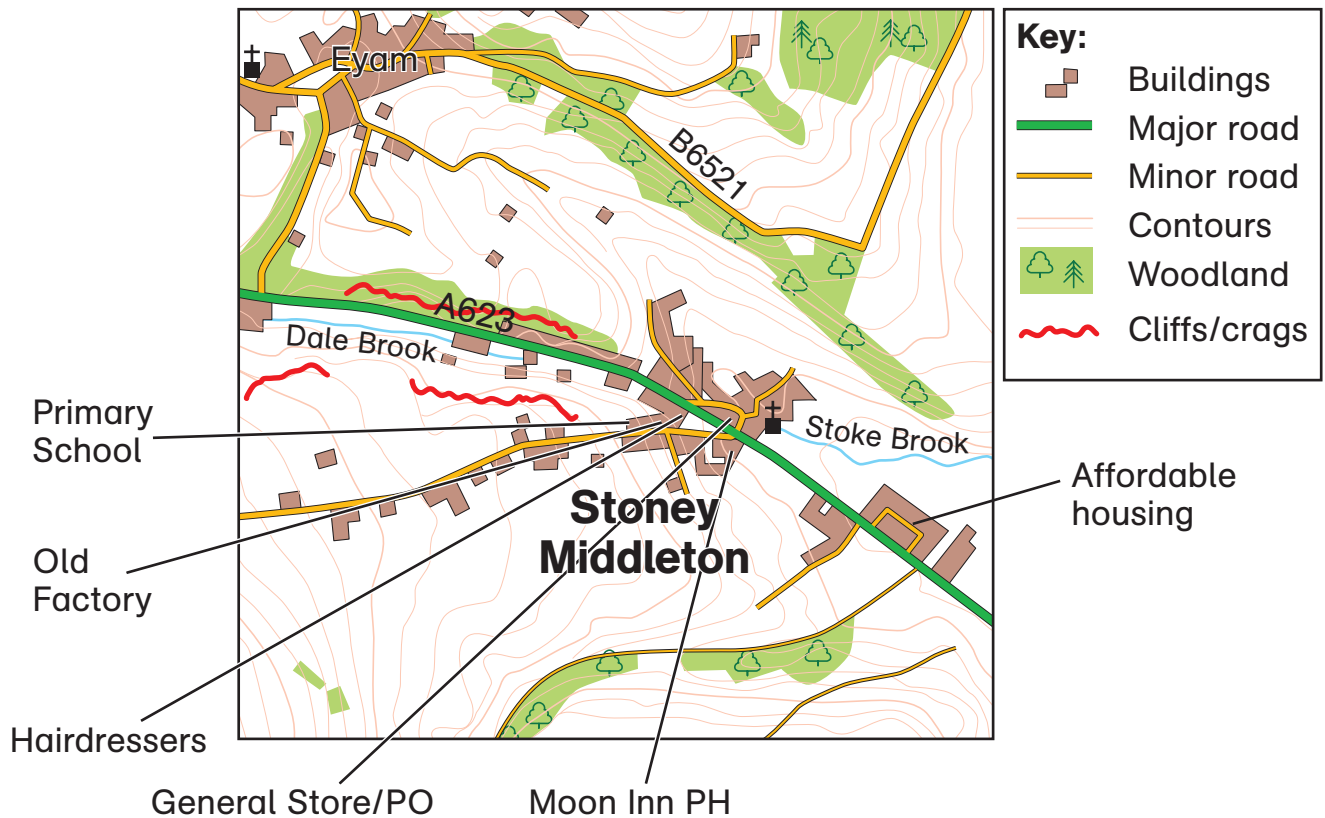
Services

- Two butcher's shops
- A fish and chip shop (in a Grade II listed building, an octagonal tollhouse)
- A general store/post office
- A hairdresser
- A bakery
- Two public houses (The Moon Inn and The Royal Oak)
- The Primary School (also the meeting place of the Horticultural Society, the Parish Council, the Parent Teachers' Association, the Women's Institute and the Tennis Club)

RESOURCE 8

Stoney Middleton: Photographs and Map

(a) One of the Public Houses



(b) An Old Factory Converted into Flats



(c) Affordable Housing



(d) The General Store/Post Office



(e) The Hairdressers



(f) The Primary School



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