

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

**RESOURCE 1 Urban and Rural % for the world**

1. Study R1 and complete the table below:

Rural %	Urban %	Factors for distribution
1950		
2008		
2050		

**RESOURCE 2**

2. Give reasons for the lower % of the population aged 16-44 in rural areas

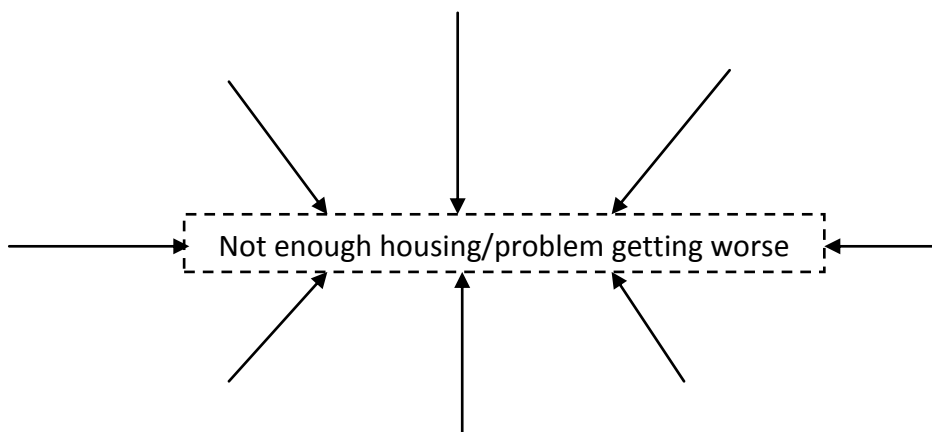
3a. Give reasons for the higher % of the population aged 45-65+ living in rural areas.

3b. Explain the decline in rural % between 1950 to 2008.

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

**RESOURCE 3**

5. Complete a mind map for the UK housing crisis.



6. What is **NIMBYISM**?

6b. Why do NIMBY neighbours oppose affordable housing projects?

7. What are the local authorities doing to meet their housing target?

8. Identify what the following numbers represent in Resource 3.

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

**RESOURCE 4**

9. Study R4 and complete the top & tail below:

1. Community scale heat source	A. A building that will have net zero carbon emissions over the course of a year
2. Combined heat & power plant	B. A meter is usually an electrical meter that records consumption of electric energy in a house
3. Public transport	C. Energy generated that is beyond the immediate needs of the house and can be sold to the national grid
4. Carbon savings	D. An area of grass, trees, or other vegetation set apart for recreational or aesthetic purposes in an otherwise urban environment.
5. Car dependence	E. Transportation and land use patterns that favour car travel rather than public transport
6. Zero carbon building	F. Locally owned projects, where the local community have a significant stake in the source of heat.
7. Green space	G. Potential reduction of carbon dioxide emissions made by improving heating, hot water and wiring in new houses
8. Smart Meter	H. 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	I. Shared passenger transportation service which is available for use by the general public

**RESOURCES 4 & 5.**

**10. How sustainable is BATH?** score BATH on a 1-5 scale, with 1 indicating strong evidence that the area is achieving high sustainability, and vice versa.

Social facilities	Library, places of worship, fire service, sports, parks, community centres etc	
Employment opportunities	B.A.N.E.S – 2% unemployment rate (England 3.3%)	
Transport	Park & ride, trains, airport, bus services, car parks, cycling tracks, electric car charging points	
Open spaces	Parks and areas of grass	
Leisure facilities	Sports centre, university SV, School facilities, gyms, museums, art galleries etc	
Education facilities	University, colleges, schools etc	
Medical facilities	Hospital, medical centres, surgeries, private hospitals etc	
		<b>TOTAL</b>

11. In terms of the “4 corners of sustainability” and Res 4, which aspects of sustainability are missing?

**12. STAKEHOLDERS** a person, group, organization, member or system who affects or can be affected by building new towns in rural areas.

Make a list of the possible stakeholders (**FOR & NIMBY**) involved in this issue.

**NEW ECO - TOWN IN RURAL AREA**

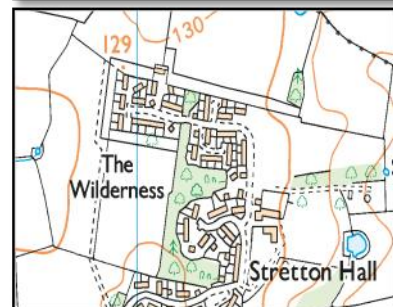
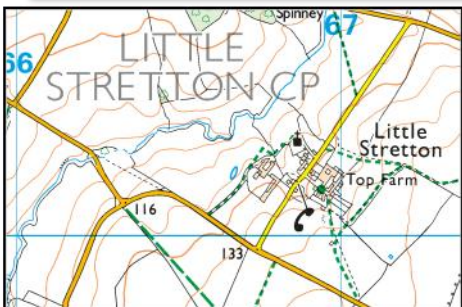
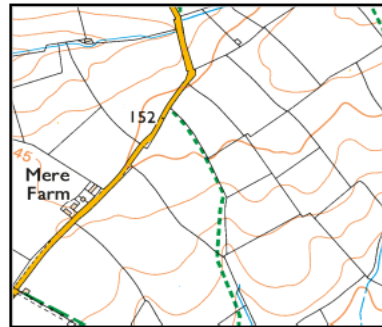
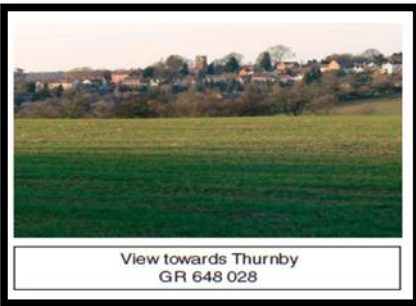
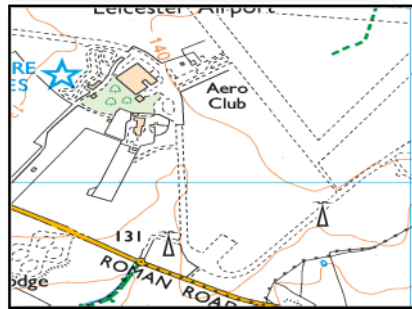
<b>FOR</b>	<b>AGAINST</b>
1. Power companies	1. Leicester flying club
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.

13a. Use resource 6 to identify possible areas of conflict for stakeholders.

13b. Which area would have the least impact possible expansion?

13c. What type of habitats may be affected?

**13c. RESOURCE 6 Label the following photos & maps with the main features shown – physical & human**



**14. OS MAP EXTRACT** complete an evaluation of the map areas shown using the table below, remember SEE and PHYSICAL & HUMAN features....

	Social	Economic	Environmental
Proposed area in which the new town will be built	Advantages		
	Disadvantages		
Site of Leicester airport	Advantages		
	Disadvantages		

**15. RESOURCE 7**

Study the images of the proposed **eco town**.

What **aspects of sustainability** can you identify in the images? Use the following criteria below:

- 1 Housing, construction and maintenance
- 2 Home energy
- 3 Transport
- 4 Food
- 5 Consumer goods & services
- 6 Government and business services and infrastructure
- 7 Waste
8. Water
9. Biodiversity

## **16. RESOURCE 8**

Sort the proposed development factfile lists into SOCIAL, ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL features.....

### **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
- 14 000 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

## **RESOURCE 9**

17. Study the aerial photo of Leicester Airport & surrounding area and list the different types of land use that you can see.

18. What advantages does the area shown have for the building of the 2,000 proposed houses?

19. What are the possible disadvantages of the area shown?

## Section C

Pennbury is a proposed “eco town” of 15,000 houses to be built on greenfield land on the East side of Leicestershire. The decision on whether to give planning permission for this development of a new settlement 4 miles from Leicester city centre lies with Leicester City Council. It has three main options:

### Option 1

Build the new town site (including airport) – give permission for a new development on Greenfield land.

### Option 2

Expand existing settlements in the area identified as well as building the small new settlement on Leicester Airport.

### Option 3

Regenerate airport site – refuse permission for this new settlement and invest in redeveloping brownfield sites in local settlements.

### Activities:

1. Choose to represent the Council or the Co-Op & decide which option you think is **best** and **explain** why you chose this option.
2. Give evidence of the aspects of **sustainability** of your option
3. Name a **stakeholder** who would agree with your choice of option and explain they support your decision.
4. Give **one** reason for not choosing **each** of the other two options.
5. Which option would have least impact upon existing settlement, greenbelt and transport network?
6. Which option would generate the LEAST “NIMPYISM” opposition and why?
7. Explain why the Council may reject the original proposal.