

Tuesday 24 May 2016 – Afternoon

GCSE GEOGRAPHY B

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

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This Resource Booklet contains resources for B561/01 and B561/02. The questions tell you which resource(s) you need to use.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The following abbreviations may be used:
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country
LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country
EU – European Union.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Resource Booklet for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

CONTENTS OF THE RESOURCE BOOKLET

- Resource 1 – The percentage (%) of the population living near to the sea in some Western European countries
- Resource 2 – Coastal landforms
- Resource 3 – Methods of coastal protection
- Resource 4 – Details about the Lyme Regis Coastal Protection Scheme that took place from 2012–2015
- Resource 5 – Lyme Regis Coastal Protection Scheme completed by 2015
- Resource 6 – Different people affected by the coastal protection scheme at Lyme Regis
- Resource 7 – OS Map extract of Mullion Cove and the surrounding area
- Resource 8 – Data file, Mullion Cove, Cornwall
- Resource 9 – Cornwall News 2014

RESOURCE 1

The percentage (%) of the population living near to the sea in some Western European countries

	Percentage (%) living within 50 km of the sea	Percentage (%) living within 15 km of the sea	Percentage (%) living within 5 km of the sea
Belgium	92	12	6
Denmark	99	81	50
France	67	40	25
Netherlands	95	34	11
Norway	94	82	62
United Kingdom (UK)	95	63	32

RESOURCE 2**Coastal landforms**

RESOURCE 3

Methods of coastal protection

A



Rock armour at
Withernsea, Yorkshire

B



Sea wall at
Torcross, Devon

C



Gabions at
Thorpeness, Suffolk

D



Wooden revetments at Llandudno,
North Wales

E



Christmas trees being reused in
sand dunes at Formby, Lancashire

F



Wooden groynes at Dawlish
Warren, South Devon



A £19.5 million plan to save Lyme Regis from the sea is under way. Lyme Regis sits on an eroding stretch of coast and faces challenges from coastal erosion and landslips. The scheme is set to protect up to 480 homes, roads and infrastructure from the effects of coastal erosion, securing around 390 metres of coastline between Church Cliff and East Cliff for the next 50 years. Homes nearest to the sea under threat from damage or loss of access will be saved, about a quarter of the town's total. It is stage 4 of a 5-stage plan and West Dorset District Council has contributed £600 000 to the works, Dorset County Council up to £4.27 million, with the rest coming from national funds.

Extract, 2012

Pictures show engineering work on Lyme Regis beach and cliffs

Locals in Lyme Regis, a West Dorset coastal town, are given reassurances that the necessary work to protect the town from further erosion will not disrupt residents and business owners too much. Some think that the two year project will cause big problems for locals and visitors with noise and extra traffic congestion in summer, but nearly everyone agreed it had to happen. 'There will be new car parking arrangements and clear signs,' an official said, with the contractors doing everything they can to keep the place clean.

Extract, 2012



Bridport NEWS

Monday 18 August 2014 by Tara Cox, Reporter

CONSTRUCTION work has been completed ahead of schedule on the multimillion pound East Cliff stabilisation programme in Lyme Regis – but there is still work to do, experts have said.

Work on Phase 4 began in April 2013 with construction work estimated to take two years - but heavy construction work was completed this month and public access to the new seawall walkway was opened this week.

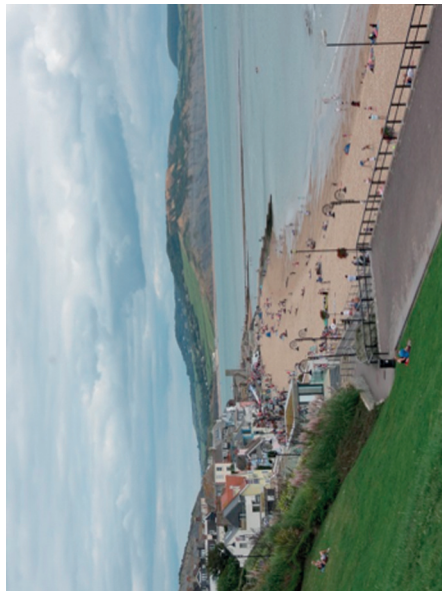
Key features of the scheme include a new sea wall, a new pathway from the car park to the sea wall, soil nailing, rock armour, and drainage.

Some areas continue to be fenced off as minor work is completed.

GREEN MONTHLY

EXTRACT FROM SEPTEMBER 2014

A spokesperson for Save The Natural Environment repeated their claim that yet again many millions of pounds have been wasted in Britain on a wrong solution. 'If we spent millions preventing climate change there would be no need to waste money on expensive disruptive projects like this one at Lyme Regis ... You can't change nature.'










Summer 2014, Lyme Regis almost back to normal



The new East Cliff sea wall opened in 2014

RESOURCE 6

Different people affected by the coastal protection scheme at Lyme Regis

<p>Café owner who has run the business since 2010. It is located very close to the beach and the sea wall.</p>	
	<p>Retired resident who has lived in Lyme Regis for the last 20 years, on a quiet street inland from the coast.</p>
<p>Owner of a caravan and camping site on top of East Cliff, overlooking the sea.</p>	
	<p>Resident of Beaminster who pays tax to West Dorset Council. Beaminster is a rural town about 20 kilometres inland from the coast.</p>
<p>Construction worker employed to work on the sea wall scheme.</p>	
	<p>Tourism Manager at the Lyme Regis tourist office, helping visitors all the year round.</p>
<p>Parents with young children who regularly visit Lyme Regis for their summer holidays. They usually stay in a small hotel close to the beach.</p>	

BLANK PAGE

Turn over for Resource 7

RESOURCE 7

OS Map extract showing Mullion Cove and the surrounding area. (Grid squares 65–71, 17–22)

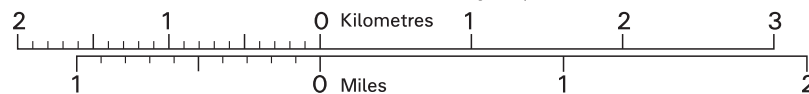
1:50 000 Scale
Landranger Series

Extract No 2217/203



Scale 1: 50 000

2 centimetres to 1 kilometre (one grid square)



1 kilometre = 0.6214 mile

1 mile = 1.6093 kilometres

Extract produced by Ordnance Survey Limited 2016.

© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved.

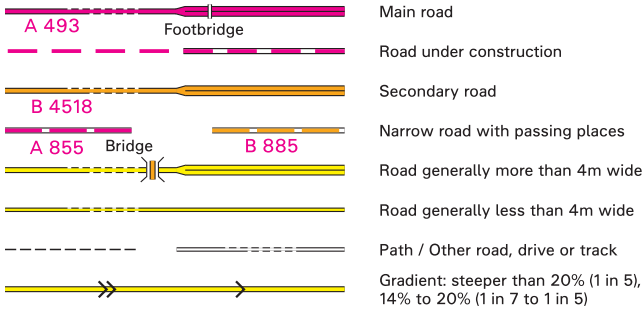
Ordnance Survey, OS, OS logos and Landranger are registered trademarks of Ordnance Survey Limited, Britain's mapping agency. Reproduction in whole or in part by any means is prohibited without the prior written permission of Ordnance Survey. **For educational use only.**



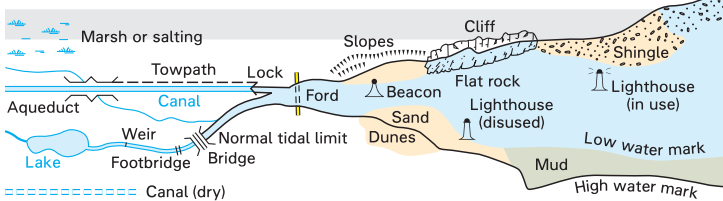
Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.
Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.

ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way

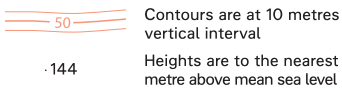


WATER FEATURES



HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3.2808 feet

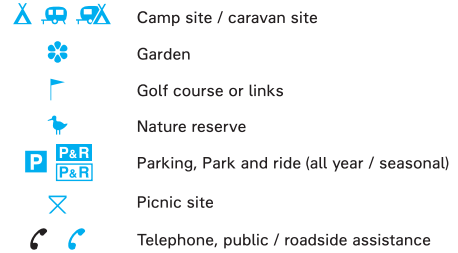


Where two heights are shown the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

ROCK FEATURES



TOURIST INFORMATION



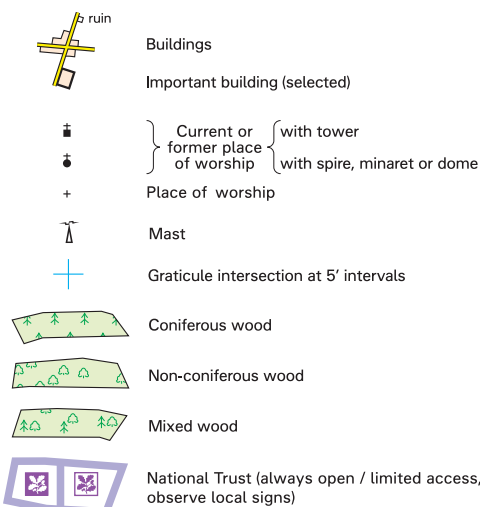
ABBREVIATIONS

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
CH	Clubhouse	P	Post office
Fm	Farm	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Ho	House	PH	Public house
MP	Milepost	Sch	School

ANTIQUITIES

+	Site of antiquity
✕	Battlefield (with date)
☆	Visible earthwork
VILLA	Roman
Castle	Non-Roman

LAND FEATURES

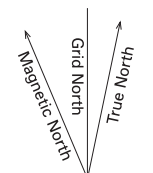


PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY



OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available.
- National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes



Diagrammatic only



LOCATION AND HISTORY

Mullion Cove, pictured below, is located on the south coast of Cornwall, South West England, and has a small commercial fishing community. Most people now visit the cove for recreation, with scuba diving popular and boats also providing leisure trips. Tourists swim in the sea, fish from the harbour walls and relax on the beach. It is a special location that has been used as a perfect setting to film historical dramas for TV and cinema.



Mullion Cove and the surrounding area

The harbour walls, seen top left, protect the small settlement of houses and tourist businesses in Mullion Cove, and provide shelter for boats. Inland, up a valley is the village of Mullion, with a population of over 2200. It is the largest settlement in the area, with a school, church, pub and a variety of services. Mullion is surrounded by fertile farmland and provides many tourist facilities and homes for local people. The popular Poldhu Cove, a sandy beach, is also owned by the National Trust, as are Kynance Cove and Lizard Point, Britain's most southerly location. Each has a café and a car park for visitors and locals to use. The nearest large town is Helston, about 15 kilometres away.

THE NATIONAL TRUST is a charity funded by donations and was set up 120 years ago to try to protect the nation's heritage, buildings and open spaces. The National Trust took ownership of Mullion Harbour in 1945 and it is part of the 1130 kms of UK coastline that they manage. The National Trust has to make difficult decisions on how best to spend their money, because they have limited resources. In this small area of Cornwall alone there are many other sites that they own, each needing to be looked after.

RESOURCE 9

CORNWALL NEWS 2014

Repairs to a harbour in Cornwall that was damaged by the winter storms are likely to exceed £250 000, the National Trust has revealed, as access to the harbour remains restricted.

The figure for Mullion Harbour is in addition to £300 000 spent in 2007 and a further £95 000 in 2012.

The National Trust said the harbour walls had stood up well but repairs would begin soon.

Volunteers have helped staff to collect stones in the harbour throughout summer 2014. These had been ripped from the western wall and the southern wall too, which has now been temporarily repaired.



The National Trust work year-round to protect the harbour and repair damage caused by the wild weather that this exposed piece of coast is often subjected to. In recent years, however, mounting costs of maintenance and repair and an ageing structure have made the National Trust re-think their strategy. With an increase in the number of storms, it will become difficult to meet future costs.

The cost of the winter storms

Facing west into the prevailing winds, the harbour is exposed to the full fury of winter gales. Averaged out over the past 20 years, over £1500 a week has been spent on repeatedly repairing and strengthening the harbour walls.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.