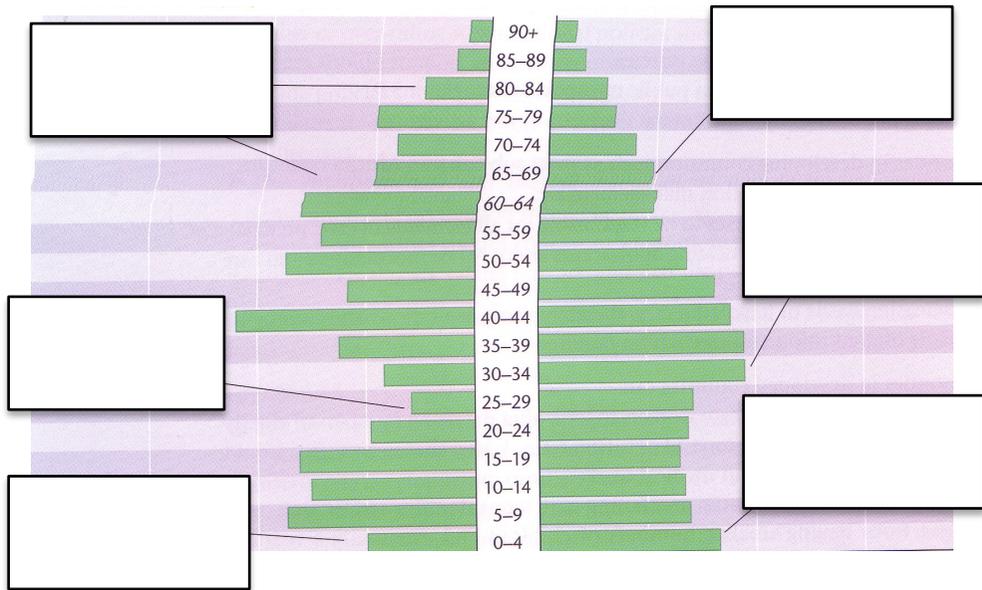
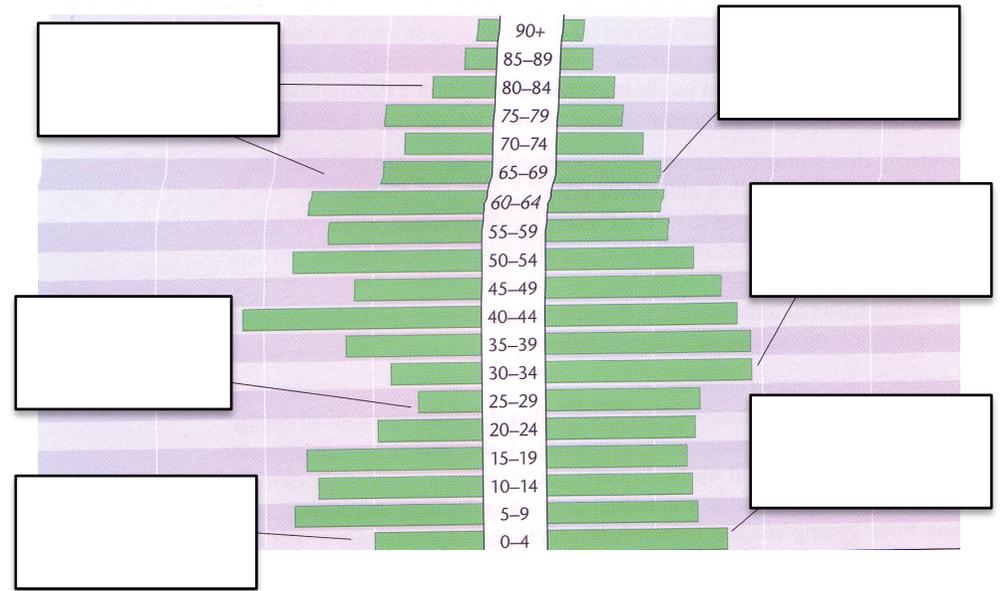


Male Female



1. Expanding population due to young families moving in.
2. Large number of retired people who have moved out of busy cities.
3. Few elderly people.
4. Large number of new arrivals who commute to work (91% car ownership).
5. Shrinking base as few children are born.
6. Working age population has moved out to look for work or cheaper housing.

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Is this an urban area? Why?	
Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	Threats

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Why are services in small rural villages in MEDCs declining?

Firstly, as population changes ...

As a result,

This means that there are more ...

At the same time there are fewer ...

Secondly, improvements in transport mean that ...

Subsequently, people can ...

As a result they choose to ...

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Counterurbanisation → Wealthier people who commute to work move to smaller villages and rural areas.

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Wealthier people who commute to work move to smaller villages and rural areas. → There is less demand for services in villages and rural areas.

Wealthier people who travel to work move to smaller villages and rural areas. → People use services in villages and rural areas such as shops, post offices and schools as much.

There is less demand for services in villages and rural areas. → Some people lose out more than other people from the closure of services.

People use services in villages and rural areas such as shops, post offices and schools as much. → Shops, post offices and other services close down.

Where is Liss and what are the issues?



Exploring Liss using Google Earth

Using Google Earth - in particular Street View, explore the main human and physical features of the village.

Economic

- businesses
- services: supermarket; doctor; transport
- the closed down pub near the station.

Social

- mix of housing.
- pubs and restaurants.
- transport.
- school.
- most people own their own vehicles.

Environmental

- open space.
- natural space.
- busy traffic, but not congested.

Exploring Liss using Google Earth

Using Google Earth - in particular Street View, explore the main human and physical features of the village.

Economic

Social

Environmental

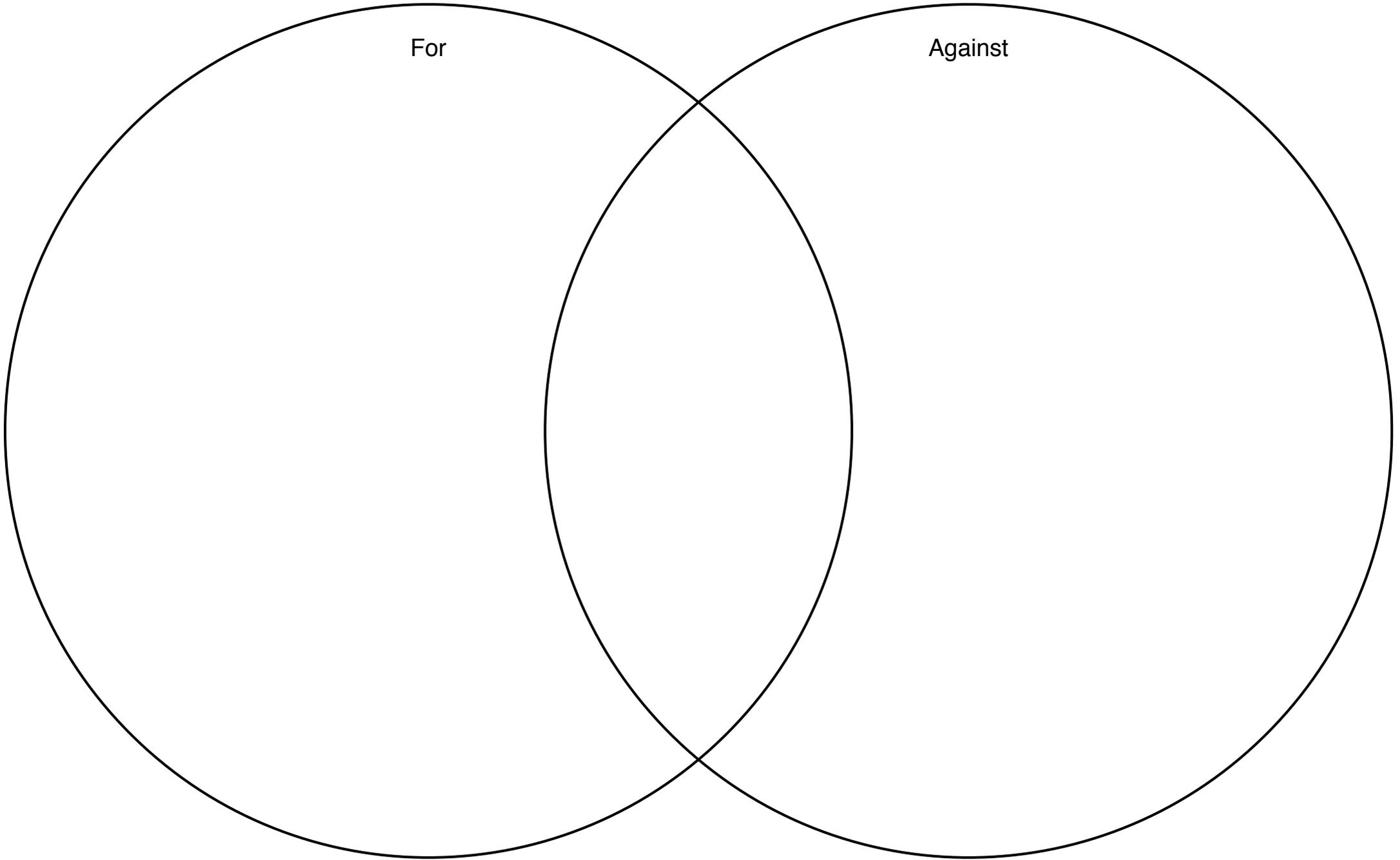
<p><i>Due to population growth, the movement of people and the fact people are living for longer there is a demand for 750 000 more houses in England by 2025 (BBC, 2011).</i></p>	<p><i>House prices in large urban areas are now so high, many people cannot afford to live in there.</i></p>	<p><i>Liss is located in the South Downs National Park - and so is on protected land.</i></p>	<p><i>In 2012 the average UK house was valued at £164 000. In London the average house price was £365 000.</i></p>
<p><i>The South Downs is the UK's youngest National Park - it was only created in 2010.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs National Park needs protecting in order to preserve its landscape, environment and habitats.</i></p>	<p><i>The demand for housing is rising in the UK while the population is staying relatively stable.</i></p>	<p><i>National Parks were first created in the UK in 1951 and there are now 15 of them across England, Scotland and Wales. They are protected areas because of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and heritage.</i></p>
<p><i>By 2025, 77 000 more houses will be needed in SE England (outside of London) to cope with the demand for homes from a rising population.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs National Park covers 1624km² of beautiful countryside. 741 ancient monuments are located there, as well as 165 special conservation areas for wildlife.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs National Park contains many greenfield sites and habitats that need protecting from buildings, pollution and industry.</i></p>	<p><i>There is a need to provide a mixture of housing to meet the rising demand. Building or providing homes that people can afford is a big priority for the next 20 years.</i></p>
<p><i>People are attracted to the South Downs National Park because its variety of landscapes, the breathtaking views, and the chalk cliffs that make up part of its coastline.</i></p>	<p><i>The land in Liss which is proposed for the development of 32 homes is not currently being used for anything.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs National Park needs protecting. It attracts 39 million visits every year (that's the number of days people visit in total) a year, who spend £333 million during their stay.</i></p>	<p><i>The shortage of housing means that house prices are going up. Providing affordable housing on land that is available is a priority.</i></p>
<p><i>There are many brownfield sites in urban areas near to Liss which would be suitable for housing development - for example in Petersfield or Portsmouth.</i></p>	<p><i>There are several rare and internationally important species which live in the National Park - the only site in the UK where all our native reptile and amphibian species can be found is located in the Park.</i></p>	<p><i>20% of the South Downs is Woodland, and half of this is Ancient Woodland. Another 4% is chalk grassland. These are unique and special habitats that need protecting from urban development.</i></p>	<p><i>There are 2000 miles of footpaths and public rights of way in the South Downs National Park - although much of the land is private so there is no 'right to roam': people have to stick to the official pathways.</i></p>

<p>750 000 more houses are needed in England by 2025. This is because population is rising, people are moving and people are also living for longer.</p>	<p>House prices in large urban areas are now so high, many people cannot afford to live in there.</p>	<p>Liss is located in the South Downs National Park - and so is on protected land.</p>	<p>In 2012 the average UK house cost £164 000. In London the average house price was £365 000.</p>
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Should the new housing be built in Liss?

For

Against



Stakeholder: Resident of Liss on a low income You want to see more affordable homes available so that you could stop renting and buy your own home.	Stakeholder: Resident of Liss on a high income You want to see the environment of Liss and the area of the South Downs protected - so that house prices in the area stay high and your property keeps its value.
For/Against	For/Against
Main points	Main points
Main evidence	Main evidence

<p>Stakeholder: Representative of the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) You want to see the rural environment protected so that natural habitats are preserved and the landscape protected.</p>	<p>Stakeholder: Owner of a Bed and Breakfast in Liss You want to see the village and environment around Liss protected so people want to keep visiting the unique environment and using your business.</p>
<p>For/Against</p>	<p>For/Against</p>
<p>Main points</p>	<p>Main points</p>
<p>Main evidence</p>	<p>Main evidence</p>

Stakeholder: Resident of a council housing estate in Petersfield
You want to see more affordable homes available so that you could stop renting and perhaps buy your own home. You would use the station to travel to your job at a supermarket in Petersfield.

Stakeholder: A commuter who works in London
You would like to live in a rural village setting such as Liss, and would benefit from the good transport links to London. You would want to buy a detached house with a large garden and wouldn't want more housing in the village.

For/Against

For/Against

Main points

Main points

Main evidence

Main evidence

Stakeholder	For/Against	Reasons/Explanation	Impact of housing development on them
Resident of Liss on a low income			
Resident of Liss on a high income			
Representative of the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England			
Owner of a Bed and Breakfast in Liss			

Your View - explain why the planned housing was turned down. Why did the South Downs National Park Authority refuse permission?

Stakeholder	For/Against	Reasons/Explanation	Impact of housing development on them
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Your View - explain why the planned housing was turned down. Why did the South Downs National Park Authority refuse permission?





<p><i>When people visit places in large numbers there are always problems with the litter they leave behind from picnics and other activities.</i></p>	<p><i>There are an estimated 39 million visitor days to the South Downs National Park every year.</i></p>	<p><i>There is a significant financial cost generated by putting in the signposts and guides to make sure people move around the park and follow certain routes.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs are a very special place because of the different types of landscapes, including hills, river valleys and a beautiful coastline, as well as evidence of a long human history going back to the Stone Age.</i></p>
<p><i>Visitors to the National Park spend £333 million during their stay, making tourism and the associated services (hotels, restaurants, shops, attractions) a very significant part of the economy.</i></p>	<p><i>20% of the South Downs is Woodland, and half of this is Ancient Woodland. Another 4% is chalk grassland. These are unique and special habitats that the Park helps to protect from urban development.</i></p>	<p><i>Walking and riding bicycles on the pathways in the National Park wears away at the surface and the soil as people trample the ground. This kills the plants, and leaves a scar on the landscape that in time may not grow back and recover.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs National Park (SDNP) has some very special habitats in its varied landscapes. It has 12 Special Areas of Conservation, 1 Special Protection Area, and 86 Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</i></p>
<p><i>Most of the negative impacts of visitors are localised. They affect the area immediately around a visitor attraction but do not cause significant impact on the region as a whole.</i></p>	<p><i>People walking dogs off their leads cause significant problems in the National Park as it causes disruption to wildlife and farm animals (livestock) and dogs foul the open spaces, posing an unhygienic and unattractive hazard.</i></p>	<p><i>Including farming, forestry and tourism there are up to 11 500 businesses based in the SDNP employing 84 000 people.</i></p>	<p><i>Finding ways to manage the number of visitors to different places and sites in the South Downs National Park, as well as controlling their movement and use of the variety of landscapes is a key priority.</i></p>
<p><i>The damage that walking, dog walking and cycling causes to habitats is mainly to plants, invertebrates, small mammals and birds.</i></p>	<p><i>A significant number of land owners in the National Park report that they have a problem with people walking and riding away from official footpaths causing damage to habitats, to crops and disturbing animals (livestock).</i></p>	<p><i>The most significant sectors for jobs are farming, forestry, retail and shopping, professional, scientific & technical services, and arts & recreation. These relate to the opportunities on offer in the park for leisure and tourism as well as the importance of farming for the economy.</i></p>	<p><i>From a survey of residents and owners of businesses in the South Downs National park 28% of impacts of visitors are seen as permanent. Most of the negative impacts are seen as being reversible.</i></p>
<p><i>Getting people to use the landscapes of the South Downs for outdoor activities and exercise brings health benefits to people who use it regularly - frequent exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle.</i></p>	<p><i>Encouraging people to visit and learn about the wildlife, landscape and history of the South Downs brings long term benefits as it helps to raise awareness about the value and beauty of rural environments and why they need protecting.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs National park contains some very important Chalk Downland habitats - which are very sensitive to erosion and disturbance to wildlife by human activities.</i></p>	<p><i>The South Downs National park contains some very important woodland habitats - which are very sensitive to erosion and disturbance to wildlife by human activities, but less than Chalk Downland.</i></p>

<p>There is lots of litter left behind by people who visit the park - often from the picnics and leisure activities they are involved in.</p>	<p>There are an estimated 39 million visitor days to the South Downs National Park every year.</p>	<p>Putting up signposts and guides to make sure people move around the park the safely costs a great deal of money.</p>	<p>The South Downs are a very special place because of all the different landscapes which include hills, river valleys and a beautiful coastline.</p>
<p>Visitors to the National Park spend £333 million during their stay, which is why tourism is important to providing jobs, income and wealth to people who live in and around the park.</p>	<p>The South Downs National Park contains many greenfield sites and habitats that need protecting from buildings, pollution and industry.</p>	<p>People who go walking in the park and ride their bikes in the park cause damage to the ground by wearing away the soil.</p>	<p>The South Downs National Park (SDNP) has special habitats - the only site in the UK where all our native reptile and amphibian species can be found located in the Park.</p>
<p>There are important Chalk Downland habitats in the South Downs National Park. They are very easily damaged by erosion and disturbances to the wildlife who live there.</p>	<p>Dogs cause lots of problems in the park. When dogs are let off their leads they care sheep and cows, and wildlife living the park.</p>	<p>There are 11 500 businesses based in the SDNP who provide jobs for 84 000 people.</p>	<p>Encouraging people to visit and learn about the wildlife, landscape and history of the South Downs helps people understand why rural areas need protecting.</p>
<p>Walking, dog walking and cycling cause mainly cause damage to habitats especially plants, insects, small mammals and birds.</p>	<p>A significant number of land owners in the National Park have a problem with people walking and riding away from official footpaths.</p>	<p>Using the South Downs National Park for outdoor activities and exercise makes people healthier.</p>	<p>There are lots of problems caused by dog mess left behind by dog walkers who don't clean up after their pet. This is dirty and unhealthy and makes the areas where lots of it is found unattractive.</p>

Key Question (f):

Benefits of Visitors to the South Downs National Park

Costs of Visitors to the South Downs National Park

Evidence of conflicts in rural areas

Problem

Explain why this is a problem

The number of people visiting the park

How do visitors to the park damage the environment?

Reducing the effects of particular activities in the park

How do walkers and cyclists damage the park? Which parts do they damage the most?

Protecting jobs in the National Park

Why do people's jobs rely on the landscape and wildlife in the park? Why do they need protecting?

Key Question (i):

Benefits of Visitors to the South Downs National Park

Costs of Visitors to the South Downs National Park

Evidence of conflicts in rural areas

Problem

Explain why this is a problem

The number of people visiting the park

Reducing the effects of particular activities in the park

Protecting jobs in the National Park

Key Question (h):

Benefits of Visitors to the South Downs National Park

Costs of Visitors to the South Downs National Park

Evidence of conflicts in rural areas

Problem

Explain why this is a problem

Protecting the landscape from the effects of visitors

Maximising the positive effects and reducing the negative effects of visitors.

Balancing the economic benefits against the environmental costs.

Summarise the main attractions of the South Downs National Park. Visit this website if you need help: www.southdowns.gov.uk/learning/about-the-south-downs

Summarise the main conflicts that exist between people and the environment in the South Downs National Park.

Landscape

The number of people visiting the park

Wildlife

Reducing the effects of certain activities

History and Buildings

Protecting Jobs in the National Park

Summarise the main attractions of the South Downs National Park. Visit this website if you need help:

Summarise the main conflicts that exist between people and the environment in the South Downs National Park.