

Name:



Year 12 A Level Geography Paper 2 Unit 2 – Regeneration

EQ4 – How successful is regeneration? Workbook



LANGDON PARK **SIXTH FORM**

Subject: Geography		Year: Y12	Topic: EQ4: How successful is regeneration?
<p>This is an optional unit on paper 2. We chose to do regeneration as we live in a place that has experienced regeneration in the past and is still feeling the impacts but is also seeing a second wave of regeneration and increasing gentrification. We complete this unit 2nd as it requires fieldwork which is more suitable during the summer term.</p>			
Key terms Infrastructure Government Regeneration Reimaging Rebranding Diversification Northern Powerhouse	Investment Fracking Deregulation Capital markets Liberalisation Chambers of commerce Marginalised	Commuter village Lived experience Engagement Deindustrialisation Urban renaissance Referendum Studentification	Community Political engagement Conflict 'Broken society' Riots Representations Qualitative Quantitative

Specification point	Pre-reading	In-class activity	Follow up (incl H/W)	Extension
4A.10 Assessing the success of regeneration uses a range of measures: economic, demographic, social and environmental 4A.11 Different urban stakeholders have different criteria for judging the success of urban regeneration 4A.12 Different rural stakeholders have different criteria for judging the success of rural regeneration	<p>Read through your textbook as directed and make notes for the questions in each section. Read a chapter of Poverty Safari each week and complete a Geofile document.</p> <p>Local newspapers</p> <p>Videos Ted talks about Regeneration The Geography of stuff</p> <p>Websites: https://flipboard.com/@missgeog https://www.gapminder.org/ http://resources4rethinking.com/en/resource/the-story-of-stuff https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04b1g3c/episodes/downloads https://www.economist.com/</p>	Essay practice Discussion of key topics Analysis of graphs/ maps/ data Knowledge checks Case studies	Each week – completion of workbook tasks/ reading articles/ practice question	Read more of the Economic geography Books in the study centre RGS Articles Available in the library - The Almighty Dollar Factfulness Population 10 Billion Prisoners of Geography

Regeneration.

EQ4: How successful is regeneration

1. Measuring the success of Olympic Regeneration
2. Different Players judgement of the Olympics Regeneration
3. Measuring the Success of Cornwall's Regeneration
4. Different Player judgement of Cornwall's Regeneration

Conflict	Where there is a difference in opinion
Demographic Success	An increase in working population and inward migration
Deprivation	The lack of something which is considered a necessity. Can be measured economically, socially and environmentally
Economic Success	Positive change in employment and poverty
Environmental Success	Reduction in pollution and abandoned land. More open space and wildlife
Social Success	Improvement in health and education
Stakeholder	People invested in something

Further reading and useful links:

London Olympics

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gP_iaQwAkg

Legacy what legacy <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/jul/27/london-olympic-park-success-five-years-depends>

Four years on: London has transformed <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/united-kingdom/england/london/articles/london-2012-4-years-on-how-stratford-has-transformed/>
<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2016/aug/30/london-olympic-regeneration-but-price-locals-cant-pay>

Your stories- <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2014/aug/15/stratford-regeneration-your-stories-olympic-legacy>

From 2004: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/this-britain/regeneration-is-the-key-for-stratford-residents-7906373.html>

<https://www.independent.co.uk/travel/news-and-advice/stinky-stratford-sniffs-out-olympic-success-2333139.html>

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/e15-occupation-we-shall-not-be-moved-say-stratford-single-parents-fighting-eviction-after-occupying-9761186.html>

UK Gov on it: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/olympics-boost-east-london-regeneration>

Economist: <https://www.economist.com/britain/2017/07/29/assessing-londons-olympics-five-years-on>

<https://www.economist.com/britain/2013/06/22/urbanabolic-steroids>

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/convergence_short_report_final.pdf

Cornwall

Eden Project's regeneration work <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/5216102.stm>

Jamie Oliver and Fifteen in Cornwall

http://www.bbc.co.uk/cornwall/content/articles/2005/09/22/jamieoliver_feature.shtml

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2019/dec/12/jamie-oliver-fifteen-cornwall-closes-with-the-loss-of-100-jobs>

<https://www.jrf.org.uk/case-study/jamie-olivers-fifteen-cornwall-experts-grow-project>

Festival contributes millions to local economy <https://businesscornwall.co.uk/news-by-location/2018/08/festival-contributes-millions-to-local-economy/>

Newquay Airport

<https://www.independent.co.uk/travel/news-and-advice/newquay-britains-fastest-growing-airport-departure-tax-axed-domestic-uk-routes-a7561936.html>

<https://www.cornwalllive.com/news/cornwall-news/cornwall-airport-newquay-deserted-after-3916709>

How Devon and Cornwall's neglected seaside towns could rise again

<https://www.plymouthherald.co.uk/news/plymouth-news/how-devon-cornwalls-neglected-seaside-2714518>

Exactly what the EU funded in Cornwall <https://www.cornwalllive.com/news/cornwall-news/exactly-what-eu-funded-cornwall-2697596>

Changes to Cornwall's IMD Ranking <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/40596801/imd-2019-cornwall.pdf>

Lesson 1: How do we know if regeneration is successful?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can describe the different types of success		
Mastering	I can categorise measures of success		
Extending	I can evaluate the impact of economic regeneration		

Do now: Plan the answer to this 12 mark question:

Assess the extent that the benefits of international migration outweigh the costs (12)

Starter: Classify these measures of success into - economic measurements, measurements of social progress or measurements of the living environment.

Photography and comparison with historical photos	Drosscape which is an urban design framework which guides surveys	Reduction in abandoned and derelict land	Demographic changes- increased life expectancy, reduced health deprivation
Newspaper accounts	Reduced pollution levels	Pollution indicators	Poverty
Historical and current data	Income	Social media	Census data
Blog entries	Reduction in inequality	Interviews	Reduction in deprivation
Neighbourhood statistics	Acorn scores (analysis of demographics)	Employment	Environmental quality surveys

How can the success of regeneration be measured for each category?

Social	Economic	Environmental

Complete the table

Measurement	How it shows success	Example/ case study link
Economic: Income		
Poverty		
Employment	It is hoped that high levels of employment and skills can help those in long-term unemployment- can link and contribute to economic growth- positive multiplier.	Sydney vs Rust Belt
Social: reduced inequality		
Reduced deprivation		
Demographic changes		
Environmental: reduced pollution		
Reduced abandoned/ derelict land		

Measuring success in Barking and Dagenham

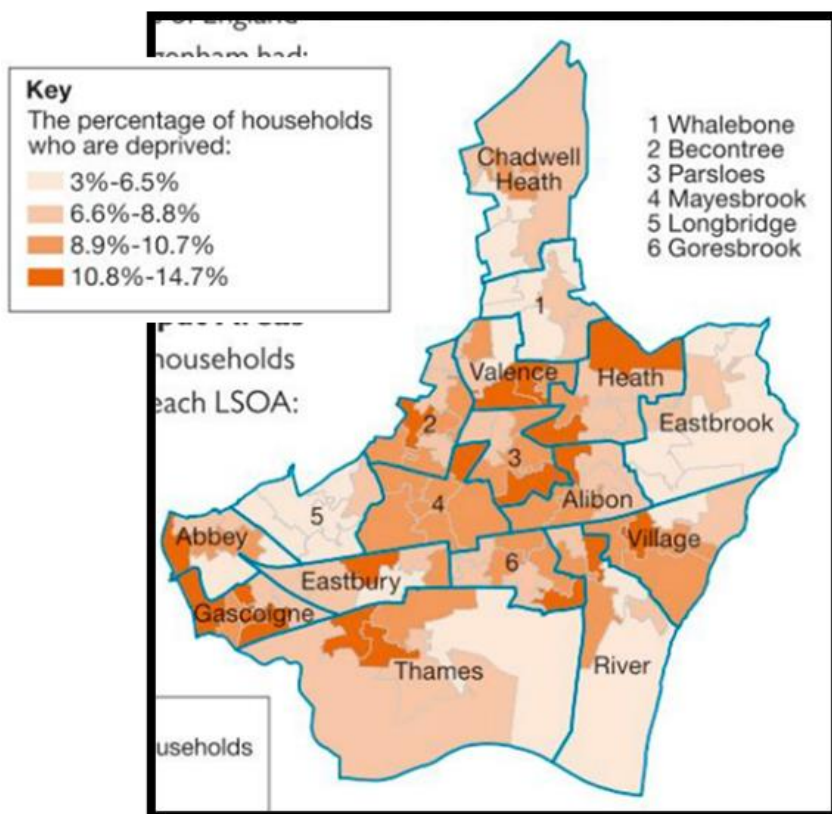
Timeline – 1960's

2002

2013

2015

Annotate/describe Figure 2 on page 232. Describe the pattern of deprivation in Barking & Dagenham.



IMD

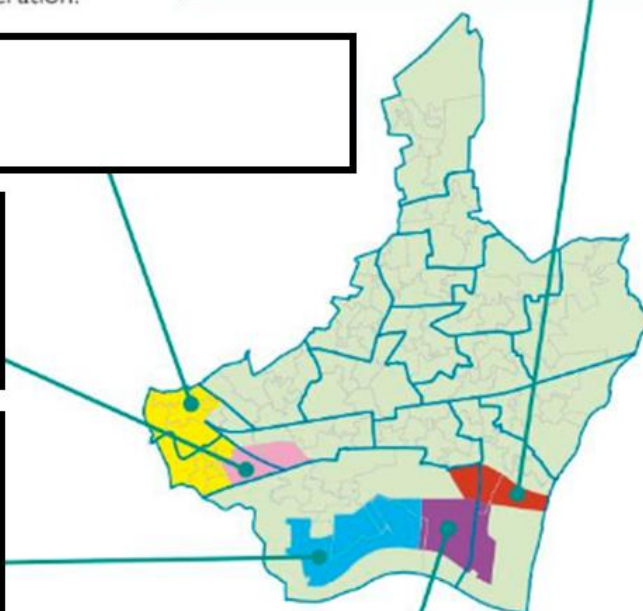
Use Figure 3 data to summarise the level of IMD in each of the 5 Local Authorities

Local Authority	Summary of level of deprivation
Barking & Dagenham	
City of London	
Kingston-upon-Thames	
Newham	
Tower Hamlets	

Annotate Figure 4 to show the regeneration schemes

Regeneration in Barking and Dagenham

How can deprivation be reduced? The answer is regeneration. The site of the former Ford assembly plant is large, has its own dock, and is ideal for industry or housing. Several regeneration projects have been established to combat deprivation left by the withdrawal of such a large employer. Figure 4 describes five sites identified for regeneration.



Measuring the success of regeneration

Its success can be judged using four criteria:

Which site would be the best to locate a new company – EXPLAIN your choice?

How do we know if regeneration is successful? What are the 4 criteria?

Local Authority name (2013)	Income	Employment	Education, skills and training	Health deprivation and disability	Crime	Barriers to housing and services	Living environment	Overall IMD
Barking and Dagenham	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.9	2.1	1.7	3.9	2.6
City of London	8.2	8.2	8.8	7.3	9.3	2.3	1.8	6.7
Kingston-Upon-Thames	7.2	8.2	8.2	8.9	6.3	5.0	4.2	7.7
Newham	3.0	4.2	4.7	4.4	2.0	1.2	2.8	2.8
Tower Hamlets	2.8	4.3	5.5	3.4	2.8	1.7	2.3	2.8

Look through the data in the table above.

Explain why levels of deprivation vary between the five London areas.

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'Evaluate the contribution of economic regeneration to reducing deprivation in one area you have studied (20 marks)'

Lesson 2: How do urban stakeholders assess success?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can describe who the different stakeholders/players are in the London Olympics		
Mastering	I can explain how they measure the success of the London Olympic regeneration		
Extending	I can assess how successful the London Olympic Regeneration was		

Do Now: Review

Plan the answer –

Assess the role of governments in controlling the spread of globalisation. (12)

Starter: Classify these measures of success into - economic measurements, measurements of social progress or measurements of the living environment.

Photography and comparison with historical photos	Drosscape which is an urban design framework which guides surveys	Reduction in abandoned and derelict land	Demographic changes- increased life expectancy, reduced health deprivation
Newspaper accounts	Reduced pollution levels	Pollution indicators	Poverty
Historical and current data	Income	Social media	Census data
Blog entries	Reduction in inequality	Interviews	Reduction in deprivation
Neighbourhood statistics	Acorn scores (analysis of demographics)	Employment	Environmental quality surveys

Write down words to describe the 'image' the video shows about the Games

Where does the money come from?

PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PUBLIC/PRIVATE

Read Article 1

What are the differences between PUBLIC & PRIVATE investment?

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Why was the 2012 Olympics funded by PUBLIC investment?

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Why was the Westfield Shopping Centre PRIVATELY funded?

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Which type of investment is best for the local area? Why?

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Which type of investment do you think could create the most successful regeneration?
Why?

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Why were the Olympics and Westfield funded in different ways?

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Read Article 2

Case study of regeneration – London's 2012 Olympics

Background

Why host in the East End of London?

Stakeholders

What roles do they play?

VIEWPOINTS OF 6 STAKEHOLDERS

Look at the data in Article 3 – Does the data show that the Olympic regeneration improved the area?

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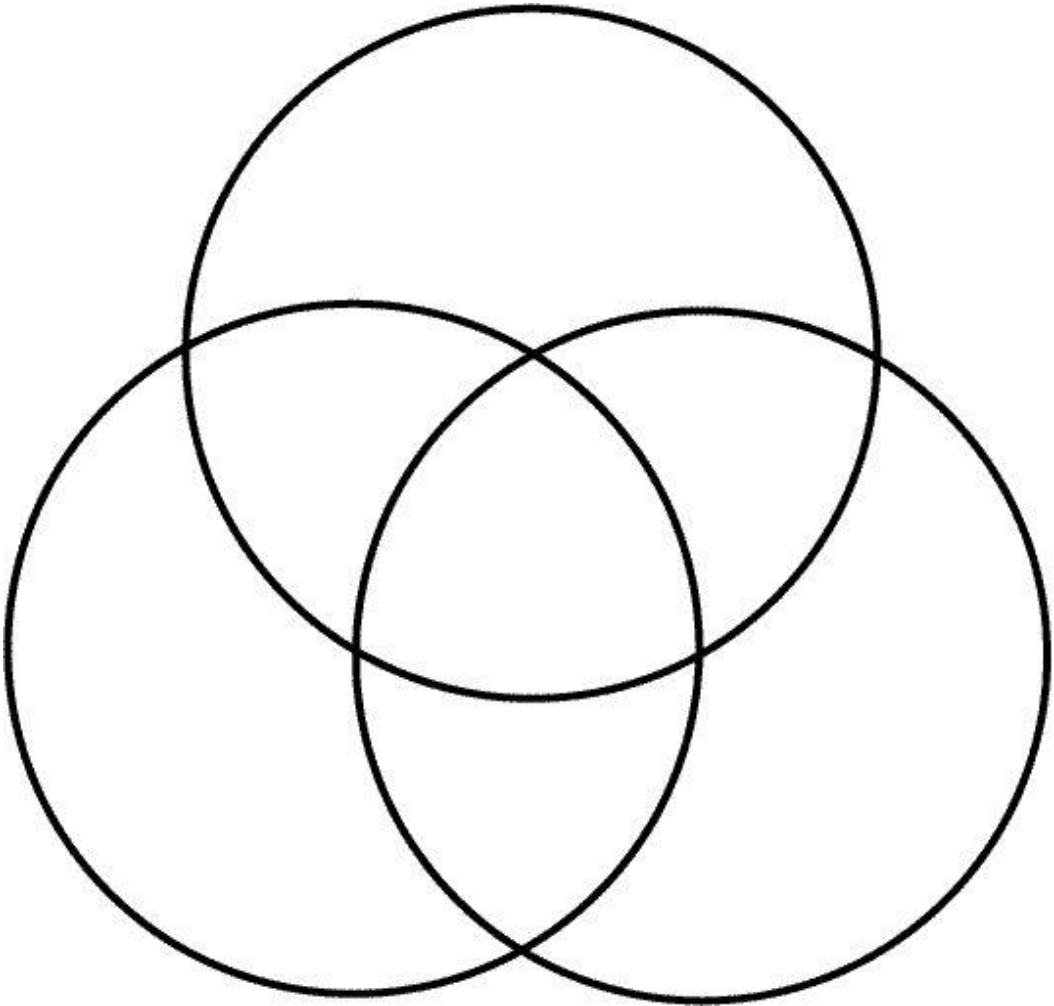
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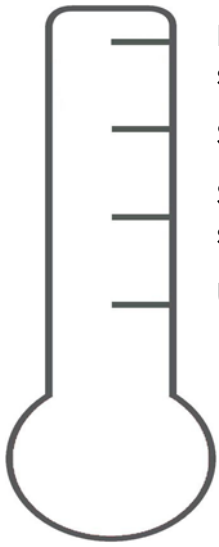


	UK central govt agency	Local govt	Regional govt	Local economy stakeholders	Environmental stakeholders	Stakeholders in people
UK central govt agency						
Local govt						
Regional govt						
Local economy stakeholders						
Environmental stakeholders						
Stakeholders in people						

	Meets the needs	Does not meet needs
Long-term residents of Newham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House prices have increased, which if you were already on the property market is a good thing Improved services, especially in leisure, improves the social wellbeing for the residents. For example the Aquatics centre is now open to the public, the Copper Box arena became a multi ports centre for community use and holds concert and events, and the Riverbank Arena, which housed the hockey pitches has been move to join the tennis courts and created a mixed sports facility offering 5 a side pitches New schools in the area- including nurseries, primary, secondary, sixth form college and an adult learning facility New businesses in the area provide a range of new employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House prices have increased which has priced local people out of the area. The "affordable rents" for the 2800 new homes converted from the athlete's village are unaffordable to Newham's' poorest households. Some key workers allocated new housing were not able to keep up with increasing rents and had to relocate 450 residents were relocated to social housing across London breaking up the community Less affordable housing is being provided than originally planned. Many of the new jobs are highly skilled in media and IT and do not suit the skills of the local people.

New residents moving to the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent transport links- Stratford is second only to Kings Cross as one of the most connected part of London • Excellent access to social/ wellbeing/leisure facilities • Range of housing 	
Established local businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved connectivity = easier and more efficient operation, more accessible = increased catchment • Improved investment in the area • Larger population = larger potential market • Wealthy professionals coming to live in the area = higher purchasing power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 380 businesses were relocated away from the site • Local businesses may find it harder to compete with new businesses • Local businesses may not fit the tastes of the incoming population
New businesses locating to the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent facilities for businesses. • New skilled workforce as people move to the area. • Links with universities to support development of skilled workers and enterprise • High quality digital infrastructure • Lower rents than central London 	
Newham Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income deprivation in Newham has moved from 8th most deprived borough in London to 15th • Increased migration to the area as more people want to live in the borough • Improved investment in the area • Unemployment fell by 1% between 2011-2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase in homelessness in the area.
Environmental Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant clean-up of derelict land as the majority of building was on brownfield land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of wildlife had to be relocated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New wetlands which promote wildlife habitats are part of the park and breeding boxes and nesting sites have supported a rising number of new wildlife species. • A £10 million investment providing new walking and cycling routes created to reduce the use of cars and other vehicles in the area. • The water quality of the River Lea was significantly improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is concern that due to all the new apartment blocks Stratford has lost its identity.
UK and national Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved employment in the area. • All permanent Olympic venues have been repurposed. • More housing provided in the area. • Area now attracts significant private investment- such as Westfield Shopping Centre- this brought 10,000 jobs to the area (2000 of which went to local unemployed residents) • the Olympics brought four million tourists and generated over £13 billion for the UK economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment is still high- especially in neighbouring boroughs like Tower Hamlets. • Significant concerns about the housing affordability for local residents.



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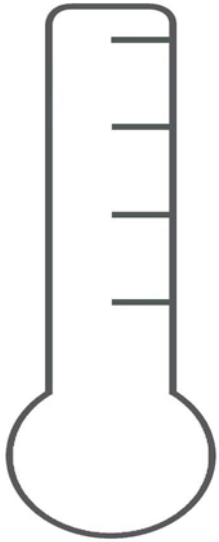


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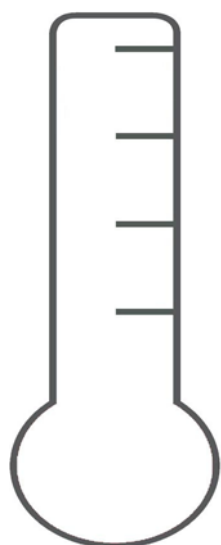


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Read Articles 4-8

Create a summary document which includes the 4 ways of measuring the success and any positives and negatives which came out from the regeneration.
Try and get a point for each column- there will be more points for some columns than others.

	Economic	Socially	Demographically (population)	Environmentally
Positives				
Negatives				
Overall Success	/10	/10	/10	/10

Using examples, assess the roles of different players in the urban regeneration process (12 marks)

Explain two reasons why different urban community groups may have contrasting views about regeneration (4)

Assess the success of regeneration in one area you have studied

Lesson 3: Who are the key players in assessing the success of rural regeneration?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain why regeneration was needed in Cornwall		
Mastering	I can explain how rural rebranding strategies were used		
Extending	I can assess the success of Cornwall's regeneration		

Do now: Review

Study Figure 1 and Figure 2. Assess the extent to which voter patterns are influenced by ethnicity and length of residence. [12 marks]

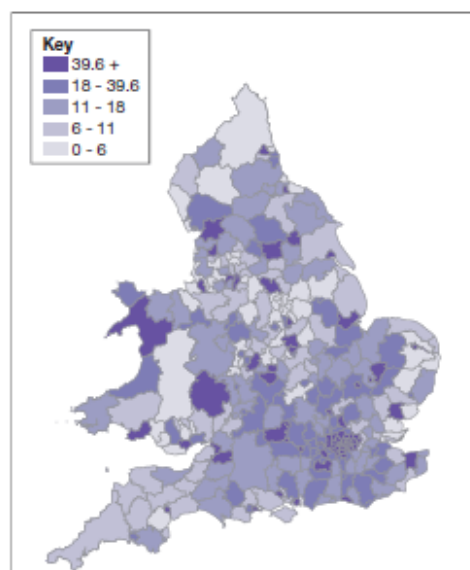


Figure 1: Proportion of non-UK-born short-term residents per 10,000 usual residents in England and Wales.

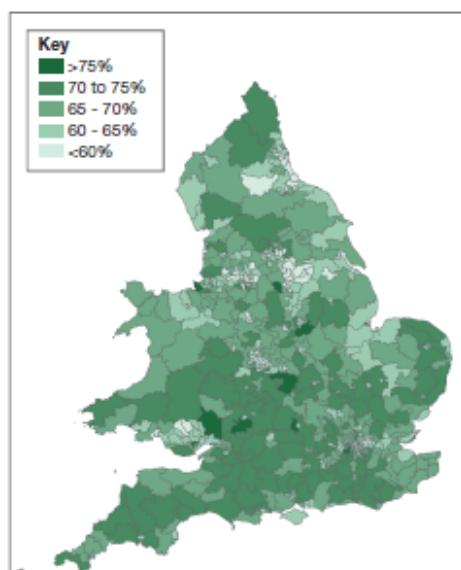


Figure 2: Voter turnout in the 2015 UK General Election in England and Wales.

The **command phrase** 'Assess the extent...' means that that you must use evidence from the maps to determine how far voter patterns are influenced by ethnicity and length of residence. Your answer should be fairly balanced.

The **theme** of this question is the varying engagement that people can have with places, (section 4A.5 of the specification).

Study Figure 1 and Figure 2. Assess the extent to which voter patterns are influenced by ethnicity and length of residence. (12 marks)

Focus your answer on the reasons for varying turnout in general elections and using map analysis to explain this.

Place contexts: You should refer to data and place examples from the two maps provided in your answer. This will provide evidence to support your assessment.

Starter: Why did Cornwall need regeneration? (Textbook pages 240 – 243)

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Who are the key players in Cornwall's regeneration?

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Where is Cornwall?

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Describe Cornwall in socio-economic terms

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Read Articles 9 - 13

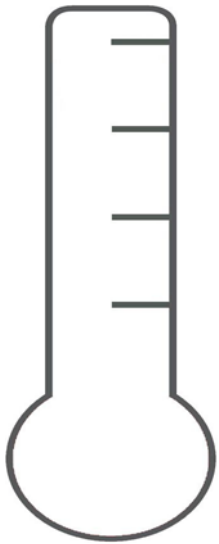
The Eden Project	
Newquay Aerohub	
Watergate Bay Newquay	
Combined Universities in Cornwall	

Read through the word document “Different players viewpoints on Cornwall’s Regeneration”. This summarises the main viewpoints of the different players looked at on the previous slide and how much the regeneration met or didn’t meet their needs. Use your notes on successes from the last lesson to support too.

For each stakeholder evaluate how successful they would deem the regeneration.

	Meets the needs	Does not meet needs
The EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective one, a project by the EU which gives funding into deprived local economies has funded 580 projects in Cornwall representing a total £230m. The projects have increased the national presence of Cornwall as a centre for tourism, provided more stable employment opportunities and reduced the brain drain e.g. through the CUC Combined Universities of Cornwall. Projects funded include the Eden Project, Cornwall Airport Newquay, superfast broadband and making the A30 a dual carriageway The objective one funding has supported gaining more private investment in the area. Many of the projects the EU has funded have led to improvements in the economy and created jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding is a “one off” and if more investment is needed businesses have to look elsewhere The UK has now left the EU so does not qualify for objective one funding Southwest film studies which employed 200 people and received £2million of funding from Objective one went bankrupt in 2004 Some argue that the funding has been spread too thinly over too many projects
UK Central Government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regeneration could be deemed to be successful as Cornwall’s growth rate is faster than the UK average 5.8% V 5.4%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are still significant deprivation problems in Cornwall
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been improvements to infrastructure such as the A30, train links and the airport. The airport in particular has helped connect Cornwall with the rest of the UK with flights from Leeds, Manchester, and Edinburgh Many of the projects have seen significant multiplier effects, especially in tourism which has 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are still significant deprivation problems in Cornwall- 17 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in Cornwall still have the highest levels of deprivation. These neighbourhoods are in the top 10% most deprived areas in England. There are 326 neighbourhoods in Cornwall

	<p>increased the number of visitors to Cornwall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaining enterprise zone status for Aerohub helps attract other businesses to the area 	<p>and a total of 32,844 across England.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall's airport has suffered due to the closure of Flybe who were the main airline that operated from the airport. • 20% of Cornwall's working age population earns less than the living wage (2015)
Stakeholders in the local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects like the Eden Project have boosted the local economy and seen a multiplier effect with benefits to local farmers • Since 2001 demands for holiday cottages have now doubled- many are owned by locals, so they benefit. • The E.P. employs 400 full-time staff. Including part-time and seasonal staff 600 equivalent full-time jobs were created. Eden claims that all staff are recruited locally. 75% of staff were previously unemployed, and 40% are over 50 years old. These do not include construction staff. Overall, Eden has reduced Cornwall's unemployment by 6%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the businesses are still seasonal and this affects employment. • The farming industry is still very challenging- many farm businesses are still closing or having to diversify.
Environmental Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the regeneration projects have been environmentally friendly, such as the Eden Project using Brownfield Land and the Aerohub attracting companies with a sustainable focus in wind or solar energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern over tourism increasing congestion and air pollution • Issues with overcrowding at many of Cornwall's natural beauty spots
Local residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More job opportunities • Greater training opportunities through schemes such as Jamie's Fifteen restaurant and the Combined University Cornwall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House prices have increased in many tourist locations which means that local people are often priced out of the housing market. • Deprivation improvements have been sporadic- some areas have become more deprived in recent years as funding has been placed elsewhere

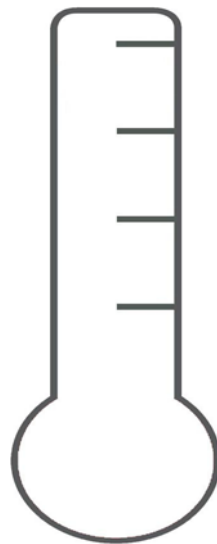


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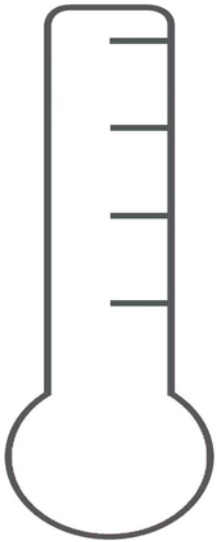


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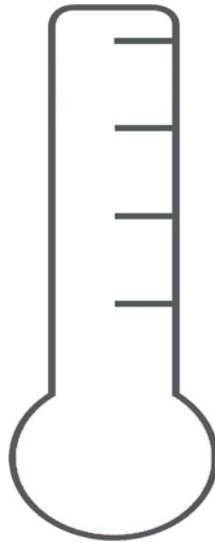


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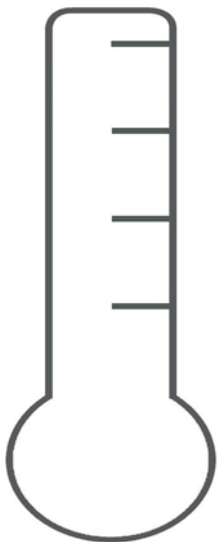


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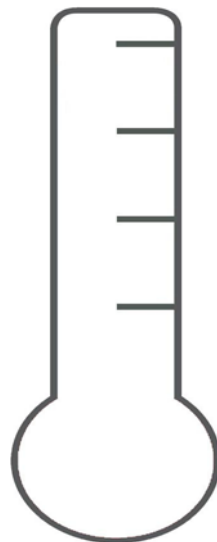


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Create a summary document which includes the 4 ways of measuring the success and any positives and negatives which came out from the regeneration.

Try and get a point for each column- there will be more points for some columns than others.

	Economic	Socially	Demographically (population)	Environmentally
Positives				
Negatives				
Overall Success	/10	/10	/10	/10

Using examples, assess the success of one or more rural regeneration projects (12 marks)

1. Explain two ways a rural area could be rebranded(4)

Success criteria- two points and explains. Try to name examples- this could be from Cornwall or from previous lessons.

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2. Assess the success of regeneration in one rural area you have studied (12 m)

Success criteria: structure- intro, 3 or 4 discussion paragraphs, conclusion

Lots of connectives (look at the table) so you are explaining, evaluating and linking.

Specific location knowledge

Regeneration EQ4 - Questions

Section 1 (Easy)

A1) Describe what a NIMBY is.

A2) Suggest why different stakeholders have different criteria for measuring successful regeneration (Rural)

B1) Suggest the impacts of derelict land on the surrounding area.

B2) Suggest how successful regeneration can be measured.

C1) Describe what a stakeholder is

C2) Give an example of NIMBYism

D1) Describe what is meant by lived in experience

D2) Suggest why different stakeholders have different criteria for measuring successful regeneration (Urban)

A3) Explain why regeneration is successful if pollution is reduced.

B3) Explain what is meant by social progress

C3) Explain why regeneration is successful if dereliction is reduced.

D3) Explain why regeneration is successful if unemployment is reduced.

A4) Assess the successes of rural regeneration

B4) Assess the importance of lived in experience in measuring the successes of regeneration.

C4) Assess the importance of poverty data when measuring the success of regeneration

D4) Assess the successes of urban regeneration