

Name: .....



# Year 12 A Level Geography Paper 2 Unit 2 – Regeneration

## EQ2 – Why might regeneration be needed? Workbook

The IMD ranks each small area in England

from:

**1<sup>st</sup>**

most  
deprived area



**32,844<sup>th</sup>**

least  
deprived area

# LANGDON PARK **SIXTH FORM**

Subject: Geography		Year: Y12	Topic: EQ2: Why might regeneration be needed?
<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 2<sup>nd</sup> as it requires fieldwork which is more suitable during the summer term.</p>			
<b>Key terms</b> Cumulative causation Multiplier effect Cycle of decline Internal migration International migration	Social inequality Rust Belt Spiral of decline Industrial decline Gated community Multiple deprivation Sun belt Sink estate	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.4 Economic and social inequalities change people's perceptions of an area  4A.5 There are significant variations in the lived experience of place and engagement with them  4A.6 There is a range of ways to evaluate the need for regeneration	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Local newspapers</b></p> <p><b>Videos</b>  <b>Ted talks about Regeneration</b>  <b>The Geography of stuff</b></p> <p><b>Websites:</b>  <a href="https://flipboard.com/@missgeog">https://flipboard.com/@missgeog</a>  <a href="https://www.gapminder.org/">https://www.gapminder.org/</a>  <a href="http://resources4rethinking.co.uk/en/resource/the-story-of-stuff">http://resources4rethinking.co.uk/en/resource/the-story-of-stuff</a>  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04b1g3c/episodes/downloads">https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04b1g3c/episodes/downloads</a>  <a href="https://www.economist.com/">https://www.economist.com/</a></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.

### EQ2: Why might regeneration be needed?

- Successful places Sydney
- Unsuccessful places and the Rust Belt
- Priorities for regeneration
- Engagement in regeneration
- Regeneration and conflict
- How do we know if an area needs regeneration- Custom House (Newham)

Cumulative Causation	A multiplier effect – (can be both positive and negative). The idea behind it is that wealth concentrates in regions and generates greater wealth etc.
Cycle of decline/ negative multiplier effect	Where traditional industries close, jobs are lost, there is less investment in the area and this has other social, economic and environmental “knock on” effects
Multiplier effect	Where industries are set up, creating jobs and leading to a range of “knock on benefits benefiting the local economy as a whole
Sink estate	A housing estate with low levels of economic and social deprivation
Gate communities	Individual or groups of houses with CCTV/ security and limit access to residents
Commuter villages	Settlements with a proportion of their population living in them but commute elsewhere for work
Lived experiences	The experience a person has which is shaped by their age, gender, ethnicity, level of deprivation and places lived.
Quantitative data	Data which is number based e.g. IMD or employment rates
Qualitative data	Written data, such as media portrayals

## Further reading and useful links:

### Sydney

Employment sectors in Sydney: <https://profile.id.com.au/sydney/industries> Great information on the city and its success in arts and culture: <https://int.sydney.com/things-to-do/arts-and-culture>

Sydney vs San Fran: <https://versus.com/en/san-francisco-vs-sydney>

**The Rust Belt-** how it is fighting back <https://www.irishtimes.com/business/economy/rust-belt-states-reinvent-their-abandoned-industrial-landscapes-1.3746893>

### A press release on how the government wants to transform sink estates

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-pledges-to-transform-sink-estates>

**Gated communities in Barcelona** <https://geographyfieldwork.com/GatedCommunities.htm>

### London Riots

A news article which looks at how deprivation links to the riots

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/law-and-order/8630533/Riots-the-underclass-lashes-out.html>

England riots maps and timeline <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-14436499>

## Lesson 1: Why are some places successful?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning			
Mastering			
Extending			

## Do now: Review

Explain how local groups and NGO's can promote local sourcing of food and other goods (6)

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple horizontal rows of small dots, designed to guide handwriting practice. The dots are evenly spaced both vertically and horizontally across the entire page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

### Starter: What do we mean by a successful place?

## Successful places ...

What do we mean by successful?

.....

.....

.....

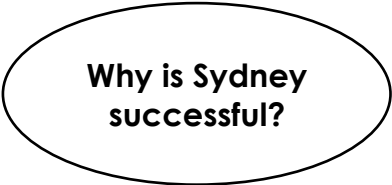
.....

.....

.....

.....

What makes Sydney a successful place?



Which reasons seem to be the most important? Why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What could threaten Sydney's future economic success?

.....

.....

.....

.....

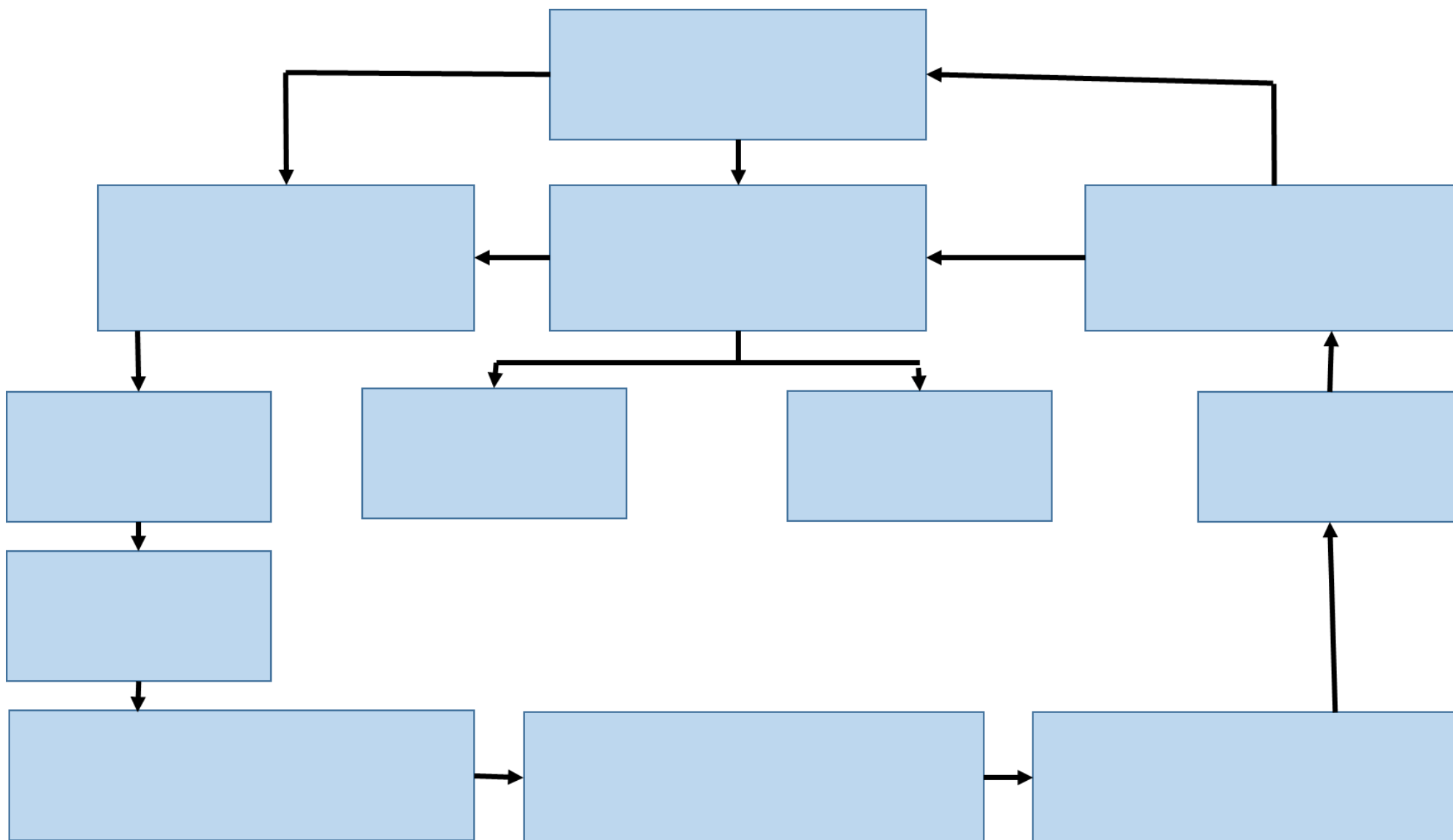
.....

.....

**Myrdal's Cumulative Causation Model** - (positive multiplier effect) can be used to show how a city like Sydney becomes a successful place.

Use these statements to create a positive multiplier effect diagram

More jobs created (particularly in construction) purchasing power increases	Spending power increases with improved tax revenue and enlarged consumer base	Companies processing the produce or using it as a component
Enlarged pool of trained labour	Population rises (immigration); more wealth	Companies supplying raw materials or components
Demand for services increases	Tertiary sector grows and new construction work starts	New industry enters or the expansion of an existing firm
Innovation and invention	Linked industries are attached	Area functions as a growth pole





How do we know that Sydney is a successful place? Which are the most important factors? Rank them....



Population		
Multicultural city		
Economy		
TNC's		
Workforce		
Businesses		
Multiple deprivation		
Salaries		
House prices		
Quality of life		
Gated communities		
Others?		

**Read Article 1**

How is the growth of Sydney having an impact?

.....

.....

What problems exist in Sydney?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Describe the changes in population

.....

.....

.....

What is the strategic regional plan?

.....

.....

.....

What are the aims of the GSC?

.....

.....

.....

What might be the problems with this plan?

.....

.....

.....

What should be the benefits of this plan?

.....

.....

What does Judith Ridge say about the changes?

.....

.....

.....

What could happen in Western Sydney?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Research one sun-belt city. What are the similarities and differences between it and Sydney as a successful city?

City chosen: .....

Similarities	Differences

Exam question - Assess the reasons for the economic success of one place you have studied. (8)

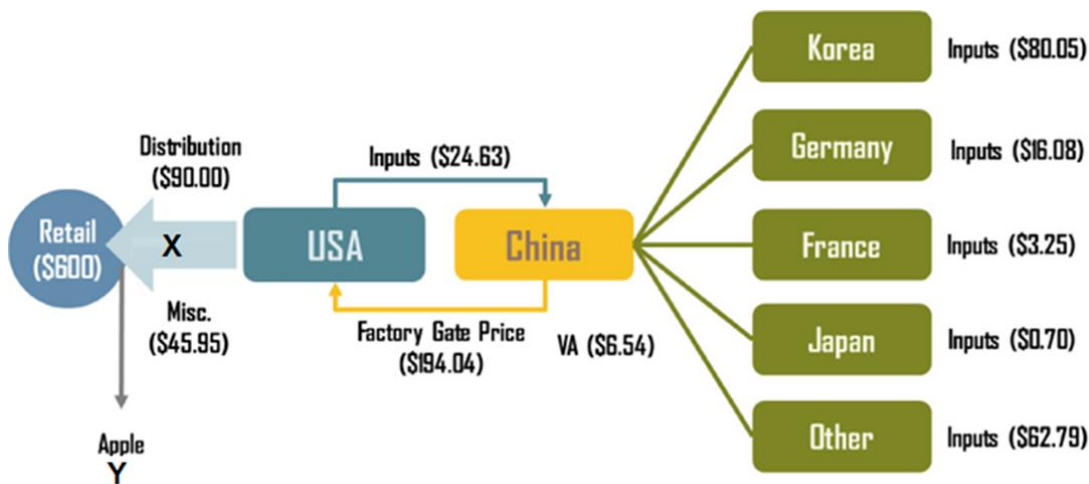
Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	Threats

## Lesson 2: Why are some places seen to be unsuccessful?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can identify what makes a place unsuccessful		
Mastering	I can explain the cycle of decline		
Extending	I can explain the issues in the Rust Belt		

### Do now: Review

Below is the 'Value Chain' for an iPhone 4. Green boxes represent components which are export to China. China then assembles the final product which increases its value by 3% and then ships it to the USA where additional costs in distribution and marketing, etc. eat into profits.



Q1) X shows the total cost of producing the iPhone.

Calculate the correct value for 'X' in the iPhone 4 value chain.

Show your working.

(1 mark)

Q2) Calculate the correct value for 'Y' in the iPhone value chain.

Show your working.(1 mark)

Q3) Which of the following statements is correct?

- A) Distribution accounts for 8% of an iPhone 4's total value.
- B) Apple captures around 45% of the total value of each iPhone 4.
- C) The factory gate price is lower than the input.
- D) Germany and France provide the same value parts to the iPhone 4.

(1 mark)

Q4) Suggest why Apple do not manufacture iPhones 4's in the USA

(3 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Starter: What do we mean by an unsuccessful place?**



In places that have suffered from \_\_\_\_\_, unless workers are able to utilise a different set of skills, unemployment can trigger a downward spiral of \_\_\_\_\_. For some towns this \_\_\_\_\_ can become almost impossible to reverse. Over time, the quality of life in areas within such towns is reflected by a high \_\_\_\_\_. This is a statistic used by the government to identify relative deprivation, ranking each area of a scale from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). It reflects seven domains: income, employment\_\_\_\_\_, health,\_\_\_\_\_, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The IMD Report published in 2015 revealed that the area of highest deprivation was \_\_\_\_\_, followed by Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull, Liverpool and Manchester – all areas affected by deindustrialisation.

Middlesbrough	education	economic decay
index of multiple deprivation	spiral of decline	Deindustrialisation
crime		

Where is the rust belt?

.....

.....

.....

What is deindustrialisation?

.....

.....

Why did the rust-belt decline?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

How many American states can you name?



Number the states and make a key:

1	11	21	31	41
2	12	22	32	42
3	13	23	33	43
4	14	24	34	44
5	15	25	35	45
6	16	26	36	46
7	17	27	37	47
8	18	28	38	48
9	19	29	39	49
10	20	30	40	50



Read Article 2

What does the terms rust belt mean?

.....

.....

In the US, what type of industries were formerly in the rust belt' area?

.....

.....

.....

Why was the area ideal for these industries? Expand your reasons.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Why did the Rustbelt suffer so badly?

.....

.....

.....

.....

How did the change affect the population here?

.....

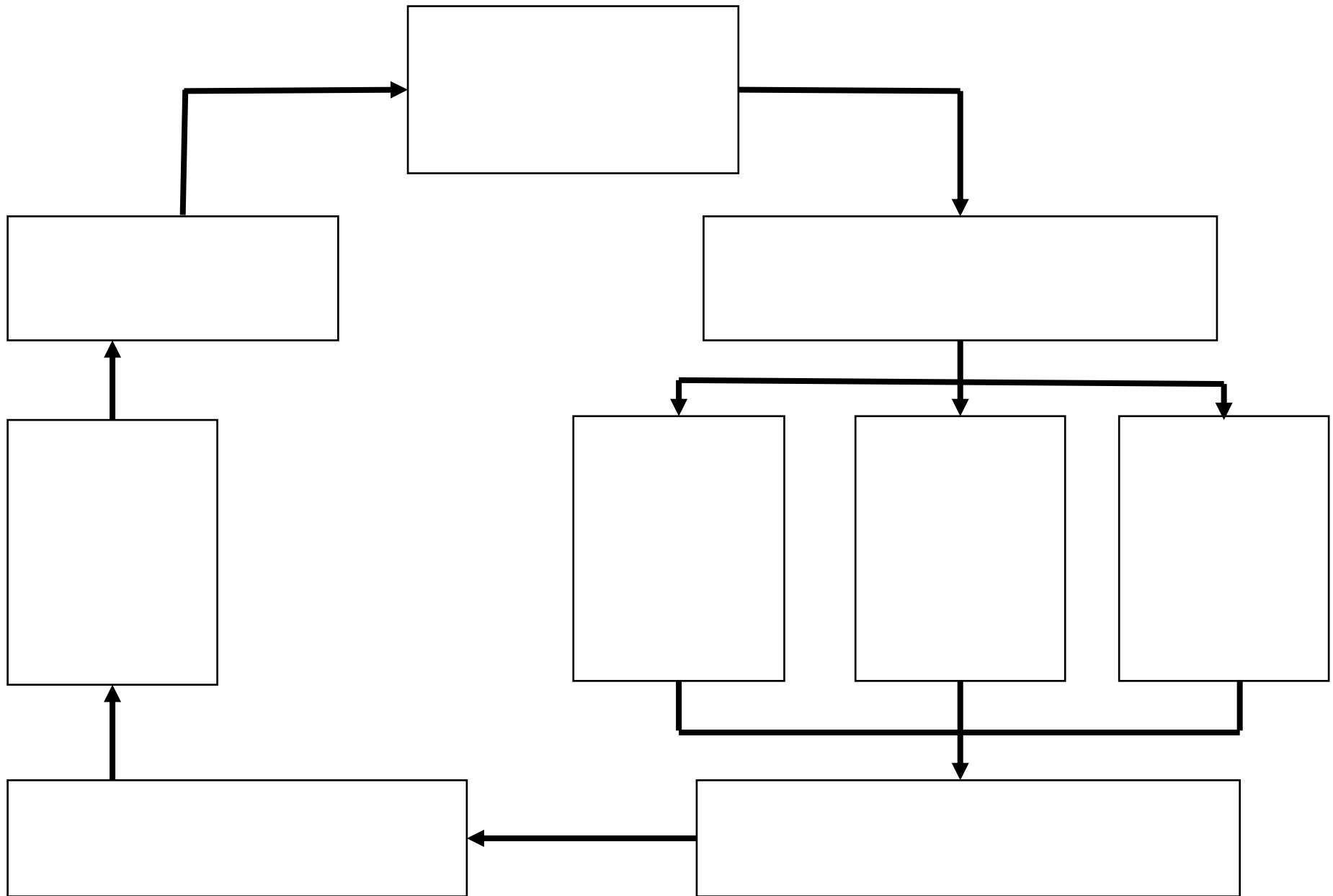
.....

.....

.....

Complete the negative multiplier effect diagram using the statements below

The area is perceived as unattractive by investors	Low spending levels in the local economy	Few businesses able to depend on local spending power
Low levels of employment opportunity	Low revenue from sales and property taxes to local councils	Low levels of income and high unemployment
Low value housing	High spending by local counties and state government on welfare	Little money available to invest in the transport infrastructure



**Read Article 3**

Highlight key points about the rustbelt.

Why might so many people here have voted for Trump?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Look at the graph on the ppt

Describe the impact on employment shown in the graph. Use specific data points.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Thinking about where this lesson started, try to link what you have learnt about the Rustbelt to some of Trump's policy ideas and explain why people here voted for him.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Challenge:

Do you think Trump could help regenerate some of these cities? Why / why not?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What plans are there to regenerate this area?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

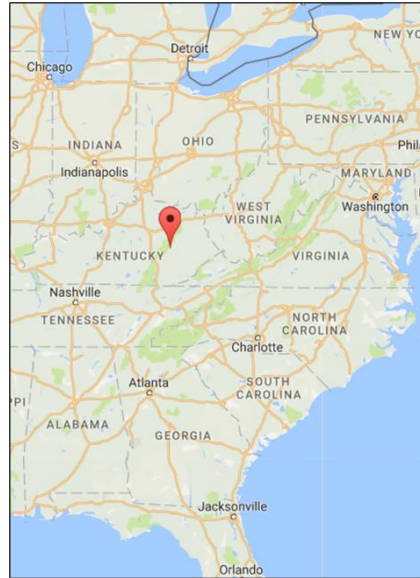
.....

.....

.....

## Beattyville case study

Location



Key facts and figures:

Why does Beattyville have so many problems?

How do we know Beattyville is in decline?

Useful terms:

<p>It is significant because.....</p> <p>It proves/ disproves ....</p> <p>Of equal importance</p> <p>Insignificant</p> <p>Limited success because .....</p>	<p>Problematic/ questionable/ invalid</p> <p>However/ whereas/ in contrast</p> <p>Limited</p> <p>Short term impacts vs long term</p>
---	--

Social issues are no doubt the main issues arising from the deindustrialisation of the Rust Belt region. Many of the long-term problems that have arisen from deindustrialisation are linked to inequality and hardships faced by the families living in the region.

Highlight the piece of evidence you think best suits the argument	
Drug crime has become prevalent, with 67% of homicides reported in 2007 being drug related	More than half of the families live below the poverty line
The average house price sold in Detroit in 2012 was \$7,500	Student enrolment has declined by over 60%, with many students leaving high school without graduating

Why is this evidence significant? What does it show? What does it argue for/ against?

## Significance of evidence

However problematic the short-term social issues created were in the Rust Belt, it was the economic hardships that hit the families affected by deindustrialisation most severely

Highlight the piece of evidence you think best suits the argument	
Unemployment was at a record high of 23.1% in 2010	Migration and relocation of workers and families destroyed all chances of the economy restarting
The average house price sold in Detroit in 2012 was \$7,500	Half of Detroit's property owners did not pay tax in 2012, denying the city of \$131 million in taxes

Why is this evidence significant? What does it show? What does it argue for/ against?

Significance of evidence

Now write your answer

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Plan and answer the following exam question:

‘Evaluate the reasons why some places are ‘economically unsuccessful, while others are not’ (16 marks)

### Lesson 3: How do we choose where regeneration should happen?

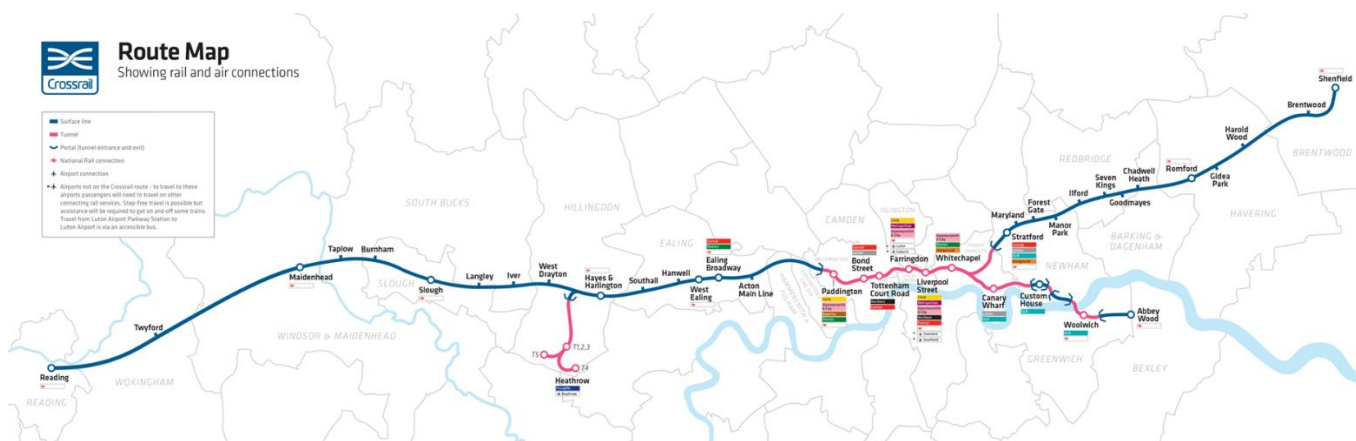
		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can identify key terms		
Mastering	I can explain how regeneration projects are chosen		
Extending	I can complete a Spearman's test		

## Do now: Review

Explain the main reasons for the growth of megacities in developing nations, especially in Asia (4)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## Starter: Crossrail



Explain the importance of Crossrail to London

[illegible]



Answer the following questions:

How would stakeholders identify which places are most in need of regeneration?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Why might some types of settlement need regeneration?

.....

.....

.....

.....

How might local people in different communities feel about regeneration in the area?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Which type of settlement should take priority for regeneration? Why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain who would be the stakeholders in the community if regeneration were to take place.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Gated communities	A commuter town is a town whose residents normally work elsewhere, although they live, eat and sleep in the area, they will travel for employment.
Sink estates	The recent period of repopulation and regeneration of many British cities following a period of inner city urban decay and suburbanisation
Commuter villages	a decline in rural areas due to mechanisation of farming and subsequent lack of employment, and therefore out-migration
Declining rural settlements	a residential community or housing estate containing strictly controlled entrances and often characterised by a closed perimeter of walls and fences.
Urban renaissance	a British council housing estate characterised by high levels of economic and social deprivation.

Read pages 216-8 in your text book – answer the following questions:

Using figure 3a (p217), explain how each indicator signals a need for regeneration.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Research the data for Tower Hamlets – complete the table

Ward	% of households living in social housing	% of adults claiming out-of-work benefits	Median household income
Bethnal Green			
Blackwall and Cubitt Town			
Bow East			
Bow West			
Bromley North			
Bromley South			
Canary Wharf			
Island Gardens			
Lansbury			
Limehouse			
Mile End			
Poplar			
Shadwell			
Spitalfields and Banglatown			
St Dunstan's			
St Katherine's and Wapping			
St Peter's			
Stepney Green			
Weavers			
Whitechapel			

Using figure 3b, describe the relationship in the scatter graph.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Using data from figure 3a carry out a Spearman's Rank correlation on the 2 variables in figure 3b. Test your correlation for significance and explain its strength. Repeat for another pair of variables from the table:

EQ: Using examples, evaluate the need for regeneration in different places (12)

**Using examples,  
evaluate the need for  
regeneration in  
different places (12)**

## Lesson 4: How and why does community engagement vary?

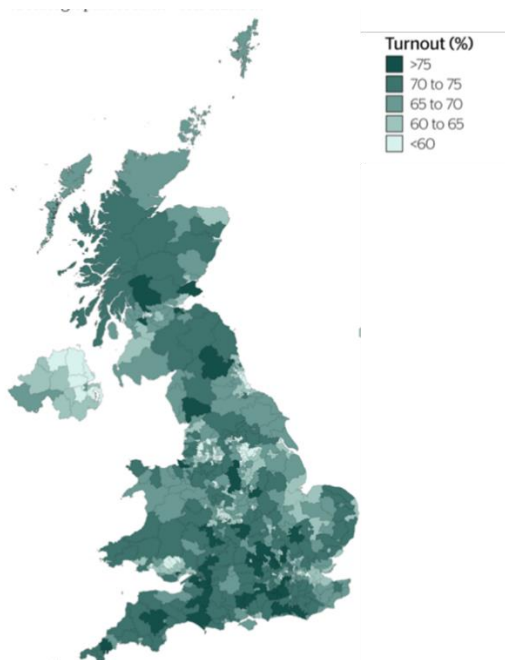
		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can identify key terms		
Mastering	I can explain how regeneration projects are chosen		
Extending	I can complete a Spearman's test		

## Do now: Review

Explain the main reasons for the growth of megacities in developing nations, especially in Asia (4)

[illegible]

## Starter: Map analysis



Describe the pattern shown in Figure 1 (3).

[illegible]

Do you know?

Who the Prime Minister is.	
Which political party runs the Scottish Parliament.	
What the legal voting age is.	
Who your local MP is.	
What party your MP is from.	
When the next local election is.	
What percentage of the population voted in favour of Brexit.	
Which party controls the council ward you are in.	
How often we must have a general election.	
The names of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary and Foreign Secretary.	

What can affect voter engagement?

.....

.....

.....

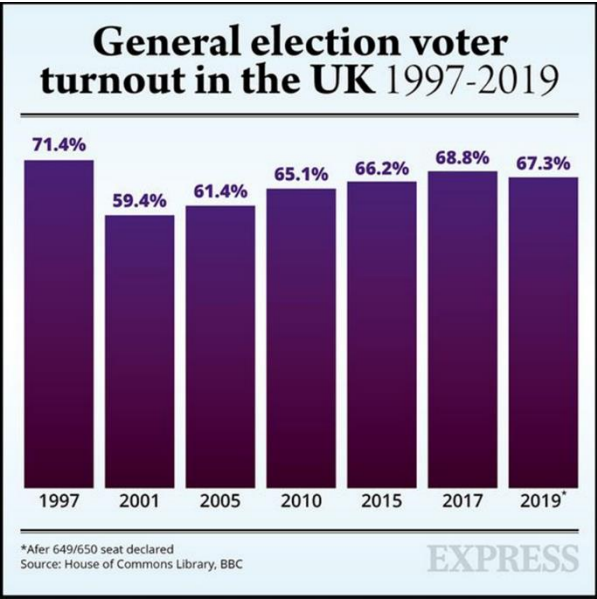
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Describe the trend

.....

.....

.....

.....

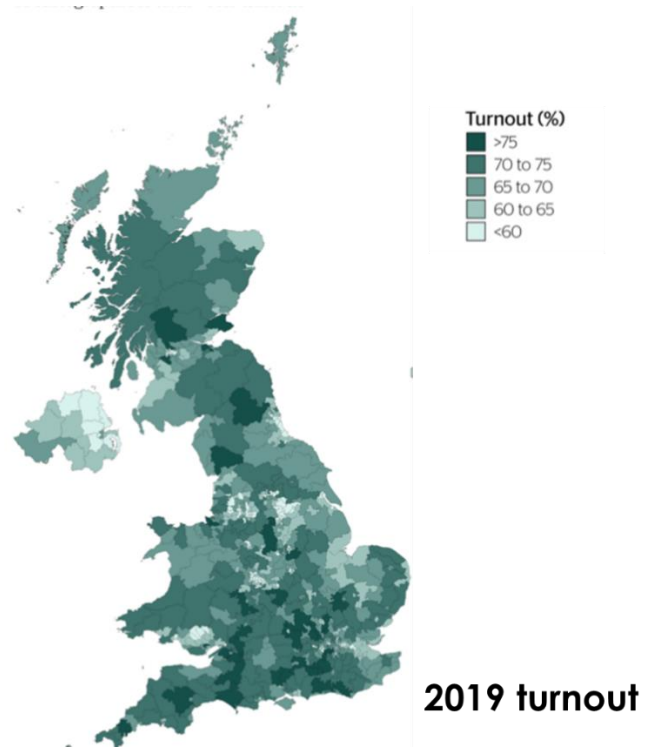
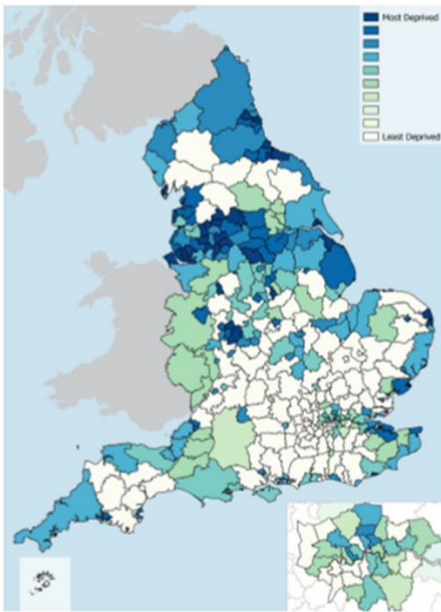
.....

.....

.....

.....

## IMD



Compare the voter turnout with the IMD. Is there a connection between deprivation and political engagement?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Read Articles 5 and 6

Why are some groups so politically disengaged?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

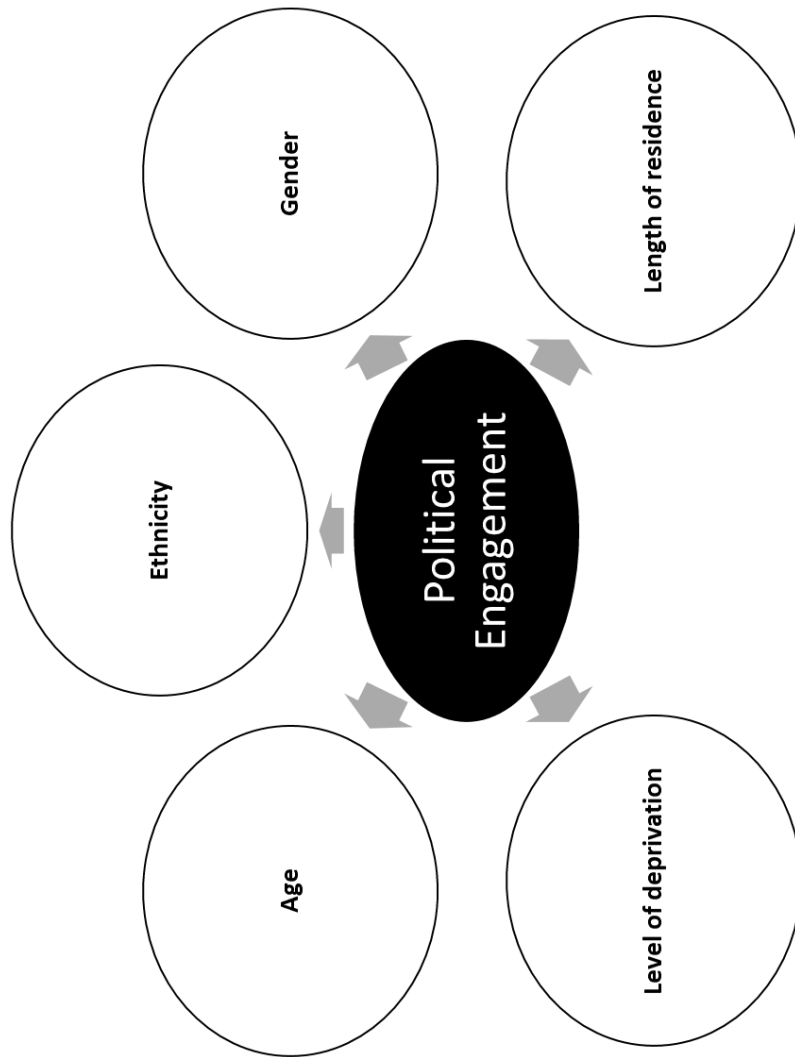
.....

What is voter apathy?

.....

.....







## AGE

18.7% of Cornwall's population is over 65, compared to 14.2% nationally. This means there are more people to spend time on community activities. Older people are also more likely to vote in elections.

More women engage in community work. In Grampound, in 2015, women were in the majority on many working groups and committees.



## TIME

Cornwall has a low rate of 'short-term residents' when compared to the national average. This means that people stay for a long time and are more likely to be invested in the local area.

In some cultures (such as the Bangladeshi culture) the sense of community organisation and engagement is much stronger. This means that in places where the ethnic make up is different, engagement can also vary.

## ETHNICITY



How do you think these factors would affect community engagement in your local area?

.....

.....

.....

What is the age structure of your local area like?

.....

.....

What is the ethnic make-up of your area like?

.....

.....

.....

How long do people live in your local area for?

.....

.....

.....

Is there a relationship between voter turnout and deprivation in the UK? Test with Spearman's rank

Area	Voter turnout 2015	Rank	IMD	Rank	Difference in ranks (d)	d <sup>2</sup>
Middlesbrough	52.9		1914			
Ashford	67.3		10149			
Dover	68.9		2065			
Hammersmith	66.4		7894			
Peterborough	64.9		4046			
Telford	61.4		23366			
Birmingham Perry Bar	59		8396			
Rotherham	59.4		805			
Hull East	53.6		14334			
Leeds Centre	55.1		8358			
Gateshead	59.4		6057			
Southampton Itchen	61.8		15913			
Beckenham	72.4		21702			
Poole	65.3		22989			
Walsall North	55		2024			
Bristol	66.9		13206			
Banes	73.9		22854			

$$(R) = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n^3 - n}$$

Case Study of Community Engagement: Grampound, Cornwall

Read Article 7

Explain the factors that resulted in Grampound's community shop and local housing scheme receiving resident's support.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What makes Grampound unusual?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Using examples, assess the reasons why levels of community engagement vary (12 marks)

- Intro
- Define community engagement + introduce Grampound
- Main
  - Age – older people more involved (more free time/more links)
  - Time – attachment over time increases likelihood of engagement
  - Ethnicity – certain cultures are more likely to take part in community engagement
  - Gender – women are more likely to be involved in community engagement (more time if not working full time/caring role)
- Conclusion
  - Summarise age, time, ethnicity and gender roles.
  - Summarise impact on located examples

## Lessons 5: How does lived experience vary in different places?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can define lived experience		
Mastering	I can explain how people feel connected to their place		
Extending	I can explain how Marginalisation works		

### Do now: Review

Explain the role of TNCS in cultural diffusion (4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Starter: Mind map

What is your perception (view) of the place that you live?

What do we mean by lived experience?

.....

.....

.....

What affects lived experience?

.....

.....

.....

Read through the infp about how people's lived experience links them to their place.

Highlight key points/information/terms

Annotate the text box to give examples of how you are linked to your local place or to the global market. You can add some extra ideas that are not on the sheet e.g. family connections to your place.

Place identity may be proudly flaunted by locals or ridiculed by others. Local language and dialect can foster a sense of place. Support for football clubs shows identity with local place and one that may be far removed. Team names may also indicate economic specialisms, even if they are now defunct.

Young people are probably most directly affected by globalisation. It affects everyday life including friendship groups, use of the internet and social media and wider cultural influences such as food, music, and fashion. Young people are more part of a global culture, however, may struggle for a sense of acceptance in the local societies in which they live.

Over the last decade there have been increasing debates about identity. The results from calls from political devolution, an escalation in economic and refugee migration, global terrorism, and the impact of consumer culture, led by American companies. The UK government has specific policies to promote a sense of national place, which has become linked to citizenship.

In 2014 the government launched its 'British Values' scheme in schools to promote what it means to be English and to counteract the threats of fundamentalism and terrorism.

What is marginalisation?

.....

.....

What is exclusion?

.....

.....

What is social polarisation?

.....

.....

.....

People in rural areas depend on towns and cities for many key services, including specialised healthcare, higher education and leisure. Commuter villages and towns may also depend on urban areas for employment.

Urban people rely on the countryside for food and non-food products, and value the landscape and environment found in the rural areas for leisure and recreation. Urban dwellers may have more power than rural dwellers in a democracy like the UK, which can prove to be an issue when it comes to matters such as fracking. Urban dwellers may feel an attachment and engagement to the countryside but usually through tourism and visits rather than the lived reality.

How does your local place have links to other urban or rural places?

.....

.....

.....

How does this affect your lived experience of your local area?

.....

.....

.....

How much attachment do you feel to your local area?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



## Lessons 6: How does regeneration produce conflict?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can define lived experience		
Mastering	I can explain how people feel connected to their place		
Extending	I can explain how Marginalisation works		

### Do now: Review

Why have some places become deindustrialised?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Starter: Why might people disagree about regeneration?**

Why can regeneration cause conflict?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

You are going to research conflict created by the London Olympics in 2012, which involved the regeneration of an area of East London.

You can use the links on the ppt as well as researching additional information.

Remember you are focusing on conflict (not the costs and benefits of the games).

Create your own case study

**Evaluate the reasons why peoples lived experience of places and engagement with them varies. (20 marks)**

Intro

Define community engagement

Main

Age- older people more involved (more free time/ more links)

Time- attachment over time increases likelihood of engagement

Ethnicity- certain cultures are more likely to take part in community engagement

Gender- women are more likely to be involved in community engagement (more time if not working full time/ caring role)

Conclusion

Summarise age, time, ethnicity and gender roles

Summarise impact on located examples

## Lessons 7: How can representations of place present the need for regeneration?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can choose which data helps to answer the question		
Mastering	I can explain what representations of place show		
Extending	I can Investigate my chosen areas		

### Do now: Review

What is the difference between a mega city and a world city?

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Starter:

There are two areas that could be regenerated.

Area A has high levels of unemployment.

Area B is in environmental decay due to deindustrialisation.

Which area do you choose to regenerate and why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

How do you know if regeneration is needed?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What data could you use to support this?	
<b>Quantitative data</b>	<b>Qualitative data</b>

Formal representations- Statistical evidence (Index of Multiple Deprivation) QUANTITATIVE DATA

Informal representations through contrasting media such as tv, film, at, music, blogs and graffiti. QUALITATIVE SOURCES/ DATA

Summarise both types.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What are the advantages and disadvantages of both?

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Quantitative data		
Qualitative data		

How can media represent a place?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Look at the statistics..

Annotate the sheet with what the statistics tell you about each place and the need for regeneration.

	Lansbury %	Hackney Wick	London
White	36	48	59.8
Mixed	4	4	12.6
Asian/Asian British	39	7	18.5
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	12	32	13.3
Other ethnic group	9	9	3.4
Very good health	45.6	48.1	50.5
Good Health	33.5	32.2	33.3
Fair health	13.2	12.8	11.2
Bad Health	5.5	5	3.7
Very bad health	2.2	2	1.2
Detached House	2.3	2.8	6.2
Semi Detached	3	6.1	18.6
Terraced	11.4	21.3	22.9
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	83.3	69.6	37.6
Owned house	21.4	20.2	48.3
Shared ownership	2.8	3.8	1.3
Social Rented	57.5	53.7	24.1
Private rented	20.1	20.9	25.1
No adults in employment in household	37.6	28.3	28.2
One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability	28.5	24.1	22.4
Economically active	62.6	63.1	71.7
Unemployed	9.7	6.9	5.2
Economically Inactive	37.4	36.9	28.3
Level 4 qualifications and above	23.4	34.4	37.7
Managers, directors and senior officials	7.2	8	11.6
Professional occupations	14.9	20.5	22.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	13.8	20.5	16.3
Administrative and secretarial occupations	11.5	10.8	11.7
Skilled trades occupations	9.5	6.6	8.3
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.3	9.6	7.9
Sales and customer service occupations	10.7	7.8	7.5
Process plant and machine operatives	7.1	4.4	4.7
Elementary occupations	15.9	11.9	9.6

**Time to reflect: Poplar**

What are your perceptions of different areas of Poplar?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

How/ why have you generated those perceptions- formal or informal?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

How might your perceptions differ from others both in Poplar and outside of Poplar?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

How do you perceive the need for regeneration in Poplar?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## **Regeneration EQ2 - Questions**

### **Section 1 (Easy)**

A1) Define the term 'sink estate'

A2) Define the term commuter village'

B1) Describe how different media can provide contrasting evidence for regeneration

B2) Describe the need for regeneration in a place you have studied.

C1) Describe what is meant by engagement.



C2) Describe what multiple deprivation means

D1) Explain how inequality influences a person's perception of regeneration.

D2) Explain the cycle of decline

## Section 2

- 1) Suggest why community engagement varies within communities.
- 2) Explain the impact of the spiral of decline on an urban area.
- 3) Using examples suggest why regeneration might be needed.

4) Suggest causes for the spiral of decline in a place you have studied.

5) Explain why lived experience varies between people.

6) Explain how conflicts occur between contrasting community groups  
regeneration

- 8) Suggest how top-down regeneration projects can affect local communities.

### **Section 3 (Plan it)**

1) Assess the view that older groups of people are more engaged with their local area than young groups of people.

- 2) Assess the view that the key priority for regeneration is reducing economic inequality.

3) Evaluate the need for regeneration in an urban place you have studied.

E5) Assess the role of deindustrialisation and the need for regeneration