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

## EQ3 – How is regeneration managed? Workbook



# LANGDON PARK SIXTH FORM

<b>Subject: Geography</b>	<b>Year: Y12</b>	<b>Topic: EQ3: How is regeneration managed?</b>	
<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> 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.7 UK government policy decisions play a key role in regeneration  4A.8 Local government policies aim to represent areas as being attractive for inward investment  4A.9 Rebranding attempts to represent areas as being more attractive by changing public perception of them	<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.com/en/resource/the-story-of-stuff">http://resources4rethinking.com/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.

### EQ3: How is regeneration managed?

1. Infrastructure investment- Heathrow and HS2
2. Government policy
3. Local governments and investment
4. Regeneration strategies- retail led, cultural led, sport led, rural diversification, tourism and leisure
5. Rebranding deindustrialised cities and rural areas
6. Regeneration Strategies- Glasgow
7. Regeneration Strategies- Cornwall

Deregulation	Where the financial market can trade more freely
Diversification	Where a business varies what it does
Enterprise Zones	Designated areas across England that provide incentives to encourage businesses to set up there.
Fracking	A way of extracting gas from the ground
Infrastructure	Fundamental facilities of a place- transport, electric, water, internet.
International Migration	The movement of people between countries.
Planning laws	Laws in place about what you can and can't build in certain places.
Post-production	A change in the economy from farming and manufacturing to more services and IT
Private Sector	Organisations that are owned by individual people- often more concerned with profit.
Public Sector	Organisations that are owned by the government, e.g. NHS, Education, and local councils
Rebranding	Making places more attractive to investment and provide a new image for a place
Retail	Shopping
Rural	Removing negative and pre-existing perceptions of a place
Science Parks	Designated areas for science and innovation based businesses which act as hubs for advances in technology
Stakeholders	People who are invested in something

## Further reading and useful links:

### Heathrow

<https://www.heathrowexpansion.com/>

### HS2

<http://theconversation.com/hs2-debate-shows-how-evidence-is-ignored-in-favour-of-politics-131326>

### Government policy

The Fracking debate <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-14432401>

The potential for fracking <https://www.nsenergybusiness.com/news/uk-fracking-potential-study/>

Labour market and migration

<https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/the-labour-market-effects-of-immigration/>

Deregulation and the City of London

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-37751599>

Housing policy- what should the government do next?

<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/housing-crisis-what-should-the-next-government-do/>

### Rebranding

Bronte Country <https://www.bronte-country.com/welcome.html>

Kielder Forest <https://www.visitkielder.com/about-us>

Literary links- Northern Ireland and Game of Thrones

<https://discovernorthernireland.com/things-to-do/attractions/game-of-thrones/game-of-thrones/>

Farm Diversification- Uncle Henrys <https://www.unclehenrys.co.uk/our-story/history-about-us>

Liverpool- Deindustrialisation <https://www.onetouchinvestment.co.uk/news/advice/why-invest-in-property/regeneration-liverpool-citys-changing-skyline/>

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/liverpool/content/articles/2007/05/29/building\\_britain\\_liverpool\\_feature.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/liverpool/content/articles/2007/05/29/building_britain_liverpool_feature.shtml)

**Lesson 1: How does government investment in infrastructure help regeneration?**

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can describe HS2 and assess the benefits		
Mastering	I can evaluate the issues with infrastructure developments		
Extending	I can explain the government role in regeneration		

**Do now: What do you already know?**

What is the significance of the photograph?

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**Starter:**

How well developed is the transport infrastructure in the North East?

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How does it compare to the rest of the UK?

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What is infrastructure?

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How does the private sector involve itself in infrastructure projects?

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Which government departments are involved in regeneration?

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**Read Articles 1 and 2**

What is HS2?

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Why does the government think HS2 is needed?

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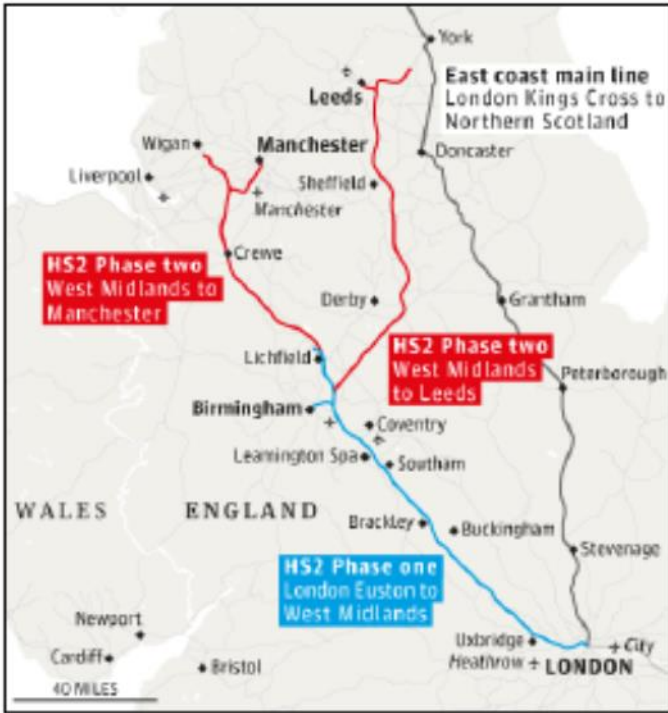
Describe the 2 phases of HS2

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What are the possible benefits of HS2?

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Highlight Economic/ Social/ Economic impacts



Impacts:

- There will be improved journey times between major cities
- The carbon emissions created are hard to estimate, however will affect the UK's overall emissions target
- An estimated 60,000 jobs will be created in construction
- The planned route will pass through the Chilterns which are designated as an AONB
- It is predicted that HS2 will bring between £41.4 billion and £46.9 billion in economic benefits over 6 decades

- There will be no intermediate stations so communities along the rail route will not gain from it
- The money put up from the government for HS2 will come from taxpayers
- The estimated cost of HS2 to the government currently stands at £ 32 billion
- During and after construction, there will be lots of visual and noise pollution to those who are living around the route
- The Institute of Economic Affairs have argued against the government figures, saying that the cost will be more than the benefit for the economy

Using Figure 2 (p220), explain why the HS2 route is being condemned by environmentalists.

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Suggest how HS2 may lead to further regeneration in Birmingham

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Explain why central government is more likely to be involved in large infrastructure projects like HS2 than local planning officers

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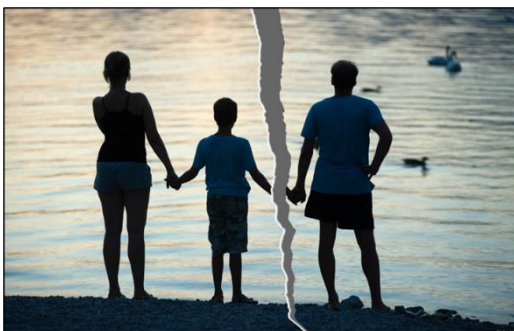


## Heathrow 3<sup>rd</sup> Runway

Read Articles 3 and 4 and the links on slide 17

Arguments for expanding Heathrow	Arguments against expanding Heathrow

What problems do the images below present to the UK's housing crisis?









## International Migration

### Read Article 8

Research and use data to describe the current patterns of migrants living in the UK

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What are the impacts on our labour market?

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How will proposed limits on migration due to Brexit affect the labour market?

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How does immigration impact on regeneration?

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Explain the arguments for and against the free movement of labour within the EU.

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**Deregulation of capital markets**

Read P223 and answer the following questions

Make notes on:

Deregulation of capital markets

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Deregulation, good or bad? Why?

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In 1986 the Conservative government deregulated the UK's financial sector. It involved the following changes:

- Instead of the London Stock Exchange having the monopoly on dealings with shares and stocks, any bank, financial advisor, or individual could trade in shares. It opened up the freedom of individuals to invest
- Barriers that prevented any overseas banks and other financial institutions from setting up offices in London were also removed. Until then, only UK banks could trade there
- Deregulation allowed foreign investors to invest in the UK without government approval. The results made the UK's banking, finance, and business sector boom (it represents 30% of GDP compared to 15.5% in 1986)

What is deregulation?

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What are the arguments for?

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What are the arguments against?

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## Deregulation of Capital Markets

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- Barriers that prevented any overseas banks and other financial institutions

from setting up offices in London were also removed. Until then, only UK banks could trade there.

Deregulation allowed foreign investors to invest in the UK without government approval. The results made the UK's banking, finance and business sector boom (it now represents 30% of GDP compared to 15.5% in 1986).

## Immigration Policy



In 1992 the UK joined the European single market. This allowed the free movement of labour in the EU. The UK's membership meant that people seeking work from other member states could enter the UK. Since 2004, when extra member states joined, this

movement has hugely impacted the UK's population structure and services. This movement of people helped to balance the UK's ageing population. It also increased tax revenue.



Using examples, assess the role of central government in regeneration (12 marks)

Evaluate the role played by central government in regenerating places. (16 marks)

**Key idea: UK government policy decisions play a key role in regeneration (NATIONAL GOVERNMENT)**

<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
<b>Infrastructure investment</b>	Airport development (Heathrow)	High Speed 2 (HS2)
<b>Rate and type of development</b>	Housing supply/ demand	Fracking
<b>Deregulation of capital markets and migration policies (Creating open/ closed door policies)</b>	London Stock Exchange	Immigration and the EU

## Lesson 2: How does local government influence regeneration?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain how science parks have been used to attract local investment		
Mastering	I can identify the different types of regeneration		
Extending	I can evaluate the relative importance of local government in regeneration		

### Do Now: Review

What is FDI?

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Give an example of a flow in terms of globalisation?

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What is free trade?

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### Starter:

How can local authorities attempt to make their area more attractive to inward investment?

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Enterprise zones are:

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Science Parks are:

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**Read Article 10**

Cambridge Science Park  
Which companies are there?

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Where is it located?

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What are the advantages to investors to locate there?

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What is the business environment like?

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How have local authorities encouraged investment?

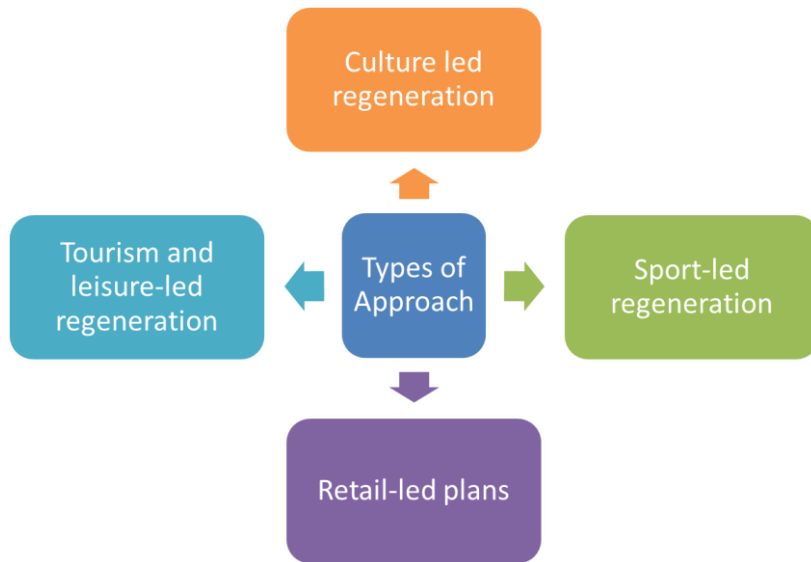
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What are local Interest groups?

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Make notes on the different regeneration strategies

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**Evaluate the statement that 'local government is frequently more important than national government in bringing about economic and social changes to places.' (20 marks)**

Read the example answer below. Highlight what isn't relevant in the answer

Explain two ways in which national government can affect decision making about regeneration (4 marks)

National government sets the policy and controls planning regulation for new homes. With an increase demand for housing in the UK the government has clear polices on the number of affordable houses that must be included in a new development and also where they may be built. Targets to increase the number of affordable homes means that there is a clear driving force in some areas, especially disused abandoned urban areas. Local authorities may accept or reject applications to develop housing in regeneration areas, but national government has set the laws for protecting the green build and encouraging development on brown field sites.

Similarly, where government invests in large scale infrastructure projects will greatly affect decisions about where to locate regeneration projects. For example, as HS2 will go through Birmingham and have its offices there this will lead to the multiplier effect of increased investment to the city. Jobs are being creased and more businesses are choosing to locate here due to the fast connections that HS2 will bring.

Linked to this are government policies on migration, certain industries depend upon migrants and policy will impact on their future in the. For example, if post BREXIT all EU citizens have to leave the UK many banks may relocate their head offices to mainland Europe. It was the deregulation of the banking sector in the 1980s which actually led to banks, such as HSBC, investing in London. In particular huge investment from HSBC meant that Canary Wharf was built, this played a significant role in the regeneration of the London Dockland to its now thriving business hub.

Finally, other past policies such as closing and privatising industries (such as steel marking and coal mining) have meant that unemployment has increased and over time areas have become run down. Government decisions about locations of enterprise zones and science parks are a significant factor in kickstarting regeneration.

**Read the answer in Article 11**

Complete the table below- your notes can be summarised and do not need to be written out word for word.

Pick out 4 points, explanation and evidence

Point	Explain	Evidence

### Lesson 3: How can rebranding change the image of places?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain what rebranding is		
Mastering	I can use examples to explain how urban areas can be rebranded		
Extending	I can use examples to explain how rural areas can be rebranded		

#### Do now: Review

Plan the answer to this 12 mark question:

Assess the extent that social and political tensions caused by cultural diffusion are inevitable (12)



## Starter: What is rebranding?

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Why is it used?

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What are the 2 elements that are key to a successful rebranding project and why are they important?

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What is re-imaging?

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Why might an urban area need rebranding?

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Urban areas	Rural areas	Coastal areas
Depopulation?	Transport issues?	Inaccessibility?
Unemployment base?	Limited work?	Decline in tourism?
Deindustrialisation?	Farming challenges?	Loss of fishing?
Poor reputation?	Backward reputation?	No investment?



## Regenerating Glasgow

Read through the information in the table.

Organise it into a timeline of Glasgow's deindustrialisation through to the rebranding strategies.

<b>REGENERATION AND REBRANDING OF GLASGOW</b>			
Cheaper overseas competition led to the collapse of Glasgow's shipbuilding industry and other (related) industries fell with it. (domino effect)	This led to a negative image for Glasgow of industrial decline, poverty and unemployment.	Regeneration of the Clyde managed by Glasgow City Council and the Scottish Government.	Engineering, steel and coal also key local industries closely linked to shipbuilding.
1983- Glasgow's 'Miles Better' campaign. Focused on arts and culture and helped Glasgow become the 1990 Capital of Culture.	Founded by the shipbuilding industry which supported the whole industrial region.	2015- only 3 shipyards still survived along the Clyde- building Royal Navy warships and car ferries.	A marketing campaign was created to encourage private sector investment for future post-industrial Glasgow.
2014- Commonwealth Games supported on average 2100 jobs, half of which in the city and helped youth unemployment.	2015- Glasgow hosted the Turner Prize (one of the best known visual art prizes)- link to new arts and culture image.	2014- Commonwealth Games. Largest event so far- watched or read about by 1.26 billion people.	1999- UK's City of Architecture and Design.
2004-2013 'Scotland with Style' rebrand aimed to attract trade to the city with new hotel chains, Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre, Glasgow Science Centre and new flight routes with EasyJet. Its achievements include the UEFA Cup Final in 2007 and World International Gymnastics.	1990- European Capital of Culture. Involved a physical reconstruction and creation of a 24 hour city. Argued as the most influential part of rebranding Glasgow.	The aim of 'Scotland with Style' was to establish Glasgow as a leading tourist destination. Increasing tourism brings the multiplier effect with employment opportunities in hotels, bars, restaurants and retail.	2014- Commonwealth Games. Land remediation, transport infrastructure and sports facilities such as the Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome and Emirates stadium were implemented and are now being used by the public and for future events.





Why is it more difficult to rebrand rural areas?

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Why did Cornwall move from an industrial economy to a post-industrial economy [CLARKE-FISHER MODEL]?

<b>FARMING</b>	
<b>FISHING</b>	
<b>TIN &amp; COPPER</b>	
<b>QUARRYING</b>	

What is meant by

CORE .....

PERIPHERY .....

Define destination tourism .....

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What are the post-industrial advantages of Cornwall? .....

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Read and highlight key information

Cornwall is a popular tourist destination; heritage, climate and culture have always drawn visitors. There have recently been other approaches to rebranding:

- Farm diversification – many shops and farm shops sell specially branded ‘Cornish’ food and drink products. This includes cheese, ice-cream and alcohol







Assess the attempts made by governments to regenerate rural areas (12 marks)

**Exam practice:**

**Regeneration EQ3 - Questions**

**Section 1 (Easy)**

A1) Describe what is meant by infrastructure investment

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A2) Describe an example of a retail led regeneration plan

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B1) Describe what is meant by the deregulation of capital markets

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B2) Explain 1 strategy local governments use to encourage business start-ups.

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C1) Describe what is meant by a local interest group

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C2) Explain the negative impacts of rural diversification.

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D1) Describe the purpose of science parks

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D2) Explain how rural areas have diversified.

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E1) Define rebranding

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E2) Explain the positive impacts of rural diversification.

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**Have a think**

A3) Explain how government immigration policy affects regeneration.

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A4) Suggest why tension builds between local interest groups in areas which are being regenerated.

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B3) Suggest how rebranding can be used to regenerate deindustrialised UK cities.

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B4) Explain how national needs have been prioritised over local needs in regards to fracking.

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C3) Suggest how infrastructure investment leads to regeneration.

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C4) Explain how capital deregulation affects regeneration

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D3) Explain the impacts elite migrants have on real estate in London.

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D4) Explain why private public partnerships are favoured

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E3) Explain the importance of positive public perceptions of places.

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E4) Suggest why there is conflict over fracking in the UK.

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**Essays**

A5) Assess the role of local interest groups in the regeneration decision making process

B5) Evaluate the success of rebranding in a post-production rural area.

C5) Evaluate the need to consider national priorities when undertaking D5) regeneration.

D5) Assess the success of regeneration in an urban area.

E5) Assess the role of local government in attracting inward investment.