

# Diverse Places

Case studies and what they show

|                                     | What do they show?  | Key information   |
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| <b>Migration to the UK</b>          | <p>There have been different waves of migration due to a variety of factors:</p> <p>Political (e.g. Government laws, EU expansion)</p> <p>Economic (e.g. Eastern European migrants to the UK)</p> <p>Some migrations have been voluntary (e.g. economic) whilst others have been forced (e.g. due to war)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1948 - British Nationality Act</b> - gave UK citizenship to people from the Commonwealth</li> <li>• <b>1948-1950s - Black Caribbeans</b> (approx. 550,000) came to the UK to fill postwar worker shortages (Voluntary)</li> <li>• <b>Late 1950s-1970s - Pakistani</b> (approx. 750,000) and <b>Indian</b> (approx. 1 million) came for economic reasons. (Voluntary)</li> <li>• <b>1962, then 1972</b> - Restrictions on migration by the <b>Commonwealth Immigrants Act</b>.</li> <li>• <b>1972</b> - Expulsion of Asians from <b>Uganda</b> meant 30,000 people sought asylum in the UK (Forced)</li> <li>• <b>1991</b> - Conflict in the Balkans caused forced migration of Croatians, Bosnians and Kosovans. (Forced)</li> <li>• <b>2004 - Opening of the EU borders</b> attracted large numbers of Eastern European migrants, e.g. Poles (Voluntary)</li> <li>• <b>2007 - Bulgaria and Romania</b> joined the EU, but immigrant numbers were restricted from these countries. (Voluntary)</li> <li>• <b>2011 onwards - Syrian refugees</b> have come to many European countries. Approximately 10,000 have claimed asylum in the UK. (Forced)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Population density in the UK</b> | <p>There is uneven population distribution in the UK</p> <p>This is due to human and physical factors</p>   | <p><b>Population density in the UK:</b></p> <p>The UK's average population density is 266 persons per km<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• England: 420.3 people/km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Wales: 149.2 people/km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Scotland: 67.3 people/km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Northern Ireland: 130 people/km<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• England has the highest population in the UK (54.8 million people) and the highest population density (420 persons per km<sup>2</sup>) as England is where most habitable lowland exists, along with a warmer climate in the south and the major employment areas of Greater London, the Westlands and Greater Manchester.</li> <li>• The South-East and London has the greatest population density, as London is a global-hub and has the highest number of job opportunities and services.</li> <li>• Scotland has the lowest population density (67.3 persons per km<sup>2</sup>) due to the highlands, a less hospitable climate, fewer employment opportunities and isolation in peripheral areas.</li> <li>• Wales and Northern Ireland are more 'switched-off' with fewer employment opportunities and isolation, leading to a lower population density than England.</li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>Changes to UK Urban areas</b></p> | <p>Changes to urban land use in the UK over time.</p> <p>These changes have occurred due to:</p> <p>Political reasons e.g. government redevelopment plans</p> <p>Economic reasons e.g. deindustrialisation led to dereliction of certain urban areas</p> <p>Demographic reasons e.g. population growth and migration have increased demands for more housing</p>        | <p><b>1930s -1950s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little investment in urban areas due to war - decline and deprivation in urban areas</li> <li>• Social housing built in 1950s, but still high demand for more</li> </ul> <p><b>1960s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic boom and industrialisation</li> <li>• Immigrants from Commonwealth moved to inner city areas</li> <li>• Development of suburban areas</li> <li>• New towns built outside of cities (e.g. Milton Keynes)</li> </ul> <p><b>1970s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old run-down inner city terraced houses demolished and replaced by high-rise flats</li> </ul> <p><b>1980s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic recession and deindustrialisation resulted in derelict urban areas</li> <li>• Urban development corporations (UDCs) set up to redevelop inner-city areas.</li> <li>• Counter-urbanisation</li> </ul> <p><b>1990s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition and replacement of poor quality high-rise flats that were built in the 1970s.</li> <li>• Suburbanisation continued, with growth of out-of-town shopping malls and retail parks.</li> <li>• High-streets experienced decline, but new developments (e.g. pedestrianisation) encouraged to revive CBDs and high-streets.</li> </ul> <p><b>2000s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suburbanisation continues and retail parks and out-of-town shopping centres remain popular.</li> <li>• Immigration from the EU increase cultural diversity in urban areas</li> <li>• Financial crisis (07/08) led to high-street shop closures.</li> </ul> <p><b>2010s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suburban growth and infilling</li> <li>• Initiatives aimed to attract fresh private investment, new businesses and people back into inner urban areas.</li> <li>• London's house prices increase</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Changes to UK rural areas</b></p> | <p>Rural areas have changed due to a number of reasons:</p> <p>Transport e.g. more car ownership means people can live in more remote rural areas</p> <p>Technological e.g. internet</p> <p>Economic e.g. jobs in rural areas have attracted some migrant groups - Lincolnshire</p> <p>Social e.g. retired pensioners may choose to migrate to more rural locations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural settlements (fewer than 10,000 people) consist mostly of villages and hamlets found dispersed in areas of countryside.</li> <li>• Their main function is residential (housing) but there may be some services such as a pub, post office, a church and village shop, although these have been in decline.</li> <li>• Rural settlements used to consist of farms (isolated dwellings), villages (for farmworkers) and services linked to farming, and market towns where farmers could sell their products and access tertiary services such as banks.</li> <li>• However, many traditional rural communities have become dormitory settlements or commuter villages. This is a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The increased mechanisation of farmers - reducing the need for farmworkers.</li> <li>• influences from and recreational opportunities in urban areas</li> <li>• the development of faster transport networks and widespread car ownership.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Some rural areas or scenic coastal locations have become popular centres of retirement, adding to ageing population structure (e.g. North Norfolk, Bournemouth).</li> <li>• Some areas have received significant numbers of international migrants to work in agriculture or food processing (e.g. Boston in Lincolnshire).</li> </ul>   |

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| <p><b>London</b></p>   | <p>Has a large population<br/>Has a youthful population</p> <p>Is very ethnically diverse</p> <p>Social clustering and ethnic enclaves</p> <p>Inner city characteristics are different to suburbs (more often more diverse)</p> <p>London shows signs of ethnicity in the urban landscape</p> | <p><b>Population characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London has a population of approximately 8.5 million people.</li> <li>• London has a youthful population.</li> <li>• London's median age is 33. (The UK's average is 39.4)</li> </ul> <p><b>Ethnicity in London</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London has a more diverse ethnic mix than anywhere in the UK.</li> <li>• It's the world's second most ethnically diverse city in the world, after New York.</li> <li>• 45% of the population class themselves as 'White British' in London</li> <li>• 37% of London's population is born overseas.</li> <li>• Social clustering often occurs in urban areas, where groups of individuals from similar backgrounds or countries tend to live in areas close to one another. (e.g. Banglatown in Brick Lane)</li> <li>• Inner city areas have higher populations of non-white British people as these areas have often been popular with immigrant groups. Cheaper, smaller, more run-down accommodation (e.g. flats or social housing) have made them more popular with immigrant groups who have normally had less money to spend on rent.</li> <li>• The suburbs have higher populations of White-British people as these areas tend to have larger, more desirable homes with more open spaces. This may have attracted more affluent White-British individuals in the process of suburbanisation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Signs of ethnicity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnoscapes - Banglatown in Brick Lane or Chinatown in Soho</li> <li>• Gastronomy - restaurants e.g. curry houses along Brick Lane</li> <li>• Cultural events - e.g. Notting Hill Carnival celebrating Caribbean culture</li> <li>• Language - e.g. Turnpike Lane (in Tottenham) has the highest linguistic diversity in London</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Haringey</b></p> | <p>Inner city area in London has youthful population</p> <p>It is also more ethnically diverse and has a higher proportion of males than females.</p>   | <p><b>Population pyramid:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulge between 25-40 (32.6% of the population between 25 and 40) due to London attracting young working professionals. Haringey is relatively affordable compared to other locations in London.</li> <li>• Slightly wider base (8.1% of the population between 0 and 5) due to the higher proportion of 25-40 year olds who have children.</li> <li>• Narrowing top of pyramid (2.3% of the population 80+) as the older population may choose to emigrate and retire outside of London in nicer, rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gender:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inner city location of Haringey has a higher % of males (50.1%) than females (49.9%). This is due to a higher population of immigrants who have come to London to work. There are often more male immigrants, as they first move, work, send remittance payments and perhaps over time their families join them, but not always.</li> </ul>  |

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| <p><b>St Albans</b></p>     | <p>A dormitory town within the London commuter belt.</p> <p>More families</p>                 | <p>St Albans is a town in Hertfordshire and is found 31km north-west of London.</p> <p><b>Population pyramid:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulge between 30 and 55 (37% of the population between 30 and 55) as St. Albans is only 30km north-west of London it is a desirable location for commuters to live. Families in particular move here, looking for a more peaceful life outside of London.</li> <li>• Undercut between 18 and 22, as young people go elsewhere to study at university. They may move to London to be closer to services.</li> <li>• Wider bottom to the pyramid (23% of the population between the ages of 0 and 18) up to the age of 18, as there are more families who live here, meaning there is a higher birth rate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gender:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commuter town of St Albans has a higher population of females (51.1%) compared to males (48.9%). This is due to the higher life expectancy of females.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>North Norfolk</b></p> | <p>Remote rural location<br/>Coastal retirement location</p> <p>Higher elderly population</p> | <p><b>Population pyramid:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tall pyramid with many people over the age of 90 (9% of the population is 80+), as the North Norfolk coastline is an attractive retirement location, so there are many older people there.</li> <li>• More women than men over the age of 90 (73% female compared to 27% male 90+) as women tend to live longer due to better lifestyles (fewer smoked, drank etc), earlier retirement age (60 for women as opposed to 65 for men), type of employment (less strenuous) some may not have worked</li> <li>• Bulge between 65-75 (18.2% of the population between 65 and 75) as 60/65 is the key retirement age, so many move to North Norfolk</li> <li>• Very narrow base (4.3% of the population between 0 and 5) and straight sides as there is a low birth rate and the working population have moved to urban areas for employment opportunities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gender:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coastal retirement location of North Norfolk has a higher population of females (51.2%) than males (48.9%). This is due to the fact that North Norfolk attracts many retired people, of which females live longer. This means that there are more females than males in North Norfolk.</li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>Victorian London</b></p> | <p>An example of a UK city that experienced significant challenges during Victorian era</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century gave birth to many of UK's larger cities</li> <li>• Urban areas grew due to massive rural-urban population</li> <br/> <li>• <b>Negatives of urban living in Victorian era:</b></li> <li>• Huge overpopulation in cities led to: overcrowding; poor living conditions; poor sanitation + lack of healthcare</li> <li>• Other challenges: air pollution from industry power by coal + chimneys</li> <li>• Water pollution problems as raw sewage dumped straight into Thames</li> <li>• Diseases: cholera, typhoid, small pox + influenza</li> <li>• Average life expectancy of Londoner = 37 years old mid 19th century</li> <li>• Petty crime, high levels of prostitution, drunkenness ('cheap London gin'): London perceived to be dangerous with bad reputation</li> <br/> <li>• <b>Solutions:</b></li> <li>• 1829: Metropolitan Police established to deal with criminal activity</li> <li>• 1870: Construction of proper sewage system</li> <li>• London West End improved with building of Piccadilly Circus + Regents Street</li> <br/> <li>• <b>Parallel examples</b> to Victorian London today: Mumbai, India (e.g. Dharavi slum), Lagos, Nigeria</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Tottenham</b></p>        | <p>Example of an inner city neighbourhood that is very ethnically diverse</p> <p>Example of a more deprived neighbourhood with a range of challenges.</p> | <p><b>Population characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total population: 129,000 people</li> <li>• 48% of residents were born in the UK</li> <li>• Very ethnically diverse. 22% White British, 27% Other White, Non-white: 51%</li> <li>• 23% households contain no person with English as the main language</li> <li>• Youthful population (median age of 33)</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Unemployment and lack of social mobility:</b></li> <li>• More than 10,500 out of work and claiming Jobseekers' Allowance.</li> <li>• <b>Unaffordable housing</b> - much like the rest of London, house prices have increased dramatically, making home ownership increasingly difficult and rents have gone up. This is particularly problematic for Tottenham which has a relatively young population, with high numbers of immigrants. These two groups find housing less affordable.</li> <li>• <b>Low environmental quality:</b></li> <li>• Densely populated social housing or segregated Victorian terraced housing</li> <li>• Not many open spaces</li> <li>• <b>Social tensions:</b> The area has suffered from a history of riots: 1985 - Broad Water Farm and August 2011 riots.</li> <li>• <b>High levels of immigration:</b> There are many households (23%) which have no person with English as the main language. This will limit their job opportunities and ability to assimilate and integrate.</li> <li>• <b>High crime rates:</b> "Tottenham is one of the most deprived areas in Britain, blighted by gang culture, drugs and gun crime." (Telegraph, 2015). On average - 100 gun crimes/ year and 5000 violent offences/ year.</li> <li>• <b>Other social problems:</b></li> <li>• Teenage pregnancy rates in the borough are among the highest in Britain, with around 53 girls aged 15 to 17 in every 1,000 becoming pregnant annually.</li> <li>• Social services have been under pressure, especially after the tragic events of the 'Baby P' scandal</li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>Tottenham</b></p> | <p>Example of management solutions to urban problems</p> <p>Explores the different roles of stakeholders and players</p> <p>Plan for Tottenham:<br/>TOP-DOWN LARGE SCALE STRATEGY FOR DEALING WITH DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES IN TOTTENHAM</p> <p>Architect's studio<br/>SMALL SCALE STRATEGY</p> <p>TAG<br/>BOTTOM-UP COMMUNITY LED STRATEGY</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>A Plan for Tottenham</u></b></li> <li>• Top-down urban redevelopment project funded by <b>national and local government</b></li> <li>• National government: Promised £40 million to help with redevelopment</li> <li>• Local government - Haringey Council: Plans to invest £1 billion</li> <li>• Proposals include building 10,000 new homes and creating over 5000 new jobs in a new commercial space. A new leisure centre will be built in Northumberland Park and improvements will be made to transport facilities - such as creating a new White Hart Lane station.</li> <li>• This strategy aims to:</li> <li>• Deal with demographic and economic issues by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing more affordable housing</li> <li>• Providing new employment opportunities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Deal with social and cultural issues by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regenerating the area after the devastation caused by the 2011 riots</li> <li>• Improving social cohesion by building up 'confident and stronger communities'</li> <li>• Improving the quality of life for all residents</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b><u>N17 Architect's Studio</u></b></li> <li>• Small scale idea, which is a studio funded by an <b>individual</b> (famous architect John McAslan) and <b>local government</b> to help open up opportunities and educate individuals from ethnic minorities about architecture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to deal with social and cultural issues by providing young people from disadvantaged and ethnic minority backgrounds the opportunity to train in an Architect's studio with one of the UK's most prestigious architects.</li> <li>• Only 2% of the country's architects are non-white, although 12.9% of the UK's population is non-white. The project aims to encourage more young people from ethnic-minorities to be involved in the construction and regeneration of the urban landscape. McAslan's has helped to train local youngsters as architectural apprentices and give them control over their home areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Role of stakeholders:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Individual:</b> John McAslan - Famous architect (e.g. designed King's Cross new train station) who has decided to start this project</li> <li>• <b>Local government</b> - Haringey Council has been involved in selecting the candidates and helping with funding</li> <li>• <b>Local schools and colleges:</b></li> <li>• College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CONEL) - Were involved in starting up the project and students from here were selected for an apprenticeship.</li> <li>• Local schools - could take students there for a field trip to learn about urban redevelopment and architecture</li> <li>• <b>Young apprentices</b> - Were given work experience for a year.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>TAG (Turnpike Lane Art Group)</u></b></li> <li>• Bottom-up small scale solution run by <b>locals in the community</b> aimed at improving the aesthetic appeal of the area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Turnpike Art Group (TAG) instigate environmental improvement and rejuvenation of urban space, through innovative art-based projects</li> <li>• TAG formed in 2012, as an offshoot from award-winning charity Sustran's DIY Streets Turnpike Lane/West Green project - a community-focused street redesign programme, which successfully united a London community in a dialogue of change.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
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| <p><b>Internal migration in the UK</b></p> | <p>Shows different examples of internal migration.</p> <p>Reasons for internal migration may be connected to people's stage in the life cycle or economic reasons</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between July 2014 and June 2015 there were estimated 2.85 million moves between local authorities in England and Wales. This is around the same level as the previous years.</li> <li>• For 2015, the highest number of moves in and moves out are in London and the South East, and there is greater net change in the southern regions of England than in the North of England.</li> <li>• Locations with net inflow: South West, South East and East England</li> <li>• Locations with net outflow: Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands and North East</li> <li>• Haringey: Net outflow of 4100 people in 2014</li> <li>• St Albans: Net inflow of 620 people in 2014</li> <li>• North Norfolk: Net inflow of 960 people in 2014</li> <li>• Most moves take place in early adulthood, with the peak age being 19 (the typical age at which people leave home to study). There is another peak at age 22 (often when graduates move into employment, move for further study or move in with a partner).</li> <li>• Levels of movement remain high for those in their 20s and 30s, and then this declines with age as people become more settled in their employment and relationships.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Lincolnshire and Boston</b></p>      | <p>EU migration to a rural area</p> <p>Tensions between locals and immigrant groups</p>  | <p><b>High levels of Eastern European migrants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the 2011 Census, Boston is now home to a higher proportion of eastern European immigrants than anywhere else in England and Wales: 10.6 per cent of the town's population of 65,000 comes from EU countries such as Poland, Lithuania, Latvia or Romania.</li> <li>• Many immigrants work in the agricultural sector or in food packaging industries (where a lack of English language skills does not matter). Some locals fear they are taking jobs and keeping wages low. Meanwhile employers, such as farmers, are pleased with the larger workforce available.</li> <li>• <b>Consequences:</b> Tensions have arisen:</li> <li>• 2013 - UKIP took 16 seats off the Conservatives in Lincolnshire's local elections earlier this year, which some attributed to concerns about the rising migrant population.</li> <li>• 2013 - A protest to highlight the pressure placed on local services by immigration was held in Boston in November.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Russian Oligarchs in London</b></p>  | <p>Migrant experiences may vary depending on their level of wealth</p> <p>Shows example of social clustering, where individuals from the same socio-economic and cultural background have grouped together</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Russians in the upper socio-economic group, including billionaires have been attracted to Chelsea and South Kensington in London</li> <li>• <b>Pull factors:</b></li> <li>• The Russian embassy is nearby</li> <li>• It is an expensive and exclusive area with shops such as Harrods as well as specialist shops and cafes catering for Russian customers in their ethnic enclave.</li> <li>• London is an important world city with theatres and entertainment</li> <li>• There are private schools for their children</li> <li>• Flight time to Moscow is under 4 hours</li> <li>• They trust British property for investing their money, which they perceive is more secure than keeping their money in Russia, because London is considered a stable world financial market.</li> <li>• For example: Roman Abramovich is a Russian billionaire businessman and investor.</li> <li>• In 2016 his net worth was estimated to be \$8 billion. He is best known for buying Chelsea football club in 2003.</li> </ul>  |



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| <p><b>Lavapies</b></p> | <p>Examples of solutions to challenges in urban areas.</p> | <p><b><u>'Plan del Barrio'</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The local government (Ayuntamiento de Madrid) introduced a 'Plan del Barrio' in 2008.</li> <li>• This plan consisted in providing strategies to reduce inequalities:</li> <li>• <b>Employment:</b> The Job Centre and Local Council organised special classes to help teach locals new skills. E.g. 'Integr@te' is an initiative to teach locals ICT skills.</li> <li>• <b>Education</b> - 'Urban summer camps' for young children who don't go on holiday in the summer, keeping them occupied and socialising with other children from the neighbourhood.</li> <li>• <b>Social Services</b> - 3 new social workers employed, increase in the number of volunteers helping out at local schools and the library</li> <li>• The elderly - An increase in the 'Help at home' scheme, where careers, cleaners and nurses visit the elderly in their homes.</li> <li>• <b>Women</b> - A yearly event organised for women in the neighbourhood, with workshops on skills, job hunting etc.</li> <li>• <b>Racism</b> - A yearly 'international festival' was introduced in 2010 to promote community cohesion and tolerance, whilst celebrating the variety of cultures</li> <li>• <b>Safety and policing</b> - A 20% increase in the number of community support officers patrolling the streets.</li> <li>• <b>Sport</b> - To encourage the use of the local sport's centre - Casino de la Reina</li> </ul> <p><b>Successes</b></p> <p>+ Plan del Barrio' has taken a broad approach to inequalities, targetting many marginalised groups (immigrants, the unemployed, the youth, elderly, women etc)</p> <p>+ The scheme involved plenty of community participation, with the local Neighbourhood Association being part of all the meetings regarding the project. Many of the aims of the 'Plan del Barrio' were compiled by the Neighbourhood Association (Vecinos de Madrid)</p> <p>+ Money has been invested in the project</p> <p>+ International Festival a success</p> <p><b>Downfalls</b></p> <p>- The Plan was introduced in 2008, since then the recession has caused some of the funding to have to be withdrawn.</p> <p>- Some of the initiatives relied on volunteers - not permanent, and may leave</p> <p><b><u>Teatro Valle Inclan</u></b></p> <p>In 2006, the Teatro Valle Inclan opened. It is a theatre built in the heart of Lavapies, beside the metro station. It was built on the site of an old derelict cinema.</p> <p><b>Successes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Modern building design - attractive and well looked after (glass front)</li> <li>+ Sociable cafe and recreational area - young children playing whilst adults eating and socialising</li> <li>+ Large performance area/ stage for 450 people</li> <li>+ Generous discounts in prices for disabled, elderly and young people (50% off)</li> <li>+ Has improved the aesthetic appeal of the area</li> </ul> <p><b>Downfalls:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The building was costly (20 million€)</li> <li>- Took 4 years to complete (2002-2006)</li> <li>- Average price of tickets is expensive (€16-€20) - not very accessible to the poorer locals.</li> <li>- Comments from locals suggest that they feel that the money could have been better spent elsewhere.</li> <li>- Centre is more focused on drama and dance, so addressing the needs of the younger, more artistic population. Not providing a service for all members of the local population to benefit from.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>UNED Library</u></b></p> <p>The UNED Library was built in 2004 in an old church (Escuelas Pias de San Fernando)</p> <p>It was funded by the Long Distance University (UNED) and the local government</p> <p><b>Successes</b></p> <p>+ Provides an excellent educational resource for mature undergraduates who are studying a university degree from home.</p> <p><b>Downfalls:</b></p> <p>- It is a library space that cannot be used by all locals, only those studying in the university, so it does not benefit everyone</p> |
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| <p><b>Luton</b></p>   | <p>Ethnically diverse location</p> <p>Suffers from tensions and lack of integration</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Background info:</b></li> <li>• Luton has seen several waves of immigration. In the early part of the 20th century Irish and Scottish people arrived in the town – these were followed by Afro-Caribbean and Asian immigrants. More recently immigrants from other European Union countries have made Luton their home.</li> <li>• As a result of this Luton has a diverse ethnic mix, with a significant population of Asian descent, mainly Pakistani 29,353 (14.4%), Indian 10,625 (5.2%) and Bangladeshi 13,606 (6.7%).</li> <li>• Since the 2011 census, Luton has become one of three white British-minority towns in the United Kingdom. It was announced in a report based on the census figures that along with Leicester and Slough, Luton was one of three towns outside London where the white British were now a minority, making up only 45% of Luton's population. However, the town still has a white majority when non-British whites such as the Irish and Eastern Europeans are included, and 81% of the population of Luton still define themselves as British, despite the majority of its residents being from a foreign ethnic background.</li> <li>• In the ten-year period since the United Kingdom Census 2001, the percentage of inhabitants in Luton reporting being Christian fell from 60 to 47%. Meanwhile, those reporting being Muslim increased from 15 to 25%.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges: Tensions and rise in extremism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luton has been identified in the media as a home of people with extremist social and religious viewpoints.</li> <li>• The Muslim group Al-Muhajiroun was based there before it was banned</li> <li>• and the founder of the English Defence League is from Luton.</li> <li>• A Muslim protest in March 2009 against soldiers returning from the Iraq War was followed by a counter-demonstration opposing sharia law in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, many residents say that the numbers of extremists, both Muslims and far-right, are small.</li> <li>• Inayat Bunglawala of the Muslim Council of Britain lives in Luton, and a local representative of Churches Together described "the reality of life in the town" as "a healthy interaction between people of different faiths"</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Glasgow</b></p> | <p>Looks at different stakeholders involved in the redevelopment of an urban area</p>   | <p>The stakeholders are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National governments</li> <li>• Local government</li> <li>• Planners and developers</li> <li>• Immigrants</li> <li>• Local community</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1960s and 70s - <b>Planners and architects</b> decided upon building high rise flats to provide solution to poor quality and old housing in the inner city areas.</li> <li>• The new flats were considered to be 'vertical slums' and these were then demolished</li> <li>• <b>Planners</b> considered responsible for poorly thought out siting which contributed to the decline of the tower blocks.</li> <li>• <b>National government</b> - under Thatcher's government Glasgow experienced de-industrialisation which led to a decline of industrial jobs and led to poverty.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other challenges: local people with anti-social behaviour.</li> </ul>   |

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| <p><b>National strategies for resolving issues in diverse urban communities</b></p> | <p>National strategies for resolving issues in diverse urban communities</p>  | <p>Urban places have experienced a variety of government schemes and initiatives over time, aimed at managing, developing and improving urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 1945 and 1965, planning aimed to decentralise London, with the building of new towns such as Milton Keynes and Crawley, and Development Areas were established.</li> <li>• Between 1965 and 1980 there were Improvement Areas and Housing Action Areas</li> <li>• Between 1980 and 1990 there were enterprise zones such as the Isle of Dogs, urban development corporations (UDCs) for areas such as the London Docklands (where the Canary Wharf is)</li> <li>• Between 1990 and 2000 there were the Single Regeneration Budget, New Deals for Communities and City Challenge.</li> <li>• From 2000 there were Sustainable Communities, such as Merseyside and the Thames Gateway.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Slough</b></p>  | <p>Example of a multicultural location</p> <p>Example of stakeholders involved in the development of Slough.</p> <p>Local council</p> <p>Community groups</p> <p>TNCs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total population of Slough: 140,200</li> <li>• % Population increase since the 2001 Census: 16.3%</li> <li>• % of population that is white British: 34.5%</li> <li>• % of Slough residents that were born in the UK: 61%</li> <li>• % households in Slough which contain no person with English as the main language: 15.5%</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key stakeholders in developing Slough</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Slough Borough Council</b></li> <li>• Aims to improve housing, employment and the environment for local people.</li> <li>• It is currently starting the development of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 housing developments in the town centre to provide over 200 houses and flats</li> <li>• 29 new council-rented homes and community centre</li> <li>• ‘the Curve’ - a new cultural learning centre, with a library, adult education facility and performance centre</li> <li>• A new sport’s stadium for Slough Town Football Club at Arbour Park with football pitches and a multi-use games area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Community Group Aik Saath</b></li> <li>• Local strategy to help resolve issues in Slough</li> <li>• Aik Saath, which means ‘together as one’ in Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu, is a charity that works with people from all communities, faiths and backgrounds to promote and encourage conflict resolution and community cohesion.</li> <li>• It was established in the mid- 1990s, following continued tensions between young people from Hindi, Muslim and Sikh communities. Tensions spread to the UK from overseas, for example between Hindus and Sikhs following the Amritsar Temple Massacre in 1984 in India.</li> <li>• They have a suite of activities ranging from training with primary and secondary school students, to workshops on peer mediation to help solve disputes.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stakeholders in the local economy</b></li> <li>• Many TNCs have established their offices in Slough due to its close proximity to London (20 miles away) and Heathrow. e.g. O2, Nintendo, Mars chocolate</li> <li>• ‘Slough Aspire’ (<a href="http://www.sloughaspire.com">http://www.sloughaspire.com</a>) is a partnership between companies in Slough and the local Council. It aims to develop employability skills among the local population. It has its own training centre and the programme is being managed by local companies (e.g. Mars)</li> </ul> |



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| <p><b>National and local strategies for rural development</b></p> | <p>Example of national and local strategies for rural development</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National and local strategies for rural development.</b></li> <li>• Recent regeneration in Cornwall has involved funding (grants) from local and national government, plus the EU.</li> <li>• Between 1999 and 2007 an EU funding programme called Objective One aimed to boost rural development. It matched individual capital funds to reduce the risk of businesses failing in their first year. Its most successful investment in Cornwall was the Eden Project (see the next slide).</li> <li>• Since 2010, Cornwall has received Regional Aid from the UK government, which is given to companies investing there. Within the Regional Aid programme are Enterprise Zones (see Newquay's Aerohub). Enterprise Zones offer incentives (e.g. tax discounts, planning-free environment) to encourage companies to move there.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Cornwall</b></p>  | <p>Examples of strategies for rural development</p> <p>Examples of different strategies to deal with rural inequalities</p> <p>Top-down, large scale investment in new facility</p> <p>Improving communication technological</p> | <p><b>Eden project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Eden Project opened in 2001. It consists of two large conservatories (called 'biomes') which exhibit major plant types plus an education centre about sustainable living and a youth hostel.</li> <li>• It has transformed landscape from a former china clay quarry to a completely re-imagined environment.</li> <li>• The cost was £140 million three quarters of which came from the EU objective one funding program and their national lottery.</li> <li>• Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In its first 10 years to Eden Project generated £1.1 billion for Cornwall's economy (7 times its cost)</li> <li>• attracted 13 million visitors</li> <li>• directly employed 450 people (many of whom are previously unemployed) and also help to sustain 3000 related jobs (e.g. supplying food)</li> <li>• increased improvement in other tourist related businesses in Cornwall (e.g. bookings for holiday cottages have doubled since 2001)</li> <li>• extended tourism as a year-round sector by providing tourists with the destination for a rainy day.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor levels have led to traffic congestion in the area (30 minute increase in travel times in the area)</li> <li>• A decline in visitor levels in 2012 led to staff cuts.</li> <li>• Some visitors complain about the high costs of ticket prices (£25 for adults, £14 for children)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Superfast broadband</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funded by the EU, BT and Cornwall Council, and managed by Cornwall Development Company, Superfast Cornwall has built the worlds largest rural fibre based network.</li> <li>• By 2016, over 95% of Cornwall had access to fibre broadband (the first county to achieve this), and it also has the greatest take-up as a percentage of population.</li> <li>• It cost £132 million; £53.5 million came from the EU regional development fund and £78.5 million from BT (British Telecom).</li> <li>• This superfast broadband network encourages businesses, particularly knowledge economy companies and those working from home.</li> </ul> <p><b>Newquay aerohub</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One evaluation showed that 2000 jobs have been created within annual economic impact of around £200 million.</li> <li>• In 2014, Cornwall Council obtained Enterprise Zone status for Newquay Aerohub Business Park (adjacent to Newquay airport).</li> <li>• The aim was to attract investment to an aviation 'hub' that would generate 700 skilled permanent jobs by 2015.</li> <li>• It's a partnership between Cornwall council and private investors.</li> <li>• The following companies were established in the first year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aircraft related industries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two helicopter and aircraft training centres,</li> <li>• Bristow helicopters (operates coastal search and rescue operations)</li> <li>• British international helicopters (operates a short operations for the Ministry of defence and Royal Navy)</li> <li>• Cornwall Air ambulance trust (two emergency ambulance helicopters),</li> <li>• Skybus (operates passenger flights between Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly),</li> <li>• Others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ainscough Wind Energy (wind turbine maintenance)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• The above list, achieved in a short space of time is impressive. However, not all are 'new jobs'. For example, Bristol Helicopters and British International Helicopters took over jobs formerly done within Cornwall by the Ministry of Defence. These were displaced from the public sector, to the private, and are therefore not new as such.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>Cornwall</b></p> | <p>Stakeholders in managing change in rural Cornwall</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1. The EU</b></li> <li>• Funding has been granted Cornwall since 1999.</li> <li>• <b>2. UK central government agencies</b></li> <li>• The Southwest regional development agency made investment grants before it was abolished in 2010. Most grants have been cut and are now given out by central government.</li> <li>• <b>3. Local government</b></li> <li>• The public sector (NHS and Cornwall Council) is Cornwall's largest employer.</li> <li>• Since 2010, Cornwall council has had no start-up funding. It offers rebates on business taxes as part of its Enterprise Zone at Newquay, which help businesses get up and running.</li> <li>• <b>4. Stakeholders in the local economy:</b></li> <li>• Tourists: The biggest industry in Cornwall is tourism. Tourists have led to a demand for better infrastructure (road, rail and travel).</li> <li>• Farmers: Other industries include food and farming they want greater economic expansion.</li> <li>• Aircraft related industries: These have been recently attracted to the area thanks to the Newquay Aerohub Enterprise Zone.</li> <li>• <b>5. Environmental stakeholders</b></li> <li>• Cornwall's biggest asset is its scenery and environment. Many environmentalists are concerned about wasteland created by clay extraction and also the way in which soil is eroded from new arable land.</li> </ul> |
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## Diverse places potential exam questions

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| <p><b>EXPLAIN</b></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain how changing fertility rates are affecting different places. (4) (Oxford textbook)</li> <li>2. Explain how ethnicity can vary within settlements in the UK. (6)</li> <li>3. Explain two factors that have shaped the characteristics of one place you have studied. (4)</li> <li>4. Explain why rural locations are sometimes perceived as undesirable. (6)</li> <li>5. Explain one challenge and one opportunity offered by rural locations for migrants. (4)</li> <li>6. Explain why international migrants tend to live in distinctive places. (4)</li> <li>7. Explain how changes to land use locally can create challenges and opportunities for people. (4)</li> <li>8. Explain how local strategies can help change a rural area. (6)</li> <li>9. Explain the ways in which ethnic groups make their marks on places. (6) (Hodder textbook)</li> <li>10. Explain why there are different perceptions of a rural area's attractiveness as a living space. (6)</li> <li>11. Explain why population density varies within UK rural regions. (6) (Pearson textbook)</li> <li>12. Explain why levels of deprivation vary in urban place that you have studied. (8)</li> <li>13. Explain how international immigration has diversified the culture of the UK. (8)</li> <li>14. For one strategy that you have studied for improving UK rural areas, explain its success or failure. (6)</li> </ol> |
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| <b>ASSESS</b>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess the relative importance of factors encouraging immigration into the UK after the Second World War. (12) (Hodder revision book)</li> <li>2. Assess the relative importance of the factors encouraging immigrants to move out of their source locations. (12) (Hodder revision book)</li> <li>3. Assess the main factors influencing the population density in the UK. (12) (Hodder revision book)</li> <li>4. Assess the impact of population change on different places in the UK. (12) (Oxford textbook)</li> <li>5. Assess to what extent cities can be seen as 'dangerous places'. (12)</li> <li>6. Assess the relative importance of ways in which different urban places are perceived as places in which to live and work. (12)</li> <li>7. Assess to what extent rural places can be described as idyllic. (12)</li> <li>8. Assess the significance of international migration on diversity in the UK. (12)</li> <li>9. Assess the ways in which levels of segregation reflect cultural, economic and social variation and change over time. (12)</li> <li>10. Assess the ways in which changes to diverse places can lead to tension and conflict. (12)</li> <li>11. Assess the improvements to an urban living space for different demographic and ethnic groups. (12)</li> <li>12. Assess the success of managing change in rural communities for different stakeholders.</li> </ol> |
| <b>EVALUATE</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluate issues associated with the management of migration. (20) (Hodder revision book)</li> <li>2. Evaluate the success of rural regeneration schemes. (20) (Hodder revision book)</li> <li>3. Evaluate issues associated with the management of migration. (20 marks) (Hodder revision book)</li> <li>4. Evaluate the economic and social significance of demographic change in the UK in recent decades for contrasting places. (20)</li> <li>5. Evaluate the factors which lead to cultural diversity in places. (20) (Oxford textbook)</li> <li>6. Evaluate the use of statistical evidence in determining the image that people may have of a particular place. (20)</li> <li>7. Evaluate the extent to which attempts to manage cultural and demographic inequalities have proven successful. (20)</li> <li>8. Evaluate the view that management of a rural issue is unlikely to please everyone. (20) (Hodder textbook)</li> <li>9. Evaluate the different methods available to judge the success of UK rural strategy in bringing sustainable change. (20) (Pearson textbook)</li> </ol>  |

