

GCSE Urban Futures Human Geography Enquiry

Deadline Met:	YES	NO
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Section	Nil	Basic	Secure	Mastered
Aim/Focus/Purpose				
Title Y/N Regeneration def Y/N				
Regeneration egs in B'ham Y/N Our two named locations Y/N				
Background Info				
B'ham located Y/N B'ham urban development Y/N What put B'ham on map Y/N Other background info Y/N Census Data Y/N				
Rationale				
Why B'ham chosen Y/N Why B'ham important Y/N				
Why B'ham needs regeneration Y/N				
Method				
Data types P/S/Q/Q: Y/N Adv/Dis of each * All/Some/Ltd/None <i>o/q less so!!</i>				
Fair Test? Y/N Sample Size? Y/N Named surveys? All/Most/Some/0				
Evidence of regen each provides? All/Most/Some/0				
Results				
Raw data Y/N 4 x tables Y/N data handling Y/N				
Photos or images provided Y/N photos/images annotated Y/N				
Analysis				
comment upon what each data type tells us about regeneration: basic/descriptive/explained/justified				
Awareness of any data limitations eg qualitative; 2016/2017 not truly comparable Y/N				
Overall Conclusion				
Degree of success of regeneration: partial/total Y/N comments upon social/economic & environmental success Y/N comments upon sustainability of the regeneration Y/N				
Evaluation				
Considers data collection challenges? Y/N suggests plausible solutions Y/N				
Quality of written communication				
Use of geolingo? Ltd/Good/Extensive Spelling errors 0/few/many				
Sentence structure: basic/linked Paragraphs: Y/N Neatly presented Y/N				

WWW: [redacted]

EBI: [redacted]

AWESOME

Overall Level Awarded: 8

- ① tag sources!
- ② how sustainable is the regeneration programme?

How successful has regeneration in Birmingham been?

Name: Ruby Cartwright

Class: Year 9 - 9aH1

Aim/Focus/Purpose

In this section you must include:

- Report title ✓
- What is regeneration? ✓
- Why is it important? ✓
- Examples of regeneration that have taken place in the city ✓
- Names of the sites we went to and what regeneration has taken/ was taking place at our two sites ✓

The purpose of our enquiry was to find out whether the regeneration of Birmingham has been successful. Regeneration is when run-down districts of a town or city and derelict infrastructure is improved, typically by redeveloping. The importance of regeneration is that it benefits the current population and also, hopefully, future generations. In addition, it will bring more people and, in turn, more money to Birmingham. The infrastructure in Birmingham (in some areas) is up to two hundred years old and very outdated. The regeneration of urban areas is when there is an attempt to reverse social, economic and physical decline. Regeneration keeps the area looking pleasant (environmental), encourages investments (economic) and improves the quality of life (social). By regenerating Birmingham is becoming (if it does benefit current and future generations) sustainable. This redevelopment is especially important in advanced countries because they first developed hundreds of years ago and now need to try to continue developing. Birmingham is a city full of examples of regeneration, such as: the Bullring (retail), New Street Station and future planning for the HS2 railway (transport). There were two schemes which we visited for our enquiry and they were Centenary Square and Millennium Point. Centenary Square was regenerated for education purposes which may increase the number of GCSE's. Whereas, Millennium Point offers older education and (18+) means better jobs in theory.. access to

Background information

What to include in this section:

- Where is Birmingham? ✓
- How has it developed as a settlement (V-T-C)? ✓
- What put Birmingham on the map? ✓
- What other background information can you find on the study area? Eg census data ✓



The City of Birmingham is located in the West Midlands of England. Currently the population is 1.1 million, however, historically it first began as a Saxon village. Following the agricultural and industrial revolutions (1800's) there was rapid development of manufacturing industries. By 1900 the town had a population of over half a million. Around 1925 Birmingham first gained city status and reached a population of one million. It was around this time that the city became 'Workshop of the World' - due to its reputation of creating almost anything metal related. During the Second World War there was a huge increase in the amount of factories as Birmingham was the ideal location with locally available raw materials and canals/roads to easily transport them. Post war (1950's) many people moved to Birmingham from overseas from Commonwealth countries like India. This helped us with our shortage of 'man power' from the war to rebuild war damaged infrastructure. This has helped make Birmingham the multicultural city that it is today. There were a lot of people moving to the city as for that reason, in the 1950's, the reached the peak of 1,12,000 people. The 2011 census showed that there was a population of 1,073,045, 1 in 3 of those were children. The employment in professional occupations was higher than those as managers, directors and senior officials, and 2/3 of 16-64 year olds are employed. There is 690,150 16-64 year olds which means there is a lot of people eligible for jobs. 3/4 of short time residents came to study. Fortunately, the unemployment rate has dropped from 10.2% (January 2010) to 6.2% (July 2017).

Rationale

What to include in this section:

- Why did we choose Birmingham?
- What makes Birmingham important?
- Why is Birmingham in need of regeneration?

We chose to study Birmingham because it was the closest city to Telford and is easily accessible by the M6 and M54. Also, due to how close it is, we know a lot about its past and future development. To get to the city centre is a fifty minute drive (traffic permitting) via the M6 and M54. Another point is the status and importance of Birmingham; it has an education, residential, retail, entertainment, religion, culture, market, transport and administration function. There is the Bullring (retail), major international links such as West Midlands Airport (transport) and two major universities (Aston and Birmingham City - with an educational purpose). Birmingham is in need of regeneration because some areas are 200 years old and have become derelict and run-down. Regeneration keeps people and businesses investing and helping the city to develop.

The Environmental Quality Survey tells us about the quality of the environment of the regenerated area. The higher the score the more successful. The maximum score on this survey was 28.

Photography ^{is} ~~are~~ important to refresh our memory and we can tell by what is shown (ie less busy roads and more greenery) to how the regeneration is working and where. It also shows what is being changed to help with regeneration. It also demonstrates what the buildings are made of and what their designs are. We use the Sustainability Scorecard to show and compare who did better in which areas. Scoring either a 0, 5 or 10, the highest possible score is 140. This is a good survey as it covers sustainability socially, economically and environmentally. Questionnaires are a great way to see whether people believe they are actually being benefited or not. The scoring goes from -2 to +2 - plus 1 and 2 being good scores - and the maximum amount of points is 14. It is all based on opinions (qualitative) but is recorded numerically (quantitative). Also, it shows how well the government is communicating with the population, higher scores mean regeneration is more successful and that the population is more positive about the changes. It is very much based around the time (ie year) and what aged person you ask. Some questions include: is regeneration creating jobs and is Birmingham a nice place to live? It mostly covers social impacts but does touch on economic and environmental ~~as well~~ as well. The final survey completed was the Quality of Life Survey. 100% is the top mark and the survey presents what the view suggests life is like for people who live there. Due to having a variety of questions the survey covers topics like health, safety, attractiveness, accessibility, inclusiveness and activities. It also covers social, economic and ~~environment~~ environmental aspects.

Results and Analysis

What did you find out?

Quality of Life Survey

	2016 results	2017 results	Difference
Centenary Square (Library)	60%	77%	+17%
Millennium Point	66%	85%	+19%

Sustainability Score - card

	2016 results	2017 results	Difference
Centenary Square (Library)	60/140	80/140	+20
Millennium Point	95/140	110/140	+15

Environmental Quality Survey

	2016 results	2017 results	Difference
Centenary Square (Library)	12/28	4/28	-8
Millennium Point	19/28	21/28	+2

Questionnaires

	2016 results	2017 results	Difference
Centenary Square (Library)	9/14	8.49/14	-0.51
Millennium Point	13/14	9.36/14	-3.64

* Successful and Millennium Point is more environmentally regenerated at this point. But our data may not be truly comparable due to others collecting the 2016 data and the survey being qualitative.

Conclusions: How did what you find out answer the hypothesis?

1. EQS- What was the overall environmental quality like and how does this link in with the idea that the regeneration was successful? How did the two locations compare?

In 2016 the Environmental Quality Survey was judged to be better at Millennium Point, in fact there was a 7 point difference. By 2017 the gap had increased. This might suggest that regeneration is more successful at Millennium Point. Centenary Square scored lowest in ~~the~~ all areas. This might be because Centenary Square is not a residential area and is not as modernised as Millennium Point, meaning less open spaces and incorporated design ideas. Based on the data, regeneration appears to be more environmentally successful at Millennium Point. Majority, if not all, of our questions were based on the environment. However, as both locations gained a positive score we can conclude that regeneration was partly* Sustainability Score card.

2. Community survey- What were the findings as far as the community survey is concerned? How did the two areas compare? How does this link in with regeneration?

In 2016, sustainability was judged to be 35 points higher at Millennium Point, possibly suggesting regeneration had been more effective than Centenary Square. Millennium Point scored better on: building density, landscaping, social mix, recreation, number of storeys, recycling, private car use and air pollution. Whereas, Centenary Square scored better on sustainable transport and economic opportunities. By 2017 both locations had improved their scores but Centenary Square had had a larger increase. This could suggest that it takes time for the benefits of regeneration to be more widely felt. However, the results may not truly be comparable because the survey was qualitative and carried out by other people. Based on this data, I think that the Library shows signs of successfulness in transport and jobs which is economic and social. It saves money^{exp} and creates jobs which is economically beneficial. Centenary Square is also socially sustainable as it gives people the chance to have a job and travel around on affordable transport. Millennium Point shows environmental, economic and social success over many ~~topics~~ areas.

3. Field sketches- How do the two areas compare in terms of regeneration? What has been done in terms of the built environment? How successful?

Both areas had new buildings and pedestrianised areas with unique designs. Centenary Square has the new Library which is covered in rings to relate to the Jewellery Quarter and Birmingham's history. Whereas Millennium Point incorporates rustic features and open space to create a open and fun space to hang out and work. I think both locations have been very successful as it is a huge improvement from what it used to look like.

4. Photos- Do you have any images which support the view that regeneration has been successful or unsuccessful?

My images support the view that regeneration has been successful by showing the infrastructure and designs. There is currently a redevelopment project occurring right in front of the library which would not be occurring if previous projects had not been successful. There are examples of pedestrianisation at both locations and plenty of design features like seating and other areas to socialise. The photos also show the idea of tradition which is demonstrated by the historical aspects by including rust and metal rings. I believe that by being able to see various buildings with original designs and lots of quirky additions such as the mini sculptures at Millennium Point support the idea that they are successful because they are fairly new which again links to the previous point of only continuing successful regeneration. Also, majority of the surveys had improved since 2016 adding to the idea that regeneration had been successful.

linking findings 😊

5. Questionnaires- What do the public say about the regeneration?

In 2016, questionnaire respondents were more positive about regeneration at neither of the locations, they drew. In 2017, the respondents were more positive about Centenary Square. The respondents at Millennium Point were more positive about the benefits Birmingham brings to those who live there, that regeneration/development benefits local people and that the new facilities also benefit local people. This means the local population of Millennium Point ^{believe regeneration} has been more socially successful. At the Library ^{respondents} ~~people~~ thought more positively on whether Birmingham has brought lots of jobs and if Birmingham brought other benefits. However, the lowest scorer was the social factor of: is Birmingham a good place to live? These brought me to the conclusion that, socially and economically, the two locations did very well but the environmental regeneration needs some work. Despite this, the data may not fully be comparable as it is qualitative and carried out

6. Quality of life survey- How has the quality of life of the city changed? How do the two areas compare? How is this linked to regeneration?

In 2016, Quality of Life was judged to be 6% higher at Millennium Point, possibly suggesting regeneration had been more effective. Millennium Point ^{scored} ~~possibly~~ higher on how close local shops were, whether there was public transport available, if local children were able to walk to school safely, whether there was good leisure amenities and if housing was well looked after. Whereas, Centenary Square did better on being clean of graffiti and litter, if elderly people could easily and safely walk around and if there is a mix of housing for a variety of different ages. By 2017 both locations had improved their scores. This could suggest that it takes time for the benefits of regeneration to be more widely felt. However, the results might not be truly comparable because the survey was qualitative and carried out by other who were less generous. Based on the results I have found that the city was generally very successful. 75% of the social questions had a positive result whilst 80% were positive both environmentally and economically.

Evaluation: How could the study be improved and what went well?

What to include in this section:

- Were you able to get a full set of results?
- What challenges did you face? How did you deal with them?
- Were there any issues? How did you handle them?
- How did you work as a group? Would you do anything different next time?

Survey name.	Whose job it was.
Sustainability Scorecard	Alyssa and Jason.
Environmental quality survey	Alyssa and Jason.
Sketch.	Mine
Photographs	Mine and Jason.
Questionnaire	Mine and Megan.
Quality of Life	Alyssa and Jason.

^ The data I was personally responsible for was questionnaires, sketches and photographs. ✓

Full set or not?

Survey Name	Millennium Point	Centenary Square	Status
Sustainability Score Card.	✓	✓	Full set.
Environmental Quality Survey	✓	✓	Full set.
Photographs	✓	✓	Varied angles.
Sketches	✓	✓	Full set
Questionnaire	1/2*	1/2 ✓*	Missing 9 for 'MP'.
Quality of Life	✓	✓	Full set

* 11 respondents

* 20 respondents

	Challenge this Presented.	This could be improve next time by
Carrying out a fair test.	The same person had to do the same survey each time	Calibrating our judgements beforehand.
Total amount of time available for data collection	There was a limited amount of time to collect data - made worse by travel time and congestion.	We could go earlier and stay longer. Perhaps going on the train to avoid traffic.
Time of day at each location was different	It altered peoples mood, how busy people were, the sort of people and how many people were there	Time how long at each location, go on two different days
Day of visit was a weekday	Most people were at work or school	Go at the weekend and a weekday.
Survey respondents	There was a variety of people with different ideas, some were very busy, didn't always speak English	Expand time there and go at different times
Ideal sample size (100,000).	Only 2 hours - not really possible	Online survey or email a survey out.
Use of open and closed questionnaires (only closed used).	People don't say what they really think	Ask quantitative, open questions.

✓✓