

# Welcome to the Geography Department at Haywards Heath College.

Over the summer we would like you to complete some work on 'Regeneration' which is our first unit. We will begin by looking at Cornwall...

## Other Topics we are studying in Year 1

Tectonics

Coasts

Globalisation

And Coursework (NEA)(20%)

...For Coursework you design your own field work and evaluate this





# Regeneration

Please Click  
on the link or  
instructions  
below

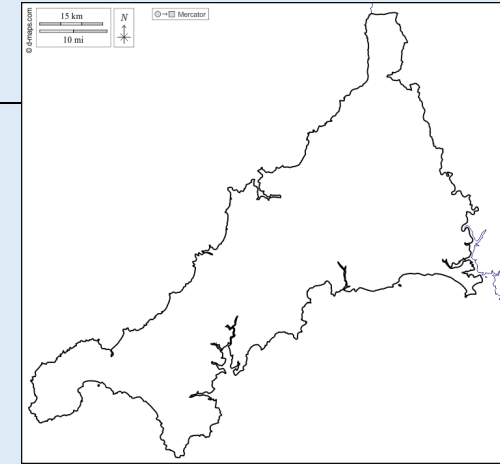


[Time for Geography | UK urban regeneration](#)

Time for Geography Website – Regeneration Clip

# Smaller Tasks: The Causes and Consequences of Regeneration in Cornwall

1. Label the following places on **Figure 1** (Map of Cornwall) – Truro, Redruth, Cambourne, Newquay, St Ives, Grampond, St Dennis, St Erme



Hint – use google maps to do this. We will be using these places as mini case studies

2. Read the geo factsheet (Figure 2) on Cornwall and create a mind map on **‘Why does Cornwall (as a region) need regenerating?’**

Hint – List and Explain ideas using facts and figures (e.g. road names)

3. Look at the ‘Examples of Regeneration’ slide...

*-Locate these projects/examples of regeneration on figure 1 (Map of Cornwall)*

*-Research these projects and create a Mind map titled **‘Examples of regeneration in Cornwall’** - Explain the impact of each project (socially, economically and environmentally) on the local area and local people*

# Examples of Regeneration in Cornwall

1. The Eden project
2. Watergate Bay
3. Aerohub, Newquay Airport
4. Wave Hub

5. ...Farm Diversification is also used to bring money into the area. This is when farming does not bring in enough money and so farmers then use their land for tourism or other methods of increasing income e.g. Lobbs Farm, Dairyland Farm.

6. ...Cornwall County Council have also welcomed Rick Stein who has restaurants in the area. This improves the image (re-brands) the area. Have a look at his restaurant in Padstow



# For one Example...

...For one project 'Evaluate' this using the questions below

1. What were the positives?
2. Who were the 'winners' that felt this was positive?
3. What were the negatives?
4. Who were the 'losers' who felt that this was negative?
5. When was the example built/active? What is planned for this project for the future? Will it extend? Will it have an impact on the local town?

E.g. The High Street – you could look at pictures of a high street using google to see if it has changed over time or use google maps pro and move the time bar in the top left to look at change of buildings over time



[The Eden Project](#)

## ...New Forms of Regeneration focus on the Environment

Plans were made for the Imerys China Clay Community, in Cornwall to be made into an area of eco-communities - Look at the paragraph opposite

### However...

In 2017 plans were then changed to create a series of garden villages in the area, for example [Overview - West Carclaze \(westcarclaze-gardenvillage.co.uk\)](http://westcarclaze-gardenvillage.co.uk)



In 2009 the go-ahead was given by the UK Government for four pioneer 'ecotowns' housing 30,000 dwellings by 2015:

- Rackheath, Norfolk;
- Whitehill Bordon, East Hampshire;
- North West Bicester, Oxfordshire
- Imerys China Clay Community, Cornwall.

These differ from traditional style new towns because of their focus on ecological footprint. However, some opponents say that the very concept of large-scale new housing in greenfield sites is more of an 'eco-con'!

They will be expected to have:

- zero carbon shops, restaurants and public buildings, including a school
- a minimum of 50% of all journeys made by foot, cycle or public transport
- 30% affordable housing, with one member of each working couple expected to work locally
- state-of-the-art building technology: for energy and water efficiency
- 40% of area to be parks, playgrounds and gardens.



# Extra Reading

[Further Links to Read - In Contrast Regeneration in Urban Areas...](#)

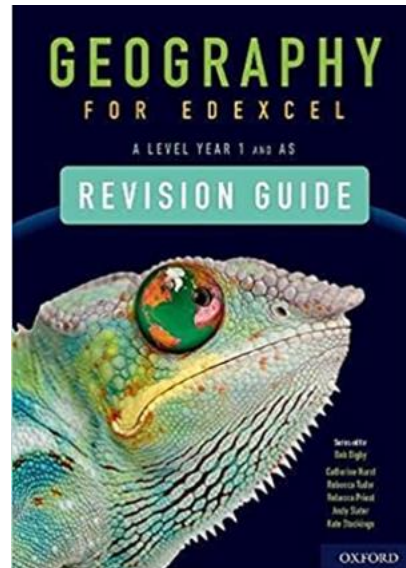
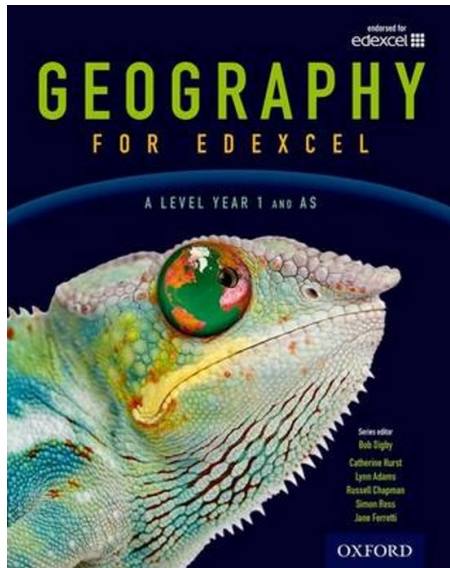
[olympics+london+2012+geofile.pdf \(squarespace.com\)](#)

[GF506 \(physicsandmathstutor.com\)](#)

[GF642-Urban-regeneration-in-Birmingham-14lw6ir.pdf \(cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com\)](#)

[intranet.kes.hants.sch.uk/resource.aspx?id=263402](#)

Key texts



# Other

We do expect that this work is ready to use in lesson from 11<sup>th</sup> September. You will need a copy and to hand in a copy.

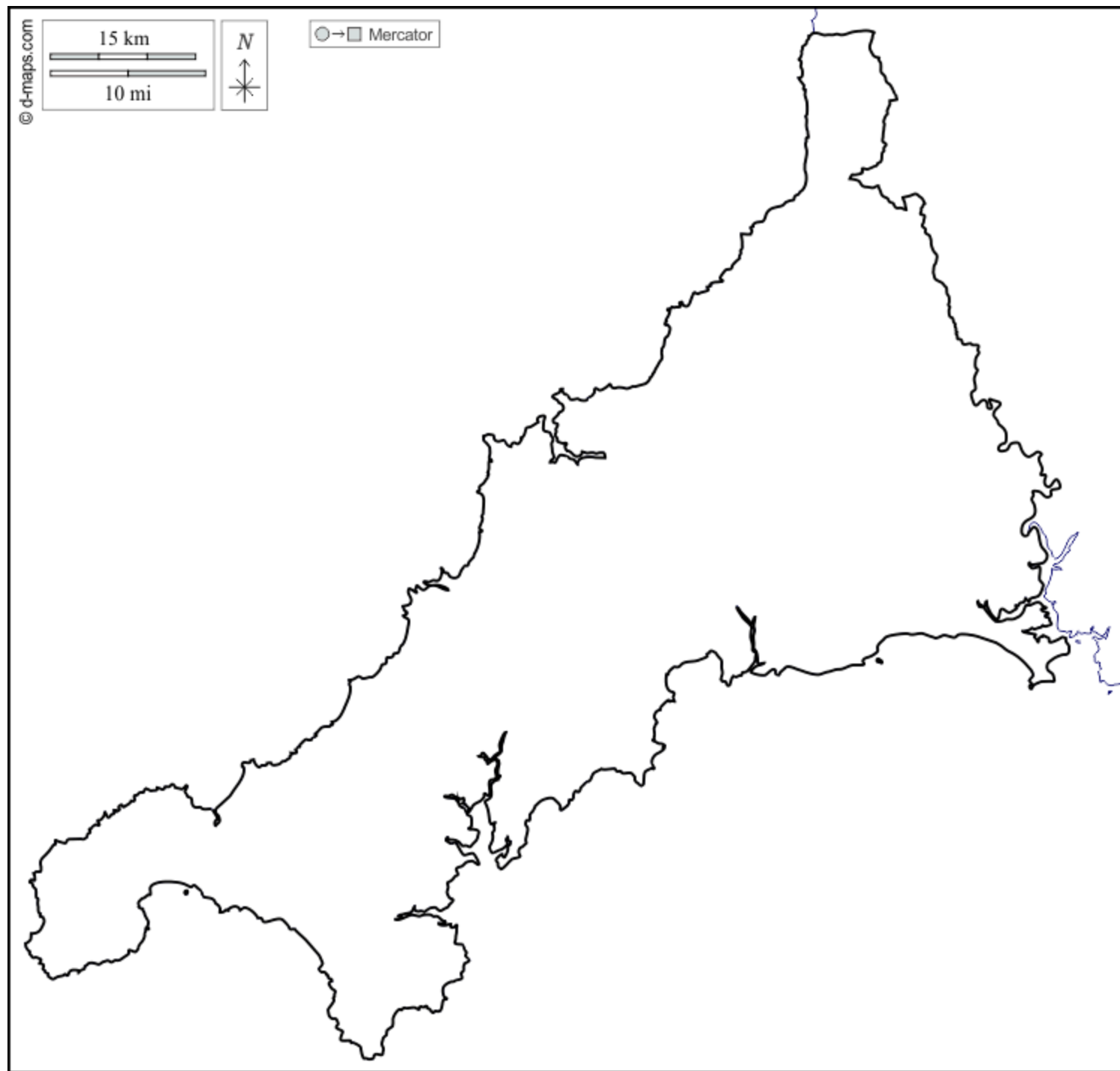
In addition we will need you to complete a yearly **parental consent form** to take you on fieldwork across this academic year during lessons.

You will need to bring enthusiasm and basic equipment to all lessons (a laptop or notepad and file plus pens and pencils). At points throughout the year you will need to bring a coat and a clipboard! And at points a protractor and ruler.

We look forward to meeting you!  
Thank you, Jo Tipping and Nadia Redfern



Figure 1





## RURAL DEPRIVATION IN CORNWALL

### Setting the scene

Cornwall (Fig. 1) is the lowest wage-earning county in England and Wales, which has led to high levels of deprivation. The 2001 Earnings Survey indicated that Cornwall's average weekly earnings were 25.1% below the Great Britain average. The gap between these had increased from 22.1% in 1998. The low wage economy is partially a result of its geographical remoteness. See Figs 1 and 2. Cornwall can be regarded as a **peripheral** region.

Cornwall's deprivation can be traced back to the decline of traditional employment such as china clay, farming, fishing and tin mining reflecting a marked decline in primary employment. Its considerable economic change in recent years is evidenced by the fact that in 1997 79.5% of Cornwall's employment was in the tertiary sector, with tourism currently the fastest growing industry in the county accounting for over 30,000 jobs. Although tourism has replaced many jobs lost from the collapse of employment in the primary sector, many such jobs are part-time, seasonal, low-wage, and semi- or un-skilled such as cleaning.

Within the 10% most deprived areas nationally, a quarter of these are in the South West Region and of these 42 out of 159 are in Cornwall (Source: Government office for the South West - Index of Multiple Deprivation). The reality of Cornwall's position as one of the most deprived areas in Britain has been acknowledged by the EU, who in 1999 awarded it Objective One status, making it one of only four areas in the UK to receive this level of funding, aimed at increasing economic development. Objective One areas are those where average incomes are 75% or less of those across the EU. This puts Cornwall in the same league as the South Wales mining valleys and the South Yorkshire coalfield, both areas of considerable dereliction and deindustrialisation.

Fig. 2 Cornwall's lack of accessibility.



Fig.1 - Cornwall's geographical location.

