

Changing Places Year 12 Home Learning Tasks!

1. Make sure you have read the typed revision notes on the general theory of the topic. Use this and the text book pages 356 to 376 to help you to complete the two A3 recap sheets.
2. Complete the following table using pages 353 to 361 to help you;

Type of source	Quantitative or qualitative	Description of source	Strengths	Limitations
Statistics				
Maps				
Interviews				
Photographs				
Textual sources				
Poetry				
TV and film				
Art				
Graffiti				
Place and architecture				
Digital or augmented place				

3. Once the above is completed, you need to complete an in-depth study of a near place (Durham) and a far place (Tower Hamlets and Brick Lane)

Durham – How have the demographics changed over time?

You are asked to look at changes over time in demographics, culture, economics, perception of place, lived experience, representation through art and media and the impact of small and large scale investment.

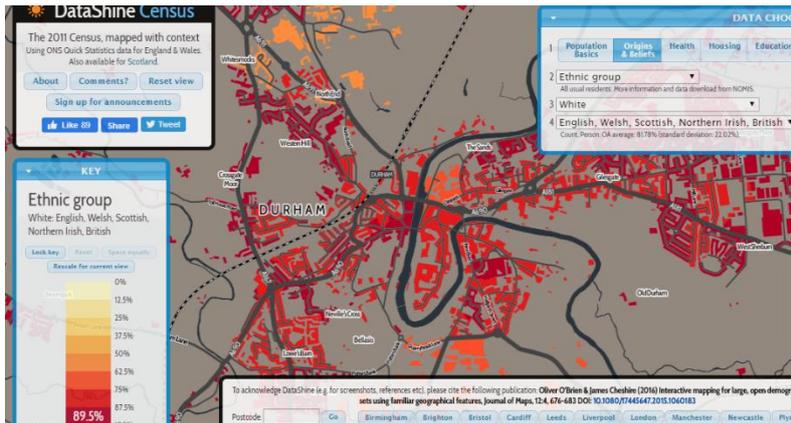
1.



Quantitative data – population data

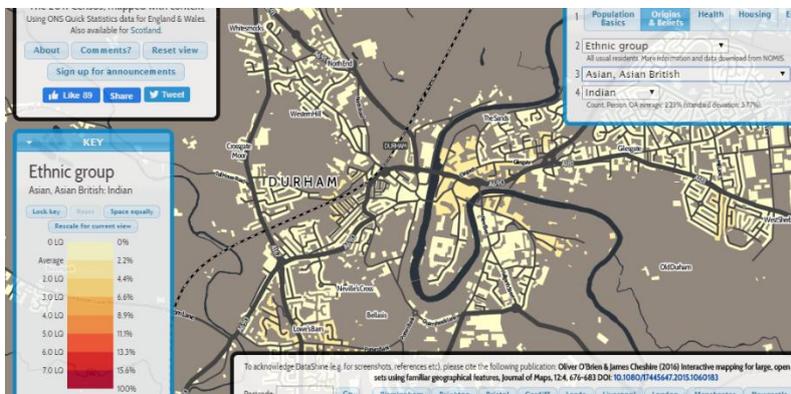
1. Compare and contrast the two pyramids.
2. Suggest reasons for the patterns shown.
3. What insight into Durham's character of place and lived experience does this give?
4. What are the pros and cons of data like this?

2.



1. Describe the distribution of white British across Durham.
2. What insight can a source like this give to perception of Durham and lived experience in Durham?
3. What are the pros and cons of using a source like this?

3.

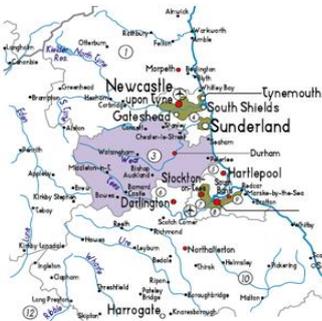


1. Describe the distribution of Asian, Asian British across Durham.
2. What insight can a source like this give to perception of Durham and lived experience in Durham?
3. How could comparing this type of data over time give a good insight into place?

4. In your own time, visit the website www.datashine.org.uk

- Set the location to Durham.
- Explore the data labels to look at things like health levels, level of education etc.
- For each map, print screen it, crop it, add descriptions next to each map to explain what you can learn about Durham from each set of data.

5.



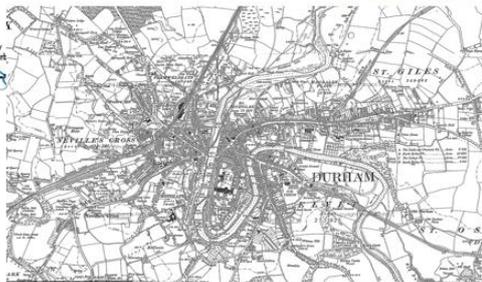
How can they be useful in showing change over time?

Can they give us an insight into demographics or socio-economics?

How can cartographic representations of Durham give us insight into character of place and lived experience?



Pros and cons of using sources like maps?



For the previous activity think about changes in land use, population density and distribution etc. Links here can be made to the urban morphology section we looked at in C.U.E.

- How can 2011 census data give an insight into place? What are the strengths and weaknesses of using quantitative data like census data to insight into character of place and lived experience?

Ethnic Group	E05007961 : Belmont	E05007983 : Elvet	E05007987 : Framwellg	E05007988 : Gilesgate	E05007994 : Neville's Cross	E05007995 : Newton Hall
All usual residents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	98.4	87.9	95.2	94.4	91.6	96.2
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	0.5	2.3	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.7
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbea	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
Asian/Asian British	0.8	7.8	2.4	3.2	4.4	2.4
Asian/Asian British: Indian	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	0.3	4.0	0.4	1.8	1.8	0.7
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.7
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other ethnic group	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1

Durham – How has the culture changed over time?

Durham has changed significantly over time.

- Watch this clip from the miners gala. Make notes on how the area is portrayed and how the area has changed from then until now. Think about land use, population, businesses you see in the background, multi-culturalism etc. Note down the pros and cons of sources like this for giving us insight into a place's character and lived experience.
[THE DURHAM MINERS GALA 1962 PART 1 – YouTube](#)
- Watch this song on YouTube. From the images in the background and listening to the lyrics make notes about what you can infer life was like in mining communities. The song is called "A working man I am"
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EvFqVgz1AGo>
- How is Durham presented through mediums such as tourist information sites? Visit the following website <https://www.thisisdurham.com/> and make a list of the endogenous and exogenous factors contributing the character and perception of place created. In what way are sources like this useful? What are the disadvantages of promotional sites like tourist information why trying to gather an accurate picture of a place?
- Durham, and in particular Spennymoor has been represent by the local artist Norman Cornish. Research this artist and look at some of his art work. For three of his paintings try to note down what the images shows about the local area during mining times. When looking

at the images note the body language of the figures – mainly hunched over and downwards looking. The main characters are often white, middle aged males. Why do you think this is? What can learn about Durham from his paintings? What are the pros and cons of using qualitative sources like paintings. One example of his art work “Miner on the pit road at night” is shown below.



Example exam question

“For a qualitative source you have studied, name the source as assess the insight it gave you into understanding the character and or lived experience of your near place” (9)

Socio- economic changes: Regional

Durham has undergone investment from Durham University.

Durham University has grown from 14000 students in 2003/04 to 18000 in 2016/17. Therefore parts of Durham have a very high 18-24 population.

Durham University opened a £11.5 million Space Centre in 2017.

Durham University has invested in NETPark Sedgefield, a high tech science park, as well as new science buildings on campus.

They built the new Bill Bryson library in 2012 and new East Wing as part of a £22 million investment.

There has been a huge increase in student accommodation in the city. Rules have changed that make it harder to turn a house into a multiple occupancy dwelling. This is why so many purpose-built blocks are being built all over the city in places like near the Gates and old passport office.

There are over 2000 international students from all around the world at Durham Uni. Teikyo University of Japan in Durham (TUID) is an active branch campus of the +Teikyo University Group in Japan.

5. Explain how the investments from the university and the influx of students, both national and international, have affected the lived experience of residents and the character of Durham as a city.
6. Carry out your own research into views on studentification in Durham. Summarise into a table of positives and negatives.

Socio- economic changes: National/Global

Government policy

- UDCs-The TWDC led to investment in Newcastle and Sunderland. This may have diverted investment away from Durham.
- The EU policy on migration has led to a number of EU citizens living in Durham, e.g. from Poland and Romania. There are also a number of non-EU migrants.
- Durham Council redeveloped what is now Walkergate from two open air car parks and council offices into a swimming pool/leisure centre [Freeman's Quay], a multi-storey car park, Gala Theatre, Clayport Library, tourism information centre, pubs, clubs, restaurants and apartments. This has made a mixed use/cultural/leisure quarter. This has changed the cultural character of the city.
- 20 20 Vision was a One North East Regional Development Agency £5 million plan devised in 2008. Its aim was to make Durham more like York by making Market Square into a more open space for events and to increase tourist spending [this had been an average of £1.73]. The Market Square was repaved, a timeline of Durham was inserted into the paving. Conflict was created when the council wanted to relocate Lord Londonderry's and King Neptune's statues. Locals objected strongly and both statues were renovated and returned to the square, but they were put in slightly different positions. The vennels [alley ways] were also renovated and cafes and craft industries such as jewellery making were encouraged.
- The Passport Office [National government] has relocated to Walkergate and their old site plus the Gates car park have been demolished for a new £180 million mixed use development [cinemas, offices, restaurants and student accommodation]. This is creating 1000 full-time jobs plus 650 construction jobs.

7. Explain the impact of national/international actions on Durham as a place. How will this have affected lived experience and character of place?

8. **Create a word document report on Durham using the "Report Structure Guide" as success criteria.**

Changing Places: Far Place – Tower Hamlets and Brick Lane

Brick Lane is a street in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

It runs from Swanfield Street in the northern part of Bethnal Green, passes through Spitalfields and is linked to Whitechapel High Street.

Today the area has the nickname Banglatown due to the high concentrations of the Bangladeshi community.

The area has undergone significant change over time with waves of migration, popularity and investment.

Pages 363 to 376 in the text book have lots of detailed information on Brick Lane.

Brick Lane was originally called Whitechapel Lane but it was thought that it was renamed because local earth was used by brick and tile manufacturers in the 15th century.

By the 17th century the street was also a popular location with local breweries.

The 17th century also saw an influx of French Huguenots who had been driven out of France. The area then became known for its weaving and tailoring. The area became a haven for migrants flocking to London from all over the world to escape persecution or looking for a better life.

During the 19th and 20th centuries the area then became known for its Irish and Jewish population.

More recently the area experienced waves of Bangladeshi migrants giving it its current nickname of Banglatown.

1. What can you infer about the area from the following maps? Think about its inner city location and links to C.U.E



2. The area of Brick Lane and Tower Hamlets has unique architecture. What can you infer from the architecture from the photos below? How useful do you think the built landscape is in conveying character of place both past and present?

French Huguenot church



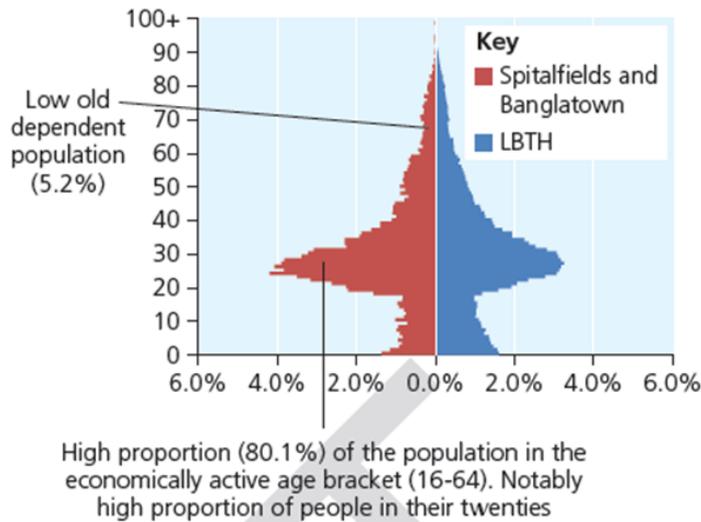
Jewish Synagogue



Mosque

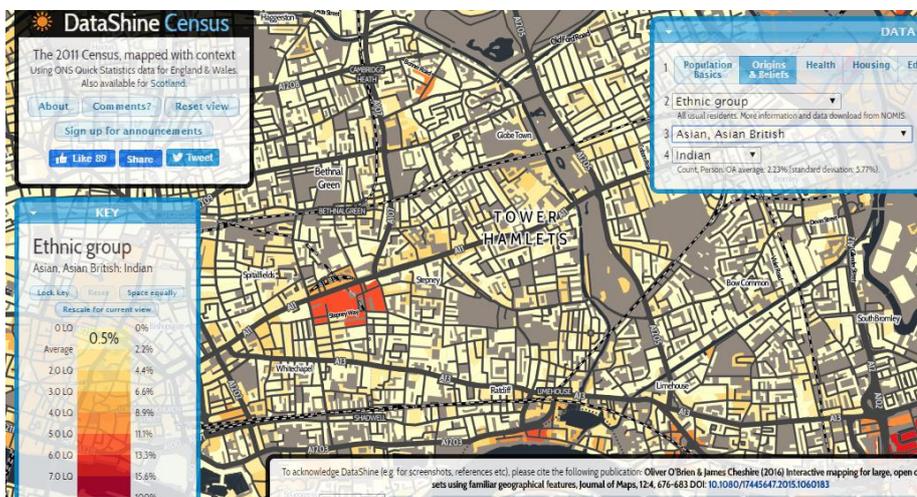
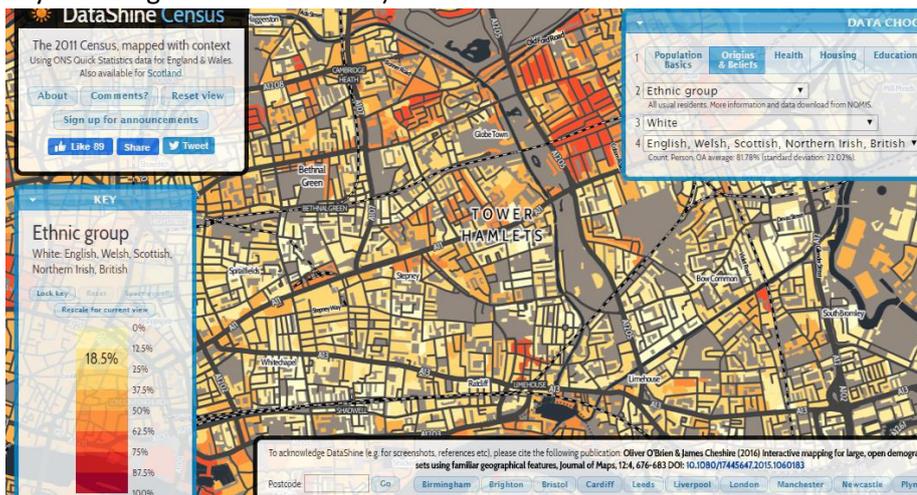


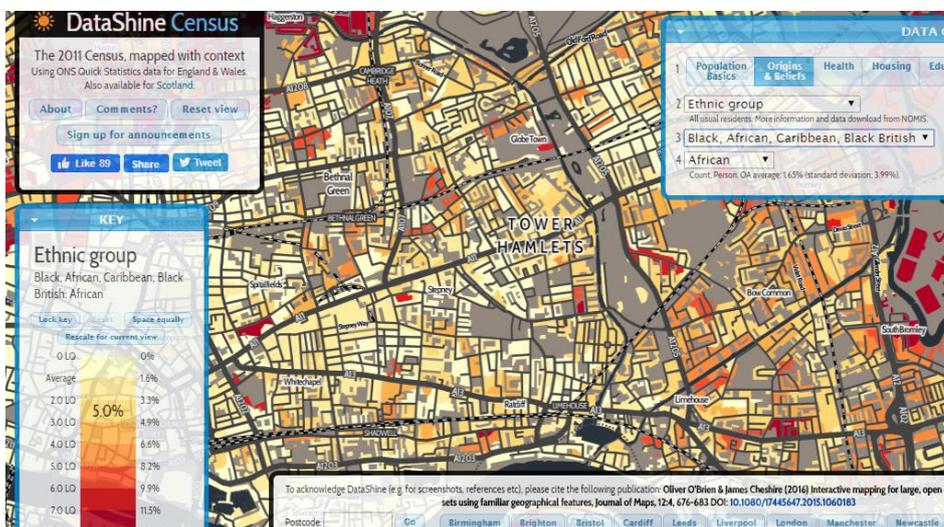
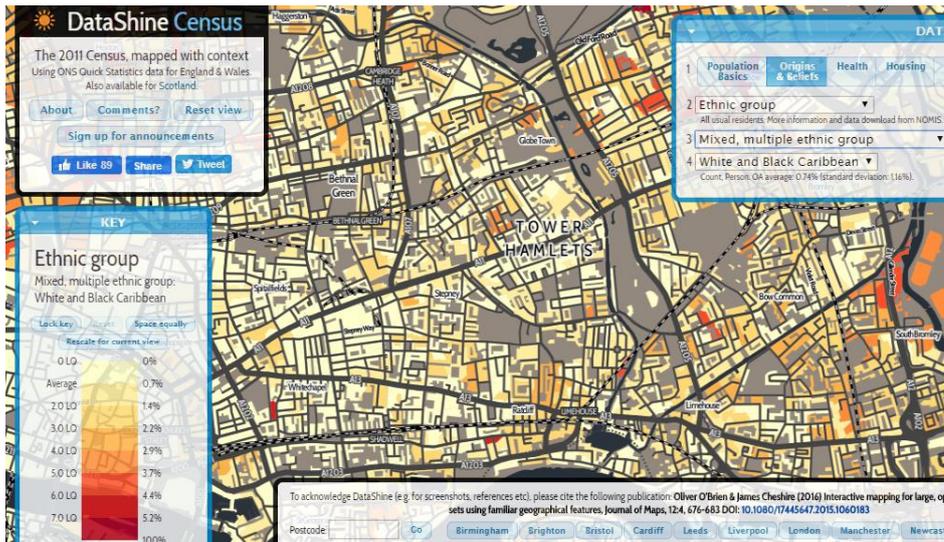
3. The demographics of Brick Lane are very different to that of Durham. What can you infer from the source below? As with any source you look at you should always consider the strengths and weaknesses of information gathered.



1. What can you tell about the population?
2. Suggest reasons for the patterns found.

4. Use the following data shine maps to outline the demographics of Brick Lane (look at label key for categories of ethnicities)





- Using the website www.datashine.org.uk move the map to London and zoom in on Tower Hamlets.
 - Use the drop down data labels to research the area in terms of categories such as health, level of education etc.
 - Print screen some of the maps and annotate to explain what is shown and suggest reasons for the patterns you find.
5. How can past photographs help to give an understanding of place? Do they still hold relevance today? Why/Why not? What can you infer about Brick Lane and Tower Hamlets from these images?



6. How do present day photos give you insight into character of place and lived experience in Brick Lane? What are the pros and cons of gathering insight this way? What other methods would be more accurate?



7. How is the area of Whitechapel and Spitalfields portrayed in the clip about Jack the Ripper <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cmpheguu8h4>

- What insight does this give you into life during these times? Consider economics, demographics, architecture, living conditions etc.
- What do you learn about the area?
- In what ways can this source give us insight into the area?
- What are the drawbacks of using sources like documentaries?

8. How is London represented in this Song? How useful do you feel songs are in giving meaning to a place?

[Ralph McTell Streets of London - YouTube](#)

9. Graffiti is often a very different form of expression and the artists are often local to area they graffit. This artwork is by graffiti artist Stik. It is street art found in a doorway just off Brick Lane. How does the image portray the area? What evidence can you find in the demographic sources previously to support this representation?



10. Poet Sally Flood has written many pieces about Brick Lane. Read the 2 poems below and annotate or makes notes as to the meaning you can infer from them.

Qualitative Sources: Poems

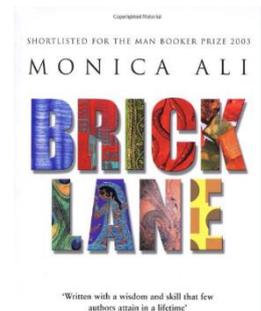
WINDOW ON BRICK LANE - Sally Flood

I remember The red brick of Stepney Green Whitechapel and Commercial Road
The grey slums of Spitalfields That overflowed
Childhood speaks another tongue
Of terror, when the day was done
Them round the stove
The old folks' tales were spun
From Bethnal Green and Hoxton
There echoed far and wide
Tramping of the Jackboots That kept the Jews inside
A ghetto without walls
A ghetto without doors
A ghetto without meaning
Between the ways.

THE BRICK LANE I SEE – Sally Flood

Brick Lane is a mixture Of aromatic spices
Curries, onions and bad drains Pakistani restaurants
Jewish trimming shops And betting shops
Down -at -heel workers And hopeful prostitutes
Cars and vans add to the pollution
With heavy exhaust fumes
Pavements and gutters Are littered with overspill From
dustbins and shops
This is where the immigrant Looks for fulfillment
This is the breeding ground For discontent
Where the meth s drinker mixes With the down - & -
out
Where workers are exploited And small -time drug
peddlers Sell their dreams
This is where the thug Dons the crown of King And
bullies thrive
Where do -gooders Salve their consciences
This is Brick Lane.

11. Films and books can give great insight into an area due to their visuals or thorough descriptions. Charles Dickens wrote about London in great detail in many of his novels. We read an extract of his at the start of the C.U.E topic and it is worth searching for some of his writings of London. The novel Brick Lane by Monica Ali can give us insight into life in the Bangladeshi communities in Brick Lane. What can you infer from the novel summary?



Still in her teenage years, Nazneen finds herself in an arranged marriage with a disappointed man who is twenty years older. Away from the mud and heat of her Bangladeshi village, home is now a cramped flat in a high-rise block in London's East End. Nazneen knows not a word of English, and is forced to depend on her husband. But unlike him she is practical and wise, and befriends a fellow Asian girl Razia, who helps her understand the strange ways of her adopted new British home.

Nazneen keeps in touch with her sister Hasina back in the village. But the rebellious Hasina has kicked against cultural tradition and run off in a 'love marriage' with the man of her dreams. When he suddenly turns violent, she is forced into the degrading job of garment girl in a cloth factory.

Confined in her flat by tradition and family duty, Nazneen also sews furiously for a living, shut away with her buttons and linings - until the radical Karim steps unexpectedly into her life. On a background of racial conflict and tension, they embark on a love affair that forces Nazneen finally to take control of her fate.

Strikingly imagined, gracious and funny, this novel is at once epic and intimate. Exploring the role of Fate in our lives - those who accept it; those who defy it - it traces the extraordinary transformation of an Asian girl, from cautious and shy to bold and dignified woman

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLdabaTRZBo> Film Trailer

Final Task – using the report structure guide document, create a word document about Brick Lane using the success criteria as guidance. Use this booklet but also independent research.