

Appendix 7: Independent investigation mark sheet

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in Geography		9GE0/04	
Centre name: <i>Walsby High School</i>		Centre number: <i>27360</i>	
Candidate name: <i>Amelia Walsh</i>		Candidate number: <i>8021</i>	
Title of Independent Investigation		<i>TO WHAT EXTENT IS BYKERWALL AN EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY LED URBAN REGENERATION</i>	
Mark awarded	<i>60</i>	Moderated mark (For Pearson use only)	
Assessment criterion	Total marks	Marks awarded	Moderator mark (For Pearson use only)
a- Purpose of the Independent Investigation	12	<i>9</i>	
b- Field Methodologies and Data Collection	10	<i>8</i>	
c- Data Representation, Analysis, Interpretation and Evaluation of Techniques and Methodologies used	24	<i>21</i>	
d- Conclusions and Critical Evaluation of the Overall Investigation	24	<i>22</i>	
Total marks	70	<i>60</i>	
Details of any additional advice/support given (e.g. for candidates with special considerations) <i>NA</i>			
Candidate declaration – I can confirm that I have produced the attached work without assistance other than that which is acceptable under the guidelines given by the teacher. I confirm that the total numbers of words is/is not* in accordance with the word limit.			
Signed candidate: <i>[Signature]</i>			
Internal Assessor declaration – I can confirm that the candidate’s work was conducted under the conditions laid out by the specification. I have authenticated the candidate’s work and am satisfied that to the best of my knowledge the work produced is solely that of the candidate.			
Assessor Name: <i>[Signature]</i>		Date: <i>[Date]</i>	
Assessor: <i>[Signature]</i>			
Additional Candidate declaration:			
Signed candidate: <i>[Signature]</i>			
By signing the above declaration you agree to your controlled assessment task(s) being used to support Professional Development, Online Support and Training of both Centre-Assessors and Edexcel Moderators. If you have any concerns regarding this please contact teachinggeography@pearson.com			

Geography independent investigation form

		Examination Series: Summer 2018
<p>To what extent is Byker Wall an example of successful community-led urban regeneration?</p>		<p>How the title links to specification content Topic 4: Shaping Places Option 4A: Regenerating Places 4A.10 The success of regeneration uses a range of measures: economic, demographic, social and environmental. 4A.11 Different urban stakeholders have different criteria for judging the success of urban regeneration.</p>
<p>Planned investigation hypothesis or question/sub-questions</p> <p>KQ1 Does Byker Wall fit Sherman's 1988 criteria for a 'successful urban place'?</p> <p>KQ2 How far has the original and ongoing regeneration created a vibrant community?</p> <p>KQ3 Is Byker Wall a model for social housing regeneration?</p>		
<p>Investigation focus – indication of how the enquiry will enable the candidate to address their investigation title and explore their theme in relation to the chosen geographical area.</p> <p>Byker Wall is an example of community architecture built 1968-1982 as council housing which is known world-wide; it is has been renewed since construction and is now owned and run by a Housing Association BCT. I intend to test the housing development against criteria for a 'successful urban place' and assess whether its design has created a strong community and stood the test of time.</p>		
<p>Planned methodology – indication of qualitative and/or quantitative techniques including primary and, if relevant, secondary data collection techniques, indication of the planned sampling strategy or strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire to residents + small comparative sample of another social housing location. • Environmental Quality Survey transects crossing the Byker Wall area and other nearby areas • Specific survey to judge the Sherman criteria in an objective, numerical way + compare to another social housing location • Photo montages and field sketches • Interviews with housing managers / use of crime maps and IMD data 		<p>Individual (some group questionnaire data collection)</p>
<p>Teacher's approval and comments <i>Approved: small scale focus, selective criteria to make judgement on success</i></p>		
<p>Teacher signature:</p>		<p>Date 5th June 2017</p>

Centre name: <i>St. Mary's School</i>		Centre number: <i>50001</i>	
Candidate name: <i>John Smith</i>		Candidate number: <i>1234</i>	
Assignment	Mark awarded	Comments <i>[NB: Comment box expands as you start entering text]</i>	
Independent Investigation			
TOTAL	<i>60</i> /70		
Teacher declaration I declare that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any assistance which goes beyond general guidance has been recorded and taken into account when marking the work; otherwise, apart from general guidance given in line with the parameters set out in the specification, the work is solely that of the candidate concerned; the work was completed under the required conditions; signed candidate declarations will be kept on file. 		Candidate declaration I declare that, apart from collaboration with other candidates and general guidance from the teacher, where these are acceptable within the parameters of the specification, this is my own unaided work.	
Assessor name: <i>Mr. J. Smith</i>	<i>2020-11-10</i>	Candidate signed: <i>John Smith</i>	<i>12/11/2020</i>
Assessor signed:			

Additional candidate declaration

By signing this additional declaration you agree to your work being used to support Professional Development, Online Support and Training of both Centre-Assessors and Pearson Moderators. If you have any concerns please email: emgeography@pearson.com

Candidate signed: <i>John Smith</i>	Date: <i>12/11/2020</i>
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Purpose of the Independent Investigation
(12 marks)
(AO1: 4 marks, AO2: 4 marks and AO 3: 4 marks)

Descriptor	Mark range	Actual Mark	Comment
No rewardable material.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding of location, geographical theory and comparative context, which are frequently irrelevant or inaccurate. (AO1) • May attempt to apply understanding to find links between the investigation's context and a broader geographical context but links are irrelevant with frequent inaccuracies. (AO2) • May attempt to investigate frequently irrelevant and narrow range of geographical sources in order to identify/obtain geographical information and data that is frequently inaccurate and only occasionally supports the investigation; the aim, question or hypothesis is generic or unlinked to research information, and provides an unfocused framework for investigation, with flawed consideration of manageability and/or scale; planned enquiry process is limited in clarity and structure. (AO3) 	1-4		* Needs to make the location of <u>Throckley</u> clearer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding of location, geographical theory and comparative context which is relevant but narrow or incomplete, and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1) • Applies understanding to find links between the investigation's context and a broader geographical context; links are mainly relevant and coherent but may include some inaccuracies. (AO2) • Investigates a range of mainly relevant geographical sources in order to identify/obtain mainly accurate geographical information and data that supports most parts of the investigation; research information is used to construct a generally valid aim, question or hypothesis that provides a mostly appropriate framework for investigation with some consideration of manageability and/or scale; planned enquiry process is adequately structured and clear. (AO3) 	5-8		<p>* Needs to make it clearer <u>which</u> of the criteria are being used - it is made clear later on.</p> <p>o Images on page 1 don't quite work (arrows) but the idea is good</p> <p>o Shows some understanding of regeneration</p> <p>o Identifies key questions which</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding of location, geographical theory and comparative context throughout. (AO1) • Applies understanding to find coherent and relevant links between the investigation's context and a broader geographical context. (AO2) • Investigates a wide range of relevant geographical sources in order to identify/obtain accurate geographical information and data that support the investigation; research information is used to construct a justified aim, question or hypothesis that provides an appropriate framework for investigation at a manageable scale; planned enquiry process is logically structured and comprehensive. (AO3) 	9-12	9	<p>are appropriate: study area is small scale</p> <p>o Theoretical context & criteria it used in KQ1: selective.</p> <p>o Explains the choice of KQs and the aims.</p> <p>o Shows understanding of social housing and community architecture</p> <p>o Location made clear</p>

Field Methodologies and Data Collection
(10 marks)
(AO3: 10 marks)

Descriptor	Mark range	Actual Mark	Comment
No rewardable material.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inappropriate balance between range and depth of methods chosen to collect data and information relevant to the geographical focus. (AO3) A sampling framework is absent or is not relevant to the topic being investigated. (AO3) No consideration of either frequency or timing of observations. (AO3) Research planning shows limited understanding of the ethical dimensions of field research methods. (AO3) Poor quality data and information as a result of inaccurate use of methods with low levels of accuracy/precision. (AO3) 	1-3		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chooses methods to collect data and information relevant to the geographical topic. (AO3) A sampling framework is considered but may not be technically valid or successfully implemented. (AO3) Consideration of either frequency or timing of observations. (AO3) Research planning shows understanding of the ethical dimensions of field research methods, which may be generic or incomplete. (AO3) Data and information collected using methods with inconsistent accuracy/precision. (AO3) 	4-7		o good range of P+S data collected.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chooses appropriate methods to collect a range of data and information relevant to the geographical topic. (AO3) Designs a valid sampling framework explicitly linked and appropriate to the geographical focus being investigated. (AO3) Considers both frequency and timing of observations. (AO3) Research planning shows appropriate and relevant understanding of the ethical dimensions of field research methods. (AO3) Obtains reliable data and information as a result of consistent use of methods with high levels of accuracy/precision. (AO3) 	8-10	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1st para p. 5 considers ethical dimension o Considers timing in some detail. o Some consideration of sampling - could be more fully explained. o Detailed comments on secondary sources. o Decent annotated questionnaire

o Slight issue, as i- the Intro, that Throckley - used as a comparison - full through the gaps a little

Data Representation, Analysis, Interpretation and Evaluation of Techniques and Methodologies used
(24 marks)
(AO3: 24 marks)

Descriptor	Mark range	Actual Mark	Comment
No rewardable material.		Marks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate use of geographical skills to deconstruct data; connections used to show the statistical/ geographical significance of data are unsupported or linked to flawed evidence. (AO3) Provides a flawed or incomplete appraisal of techniques and methodologies used including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ethical dimensions of field research utility and validity of chosen methodologies. (AO3) Any attempt to synthesise research findings is incoherent; conclusions may be attempted but are frequently flawed and unsupported or linked to irrelevant evidence. (AO3) Conclusions, if attempted, are simplistic and generic; may attempt to support conclusions with frequently irrelevant references to fieldwork data or information; responses are presented in a manner that is unclear and/or technically inaccurate. (AO3) 	1-6		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses geographical skills, which may not be the most appropriate, to deconstruct data in order to show connections that lack support from evidence and the statistical/ geographical significance of data, which may be incomplete and lack accuracy. (AO3) Provides a narrow or imbalanced appraisal of techniques and methodologies used including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ethical dimensions of field research utility and validity of chosen methodologies. (AO3) Synthesises research findings in a superficial manner to form some rational conclusions that are occasionally supported by evidence which might be limited or incomplete. (AO3) Communicates conclusions that are supported by fieldwork data or information which are occasionally relevant; responses are presented in a manner which may be occasionally incoherent and is sometimes technically accurate. (AO3) 	7-12		

Data Representation, Analysis, Interpretation and Evaluation of Techniques and Methodologies used
continued

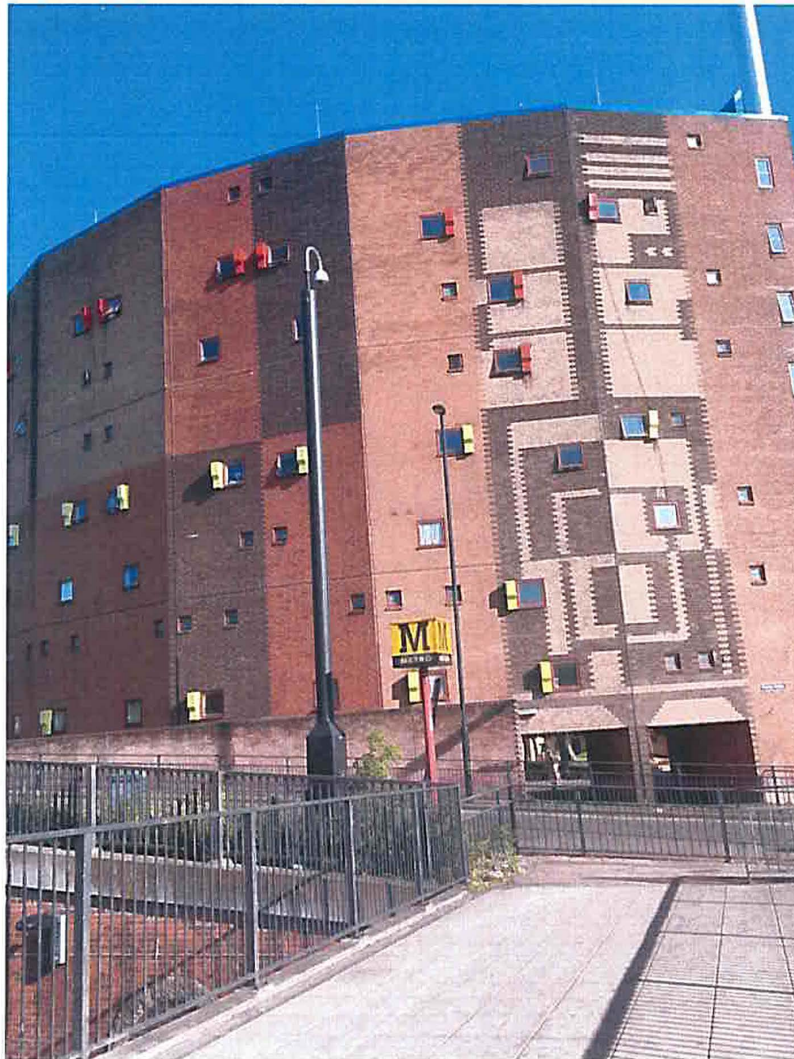
Descriptor	Mark range	Actual Mark	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses appropriate geographical skills to deconstruct data in order to show partially evidenced connections and mostly accurate statistical/geographical significance of data. (AO3) • Provides a generally balanced appraisal, that may lack detail in some aspects of techniques and methodologies used including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ethical dimensions of field research ◦ utility and validity of chosen methodologies. (AO3) • Synthesises research findings coherently to form rational conclusions that are mostly supported by evidence. (AO3) • Communicates conclusions that are supported by mostly relevant fieldwork data or information presented in a manner which is appropriate and mostly technically accurate. (AO3) 	13-18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Range of data methods used including GIS as an analytical tool plus ◦ Graphs accurate and appropriate ◦ Use of secondary data in a variety of forms ◦ Does use Chi-squared to analyse data in appropriate ways ◦ Analysis makes direct use of data/evidence and does discuss its meaning and limitations to provide interpretations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses appropriate geographical skills to deconstruct data in order to show evidenced connections and accurate statistical/geographical significance of data. (AO3) • Provides detailed and balanced appraisal of techniques and methodologies used including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ethical dimensions of field research — <i>mentioned elsewhere</i> ◦ utility and validity of chosen methodologies. (AO3) • Synthesises research findings coherently to form rational evidence-based conclusions. (AO3) • Communicates convincing conclusions that are supported by the clear and technically accurate presentation of relevant fieldwork data or information. (AO3) 	19-24	(21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The comparison to Throckley works well in this section. • Interesting use of the Chronicle blog. ◦ Occasionally SPAG gets the the way of meaning. ◦ KQ2 p. 17-19 is particularly interesting - wide variety of data.

Conclusions and Critical Evaluation of the Overall Investigation
(24 marks)
(AO1: 4 marks, AO2: 4 marks and AO 3: 16 marks)

Descriptor	Mark range	Actual Mark	Comment
No rewardable material.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding of location, geographical theory and comparative context, which are frequently irrelevant or inaccurate. (AO1) • May attempt to apply understanding to find links between the investigation's conclusions and a broader geographical context, but these may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO2). • Synthesis of research findings is indiscriminate and only occasionally coherent. (AO3) • Appraisal of the reliability of evidence and validity of conclusions is imbalanced and frequently narrow or flawed. (AO3) • A simplistic, undeveloped argument is expressed through flawed or largely incoherent lines of reasoning that demonstrate use of an unfocused enquiry process. Uses limited accurate geographical terminology. (AO3) • Conclusions, if attempted, are simplistic; may attempt to support conclusions with limited links to evidence and concepts which are frequently irrelevant. (AO3) 	1-6		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding of location, geographical theory and comparative context, which are occasionally relevant and accurate. (AO1) • Applies understanding to find links between the investigation's conclusions and a broader geographical context with limited coherence. (AO2). • Synthesis of research findings is limited, but makes some coherent points. (AO3) • Appraisal of the reliability of evidence and validity of conclusions is imbalanced and includes some minor flaws. (AO3) • A simplistic argument is expressed through lines of reasoning, with some coherence that demonstrate use of an inconsistently structured enquiry process. Uses some accurate geographical terminology. (AO3) • Conclusions are simplistic, but occasionally supported with some relevant links to evidence and concepts. (AO3) 	7-12		

Descriptor	Mark range	Actual Mark	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding of location, geographical theory and comparative context. (AO1) • Applies understanding to find largely coherent and relevant links between the investigation's conclusions and a broader geographical context. (AO2) • Synthesises most aspects of the research findings in a largely coherent manner. (AO3) • Provides a mainly appropriate appraisal of the reliability of evidence and validity of conclusions. (AO3) • A developed argument which considers a relevant selection of factors in an uneven manner and which is expressed through logical lines of reasoning that are clear, but not fully developed and demonstrates a use of an appropriately structured enquiry process. Uses mostly accurate geographical terminology. (AO3) • Conclusions are mostly supported by drawing together a selection of mostly relevant evidence and concepts linked to the investigation. (AO3) 	13-18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ refers to the data/evidence when making conclusions • good discussion - a touch 'chatty' at times but does make some interesting points to explain the findings eg. on p24 about isolation. ◦ does show understanding of a broader context i.e. poverty of the area. ◦ Recent comparison between Throckley & Byker.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding of location, geographical theory and comparative context throughout. (AO1) • Applies understanding to find coherent and relevant links between the investigation's conclusions and a broader geographical context. (AO2) • Synthesises research findings coherently and comprehensively. (AO3) • Provides a balanced appraisal of the reliability of evidence and validity of conclusions. (AO3) • A balanced and concise, well-developed argument is expressed through sustained logical lines of reasoning that demonstrates use of a structured and comprehensive enquiry process. Uses accurate geographical terminology throughout. (AO3) • Convincing conclusions that are fully supported by drawing together a selection of relevant evidence and concepts linked to the entire purpose of the investigation. (AO3) 	19-24	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ good context of socio-economic change used to explain why it's not successful today. ◦ Widens it out into the broader context. ◦ Detailed consideration of reliability & validity • Ethical issues and possible alternative approaches considered at end.

To What Extent Is Byker Wall An Example Of Successful Community-Led Urban Regeneration?



Byker Wall
Newcastle
City Council
1970s
Community-Led Urban Regeneration

Contents page

Purpose of the investigation.....Pages 1-4

Fieldwork methodologies.....Pages 5-12

Risk assessment.....Pages 13-14

Key question 1, Does Byker Wall fit Sherman’s 1988 criteria for a ‘successful urban place’?.....Pages 15-16

Key question 2, How far has the original and ongoing regeneration created a vibrant community?.....Pages 17-19

Key question 3, Is Byker Wall a model for social housing regeneration?.....Pages 20-23

Conclusions and critical evaluation.....Pages 24-33

Bibliography.....Page 34

Purpose of the Investigation

Byker before and after regeneration in the 1970s

An image of what is left of the Victorian terraced housing in Byker



Dull brick versus polychrome material

Cramped conditions with no vegetation or open areas versus public and private space with vegetation

Repetitive shapes versus unique and alternating ones

Bland colours versus bright and stimulating ones

Smaller narrower buildings versus tall tower blocks with gardens and balconies



Byker wall was built to replace the Victorian Terraces in the 1970s.

I have chosen to study a well-known area of Newcastle, Byker Wall. I selected this area to see if it was a good example of successful community-led urban regeneration. Byker itself was known for being a working-class area, composing of densely packed terraces and slums until the 1960s when the council redeveloped the area. It was the ideal location for those who worked in the shipping industry with it being very close to the riverside. The area today faces many social problems, from vandalism to unemployment and need of extensive investment to help reduce this.

See figure 1

Regeneration is the act of improving an area that has been experiencing a period of decline (Dunn et al., 2016). You can regenerate an area by redevelopment; this is the main sort of regeneration that has taken place in Byker, alongside some urban renewal. Redevelopment is when you get rid of existing buildings and build new ones, whereas urban renewal is the renovation of already existing buildings. I am specifically interested in how the community has impacted this regeneration; this is because Byker has always supposedly had a tight-knit community, with many people working in the same industry.

I have three key questions; number one is ***'Does Byker Wall fit Shermans 1988 criteria for a successful urban place'*** (Montgomery 1988). Sherman was a local government leader, writer and broadcaster, he came up with twelve points and thought if a place has some or all of these points it's a good indicator of whether or not the area is successful. The criteria is from a book called "Cities fit to live in" (1988), and I have selected five of these points for my research to be based around since it would be too challenging to address all twelve. Some of the criteria is very subjective and hard to quantify e.g. there will be surprises to keep citizens awake. The five indicators range from social aspects to architecture and landscape. To collect data I will be using questionnaires, environmental quality surveys and a Sherman survey to judge the criteria.

My second question is ***'How far has the original and ongoing regeneration created a vibrant community'***; I think this will be one of the harder questions to answer because people have different ideas on what 'vibrant' means. In order for me to get a better understanding, I need to find out what the community was like before the regeneration, and what peoples hopes are for future changes. I am also going to look specifically at the design of Byker Wall, as the whole point of the architecture and planning vision was to create a vibrant area and improve community quality of life.

My final question is, ***'Is Byker Wall a model for social housing regeneration'***. I am going to answer this question by comparing another social housing area in Newcastle, Throckley. I do think this will be challenging, as Byker Wall is so unlike any other social housing and is actually relatively new compared to most. It will be interesting to see whether or not Byker Wall has been more successful than the older style social housing and if it's a model for which our new social housing should be based around.

See figure 2

Social housings is the flats and houses that are managed by the local council, social housing is often referred to as council housing. The housing is available to a range of people, such as the disabled, elderly, unemployed, migrants, asylum seekers, large young families and single parents. There are also housing associations that provide social housing; these are private non-profit making organizations. This sort of housing is similar to the housing your local council would provide, however, there are a number of

differences. One of the main differences between the council and housing association is the agreement you will be asked to sign before moving into your new home. Housing association tenants don't usually have the 'right to buy' their home and if you are a council tenant you have the right to succession as long as you have lived in the house for 12 months.

After the First World War, the government gave subsidies to local authorities so they could build houses for soldiers returning from the war, this was the start of social housing. In the last part of the 20th century, housing associations became more important because councils were no longer allowed to subsidize their housing from local taxes and grants for any new social housing were given to housing associations. Additionally, housing benefit was more generous to housing association tenants so they could charge higher rents. There are also property management companies that hold an interest in a property, which is divided into units, and each unit is owned separately. For example, a large house divided into flats, the property management company would take care of the general upkeep and communal areas of the property.

Community architecture is an English housing movement that involves the community participating in its design. Walter Segal pioneered the movement with his system of timber-framed housing in the 1970s, followed by rehabilitation of older dwellings as well as new buildings in the 1980s. Ralph Erskine was soon to follow, building Byker Wall, there is no doubt that Erskine made very considerable efforts to involve the original Byker community in the design of the new development. Outlining his vision to Newcastle City Council in 1968, Erskine made clear that "the main concern will be for those who are already resident in Byker, and the need to rehouse them without breaking family ties and other valued associations or patterns of life". This was done through a pilot scheme involving 46 households working with architects in the design of their future homes and in the old Byker, where Erskine leased a former funeral parlour as an office and drop-in Centre. And yet, despite these considerable efforts to involve and retain the original community, once the Byker Wall estate was built, fewer than 20% of the original residents were rehoused there.(The Gaurdian, 2015).

There are many different views and ideas on what makes a 'successful urban place'. What is it that separates the successful places you want to be and the less successful places you dread? This is a debate that has been ongoing for many years. It's also important to understand why a place is successful rather than just accepting that it is. A good way of getting an understanding is by comparing a place against set criteria and I have chosen Sherman's to do this. I've tried my best to select a range of points, which focus on a wide range of aspects such as social, environmental and aesthetics. I've specifically chosen these points in order to try and get away from just judging an area on how it looks and how economically successful the area may or not be, as its important to understand that good urban places have a structure and an underlying dynamic of activity.

Figure 1

A Timeline of change in Byker Wall

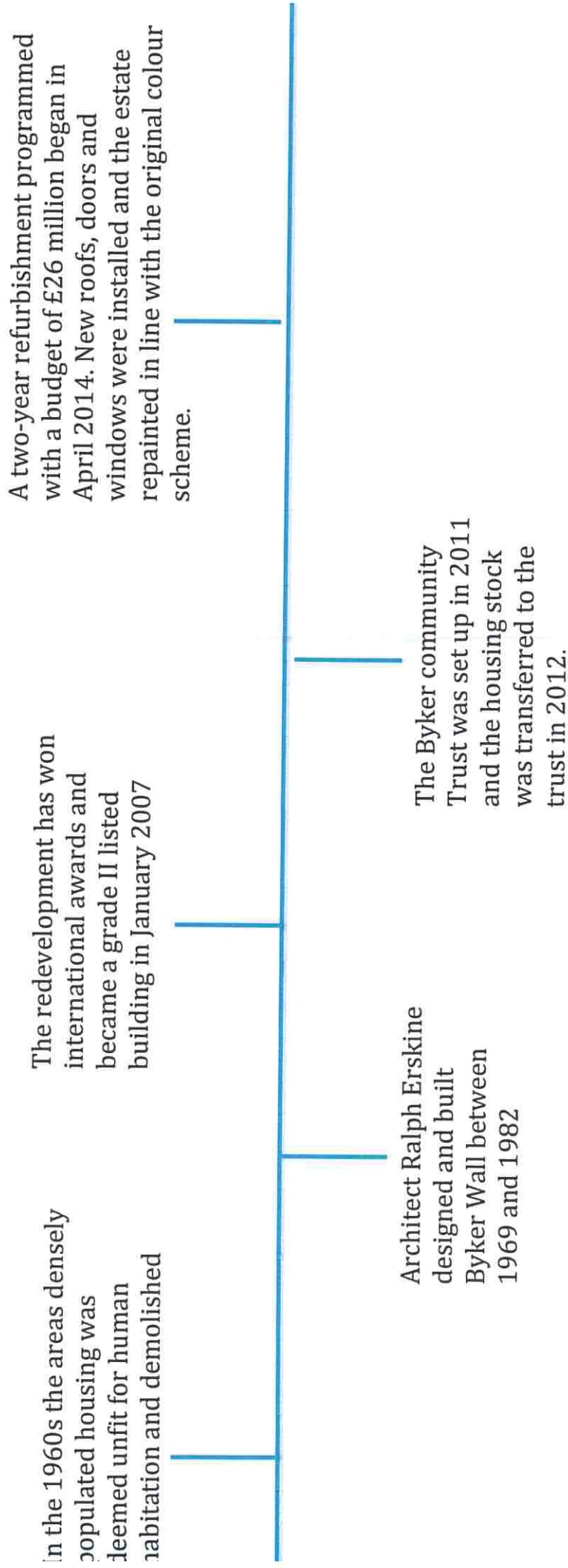
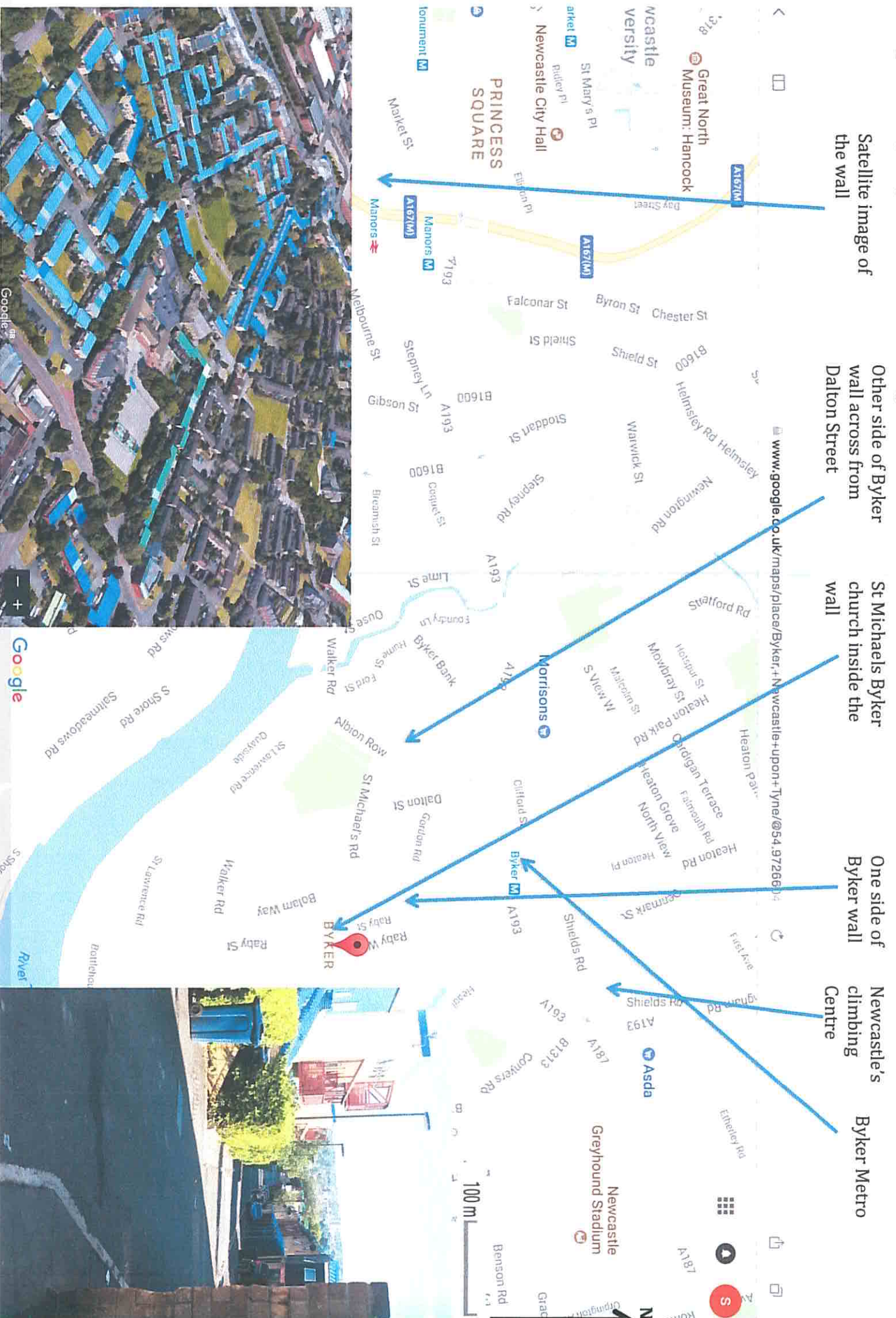


Figure 2 Map of Byker and the surrounding area



- (1) Planning will be invisible and the results will look natural, as though they happened of their own accord
- (2) There will be interesting and stimulating shapes
- (3) The 'familiarity' of streets and street life will be celebrated
- (4) There will be secret places which once discovered grow on you, making you look deeper to find more
- (5) There will be surprises, to keep citizens awake, provide topics of conversation, prevent ennui
- (6) Experiment will be encouraged, and there will be exciting things to do
- (7) There will be areas and opportunities for informal, casual meetings to take place, including warm and friendly bars and pubs
- (8) Food and drink will be a treat, and people will be able to purchase and consume it at varying prices and degrees of leisure
- (9) There will be a variety of comfortable places to sit and wait—a city worth living in has to be a city worth sitting in
- (10) There will be a good balance between the needs to prevent loneliness and to preserve anonymity and privacy
- (11) Changing seasons will not draw attention away from the sterner pursuits of daily life but rather will be an integral part of a continually changing city, and celebrated as such
- (12) The senses will be heightened: affection/friendliness/hospitality; a sense of belonging; historical and cultural continuity; a sense of fun/humour; opportunities for gossip; open-mindedness; vitality; fantasy; flamboyance; colour; beauty/aesthetic stimulus

Source: Adapted from Sherman (1988).

Figure 2.1 Sherman Criteria

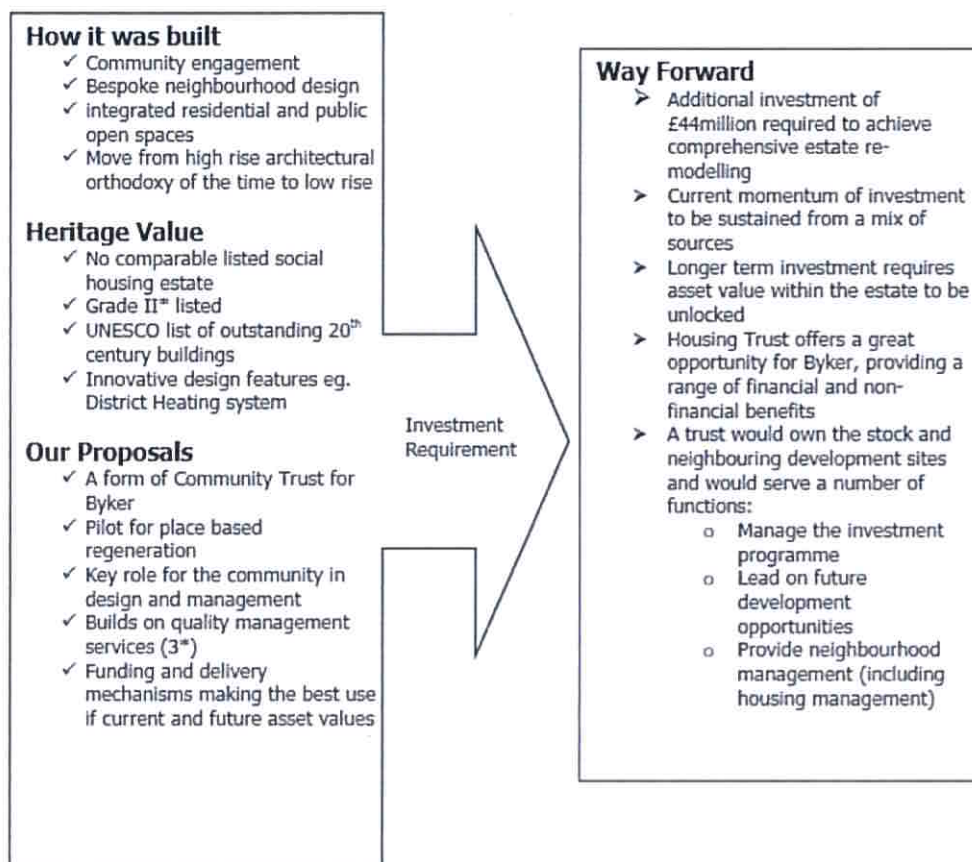


Figure 2.2 The evolution of Byker Wall (Byker Investment Task Force Final Report March 2010)

Field Methodologies and data collection

Ethical dimensions of fieldwork investigations

When it came to designing my fieldwork and data collection methods my top priority was to create concise and clear aims, which I could then portray when gathering data. One of these aims was ensuring none of my methods would alter or harm the surrounding area and people. I wanted to ensure that anywhere I visited would be the exact the same when I left. One particular fieldwork method I had to give extra thought to was my questionnaire. Incorporating Sherman's criteria was particularly tasking without sounding too invasive or provocative towards people. When handing my questionnaires out I got asked questions like "are you part of the council or Byker Wall trust", I knew this would happen so I ensured that I stated at the top of every questionnaire that I was pupil and any information given would be used in my Geography coursework and would be anonymized. In doing so I was confident that everyone I came across had a full understanding of my intentions and that no one was being misled. In order to create my data collection methods I did a bit of research about Byker Wall and its history, however throughout I have kept a detailed log of all websites and books accessed in my Bibliography to avoid plagiarism.

Primary Data Table

Type of data collection/fieldwork?	Explanation of why I needed this data?	How I designed the data collection programme and my sampling strategies?	Frequency and timing of data collection?	Comments on accuracy and possible errors?
Questionnaire – Byker Wall and Throckley	The main reason I choose a questionnaire as my main data collection method, is because they give you a really good understanding of the dynamics in an area.	My main aim when designing the questionnaire was to try and incorporate Sherman's criteria in a more understandable and relatable way. I	For my Byker Wall questionnaires I visited the area over a period of three days. I did this because the first day I went was during the week and was really bad	Through doing a questionnaire I have been able to collect reliable and informative data. If I was to change anything about it id probably make it shorter

<p>Collecting comparative data both in Throckley and Byker Wall has enabled me to see what it is that makes both social housing areas so different, by asking simple questions such as what type of housing do you live in, why you choose to live here and how its changed over the years. Getting information like this is key for me to be able to find out how the original and ongoing regeneration has affected Byker Walls community in either a positive or negative way, and if the regeneration that's taken place fits Sherman's 1988 criteria for a 'successful urban place'.</p>	<p>selected an array of indicators, covering everything from the environment to the social aspects. In order to get the most out of my questionnaire, I decided to use lots of opinion emotive questions as well as leaving spaces for examples. When I went out to do collect my data I had originally made a map of Byker wall and pinpointed the different areas where I'd get people to do the questionnaire in order to get an overall reflection of the area (stratified sampling). However this proved a lot harder than I had originally anticipated with not many people being in the set areas, so instead I decided to do opportunistic sampling. In Throckley I did</p>	<p>weather therefore I wasn't able to get a big enough selection of people to participate. I then decided to go the following day, which was meant to be much better weather, and a lot more people were out and about. For my third visit I choose to go on a Saturday so the schools were off. This proved to be a good idea as I was able to get the thoughts and opinions of the younger generation in Byker Wall.</p>	<p>and leave more space for written examples. Standing inside Byker Wall was very helpful as everyone who answered the questionnaire lived inside the wall itself, increasing the accuracy of any given responses.</p>
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<p>Successful Urban Places Criteria Survey</p>	<p>I used this collection method because it was the easiest way to incorporate my aesthetic Sherman Criteria indicators and measure them against the environment in Byker Wall. I used a +5 (positive) to -5 (negative) grading scheme, where I graded things like visual stimulation and street furniture. This data is really going to help me see how each area in Byker Wall varies and if it's a model for future social housing.</p>	<p>stratified sampling by standing outside the local Sainsbury which everyone in that area uses, although through doing this my responses were mainly off the elderly given it was a weekday.</p>	<p>My Successful Urban Places Survey was designed around the five main indicators I choose from the Sherman 1988 criteria. I purposely selected the grading system -5 to +5 so that everything in-between the very best and very worst was covered, this has enabled me to accurately grade each area. Again I used a map to identify eleven different locations where I would do my survey. I tried to pick an array of places with some being on the edge of the wall</p>	<p>I did my Successful Urban Places Criteria Survey on the second day of questionnaire collecting, although I had originally planned to do it on the first day. My reason for doing this was because it was particularly good weather that day. I thought if I had went on the first day when it was raining that I might misjudge certain areas and perhaps given harsher marks.</p>	<p>Although my marking was down to the assessments I had done, I do believe I was fair and didn't let any locals previous comments influence my decisions. I took a friend with me for a second look around of the area on a different day. She had never been to Byker Wall before nor did she know anything about it. This was a good idea because she didn't already have any preconceptions of the area, and it meant I was able to get a second opinion on the</p>
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Environmental quality survey – Done both in Byker Wall and Throckley	I needed to collect this data in order for me to see if both places have stood the test of time. Comparing the environment in Byker with the environment in Throckley has been incredibly useful when trying to answer the question 'Is Byker Wall a model for social housing regeneration'.	and others in the center (stratified sampling). When designing my environmental quality survey I wanted to try and include points, which hadn't been covered by Shermans criteria previously. I tried to focus on things like noise, traffic, and litter. I did this because these are still important factors to consider when judging an area. I chose three areas on my map of Byker Wall, one in the center, another on the outskirts and my final point on the outside of the wall to judge the environment (stratified sampling). However for Throckley I did opportunistic sampling, by walking to three unplanned locations.	I did both lots of environmental quality surveys on the same day, Byker in the morning and Throckley in the afternoon.	I don't think I should have done my surveys in either area on the same day. This is because I found when I was in Throckley I kept thinking 'well this isn't as bad as what I've just seen'. It would have better and fairer if I had went to Throckley with a completely fresh mind.	judgments I had made.
Organised interview with Byker community trust	This information was vital for me to collect.	I used the exact same questionnaire that the	I collected this information at the same	I am not too sure how accurate the first couple	

<p>worker – using my questionnaire.</p>	<p>After hearing what the people of Byker Wall had to say I wanted to know if the people in charge had the same views or even were just aware of ongoing situations. Getting this feedback helps answer all three of my key questions, its very hard to have a successful community if the people helping run it aren't aware or involved.</p>	<p>general population of Byker Wall and Throckley were given. The interview was preplanned and therefore no sampling strategies were used. The employee asked if the questionnaire was anonymous and I reassured them it was. In doing so they gave completely honest answers, which was incredibly helpful.</p>	<p>time I collected the surveys from Byker Walls population.</p>	<p>of responses the employee gave are, since the tone of the survey seemed to change when I reassured them again it was totally anonymous. To Improve this I should of perhaps stated at the top of my questionnaire it was, as well as telling them.</p>
<p>Photos</p>	<p>The collection of photos is always useful as they can back up any statement's you make of an area. They are also incredibly handy for picturing exactly what a place is like and add context to the investigation.</p>	<p>I tried to take photos of every aspect of Byker Wall, including facilities, environment, housing and architecture. As well as taking photos of the overall area.</p>	<p>The photos were taken over a period of three days as I kept discovering new things to photograph. I will also be going back to get more to make sure I didn't miss anything.</p>	<p>All photos were taken on relatively sunny days so I do think it will be useful to take a couple at a different time of year, purely to compare.</p>

Secondary Data Table

Type of data collected?	Explanation of why I need this data?	Comments on accuracy and possible errors?
Sherman article	The aim of my investigation is to find out if "Byker Wall is an example of successful community-led urban regeneration". It would not be possible for me to answer this question in extensive detail without having some form of criteria to compare against. I choose Sherman's criteria because I think it gives you better access to the underlying dynamics of an area. Instead of just looking at statistics on wealth and education levels, Sherman incorporates the environment, architecture and social aspects. This approach I believe makes it easier for me to truly find out how satisfied the population of Byker Wall are with the regeneration that's taken place, and their hopes for the future.	Some of Sherman's criteria is very specific and narrow, and therefore if not interpreted in the correct way can have a completely different meaning than was originally intended. I tried to pick quite broad points since certain ones would actually be incredibly hard to gather data for. In order to make sure I was interpreting the criteria correctly I got a second opinion, this was really helpful as sometimes his wording is very unusual.
Book – West Newcastle In Growth & Decline Benwell Community Project	I am using this book for wider context, it has a few pages on the growth of tower blocks and I thought it would be interesting to understand people's views on them, since Byker Wall consists of many flats. There has also been a lot in the news about the way tower blocks are designed recently e.g. Grenfell.	It's a very reliable source given it was published by Benwell Community Project in 1981. Benwell is about 6 miles away from Byker and both areas have quite similar levels of development and suffer with things like unemployment and poverty. The book is rather old meaning not everything is relevant to my investigation.
Newcastle city council residents survey 2015	This data is going to be very handy for answering key question 3, Is Byker wall a	This data is some of the most up to date on the internet about Byker, given it was conducted in 2015.

	<p>model for social housing regeneration? The graphs compare Byker with the other wards in Newcastle, topics covered range from feelings towards the council, community cohesion and how well people get on from different backgrounds.</p> <p>I have used the ChronicleLive newspaper to find information out about Byker Wall.</p> <p>Articles I intend to use are "Byker wall named as the best neighbourhood in the UK" to help answer key question 2, as well as an article written about Byker wall after the Grenfell tower incident for wider context.</p>	<p>Data like the census although handy isn't always the best since it was collected in 2011. The only issue with the residents survey is I had to sift through a lot of information to find the stuff about Byker, since it wasn't included in every investigation.</p> <p>ChronicleLive is a local newspaper and therefore is relevant to the area, however it could perhaps be a bit bias so I need to take this into consideration when analysing.</p>
Newspapers	<p>I don't intend to use many websites, but certain ones have been useful for understanding the history of Byker wall and I will use a few for some wider context.</p>	<p>A lot of the information I have looked at so far has been on Wikipedia, which isn't a very reliable source given anyone can go on and add to it. I am trying to find the information elsewhere to avoid using things like out of date statistics.</p>
Websites	<p>Facebook I have decided to use, and this is because over a thousand varied comments were left when ChronicleLive posted the link to "Byker wall named best neighbourhood in the UK". I will be taking screenshots of some of the comments left and using them to help answer key question 2.</p>	<p>The people who posted these comments don't know I am using them, so I will scribble out their names and Facebook profiles to make it anonymous. The comments left are just peoples opinions, so I will need to be subjective when analysing them.</p>
Social media	<p>I am going to be using this data to help me answer Key question 3. Using crime maps is going to be a good way for me to compare my other social housing area, Throckley, with</p>	<p>Commenting on every crime would be pointless, so I am going to try and group crimes and the locations of them together to come to some mini conclusions. Crime maps are a reliable source of information and</p>
Crime maps		

	Byker wall. Looking at crime levels is a helpful indication on how well an area is doing socially.	there updated after every month.
Google maps & Data Shine Census	Google maps and the Data Shine Census have been used to give some background knowledge of where things are located in Byker wall.	Data Shine Census uses information from the 2011 census and therefore doesn't give the best representation of Byker today.

I tried to make the Questionnaire as short as possible, public get bored and are always in a hurry
Public Questionnaire

Hello I am an A level student attending Westfield school and I am currently studying A level geography. It would be very helpful if you could complete this questionnaire, which only takes 5 minutes, to help with my research into Byker wall.

Q1) Are you: Male Female - GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Q2) What age range are you in? 0-16 17-25 26-45 46-65 65+

Q3) How long have you lived here? 0-2 years 3-5 years 6-10 years 11+ years Do not live here

I decided to use closed questions as they are easy to convert into statistics

Q4) What type of housing do you live in?

Detached Semi Detached Flat Terrace Bungalow Other

Q5) What is your opinion of the housing in Byker wall?

collecting information like this is a good way to get sense of the dynamics in an area.

	Very good	Good	Neutral/Ok	Poor	Very poor
Size of the housing					
Design/Materials/colour					
Gardens and green space					
State of repair / maintenance					

Q6) Why did you choose this area to live? - I provided options to make it less personal.

No choice Family live close Friends live close Attractive housing Job close by Other

Please leave a comment if you selected other: - But I also left a space for people to be more specific if they wish.

Q7) What are your views on Byker wall?

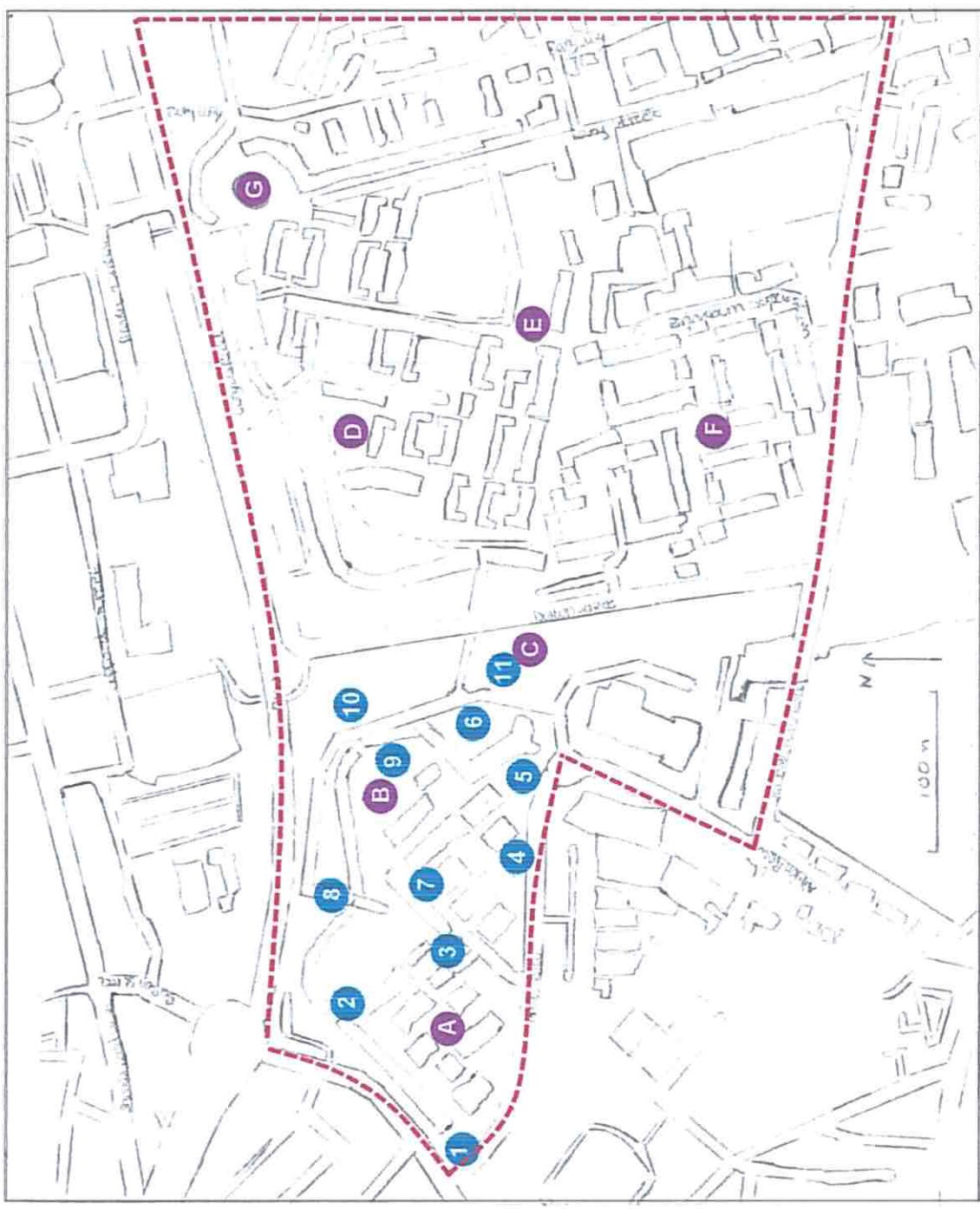
	+2 Yes very	+1. Quite	0 Neither good or bad	-1 Not really	-2 Not at all
Is it an interesting landscape					
There is a sense of community					
Byker wall is natural looking					
Lots of leisure activities					
The area feels safe and secure					
Is it a peaceful place					

I chose to incorporate tables as they provide a clear format for the public & are easy to fill in.
 A varied number grading scheme with little explanations meant the public were able to express their opinions.

Environmental Quality Survey

A	<p>PAVEMENTS</p> <p>+5 High quality materials, even surfaces, kerbs and steps have disabled access</p> <p>+2 Mostly well maintained with some provision for the disabled</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Ares that need maintenance, generally unattractive</p> <p>-5 Poorly maintained, dangerous</p>
B	<p>STREET FURNITURE & SAFETY</p> <p>+5 Well maintained, attractive street furniture and lighting with safety signage</p> <p>+2 Some variety of street furniture and generally well lit</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Lighting and street furniture present but unattractive</p> <p>-5 Poorly maintained, unattractive, badly lit or absent</p>
C	<p>PLAY AREAS</p> <p>+5 Well maintained, separate play areas with no road access and a range of play options</p> <p>+2 Some play areas but they are not separated from roads by barriers</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Limited safe play areas, roads are quiet but could be unsafe</p> <p>-5 No safe play areas, major dangerous roads or unsafe area close by</p>
D	<p>HOUSING DIVERSITY</p> <p>+5 A wide variety of housing types from single-person flats to large family homes</p> <p>+2 Some variety of housing types</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Most housing is of one type</p> <p>-5 One type of housing only</p>
E	<p>VEGETATION & GREENSPACE</p> <p>+5 Variety of different greenspaces, including woodland / trees and water which is interesting and attractive</p> <p>+2 Some range of greenspaces but mostly grassed area with some trees</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Greenspace is restricted to gardens and verges</p> <p>-5 No greenspaces</p>
F	<p>ENERGY EFFICIENCY</p> <p>+5 Most homes are modern, all are double-glazed and there is evidence of renewable energy e.g. solar panels.</p> <p>+2 Modern homes, many with double glazing</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Older homes, some have fitted double glazing</p> <p>-5 Old homes with single glazing, poorly maintained</p>
G	<p>ACCESS TO SERVICES</p> <p>+5 A wide range of shops, health and education services within easy walking distance for most people</p> <p>+2 Some range of services mostly within walking distance</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 A few services within walking distance, but limited</p> <p>-5 No services nearby</p>
H	<p>TRANSPORT SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p>+5 Separate cycleways and paths, traffic calming is present, but stops nearby and accessible</p> <p>+2 Some of the above are present</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Good, quite roads, but no separate provision for cyclists / pedestrians</p> <p>-5 Dangerous and congested roads with poor pedestrian and cycle access, no bus routes</p>

Successful Urban Places Criteria Survey	
A	<p>Architecture</p> <p>+5 Interesting Building designs, with each building being a bit different from another. Varying in colours and shapes.</p> <p>+2 Buildings vary slightly but there is a general trend in colour, shape and size.</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Buildings are repetitive, only differences are personal touches that house residents have added.</p> <p>-5 No variation at all, every building is identical</p>
B	<p>Street Furniture</p> <p>+5 Well maintained, attractive street furniture and lighting with safety signage</p> <p>+2 Some variety of street furniture and generally well lit</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Lighting and street furniture present but unattractive</p> <p>-5 Poorly maintained, unattractive, badly lit or absent</p>
C	<p>Social Hubs</p> <p>+5 Plenty of areas for informal or casual meetings e.g. pubs, cafes and restaurants</p> <p>+2 Some areas for informal or casual meetings, however could do with more</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Not many areas at all for informal or casual meetings, they are also run down and need maintaining</p> <p>-5 No areas at all for informal or casual meetings</p>
D	<p>Visual Stimulation</p> <p>+5 Plenty of new or undiscovered areas, with very different landscapes</p> <p>+2 Some new or undiscovered areas, the landscape does vary a bit between locations</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 Rarely any new areas to discover, with a very similar landscapes</p> <p>-5 Never any areas to discover, landscape is repetitive.</p>
E	<p>New Builds</p> <p>+5 New buildings are constantly popping up all over the area, for a variety of purposes e.g. housing, social and leisure.</p> <p>+2 There are a fair few new builds however they all tend to be for one purpose e.g. more housing</p> <p>0 Neither good or bad</p> <p>-2 There are rarely ever any new builds</p> <p>-5 No new builds at all</p>



- A – G
Locations of Environmental Quality Surveys
- 1-11
Locations of Sherman criteria surveys
- - -
Boundary of Byker Wall area

Risk Assessment For Byker Wall:

1. HAZARD <i>List the hazards which could cause harm</i>	2. RISK <i>List who might be harmed and how</i>	3. CONTROLLING RISK <i>List existing precautions</i>	4. RECORD YOUR FINDINGS <i>List what actions you've taken before your visit</i>
Getting lost	Injury or death of myself	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will ensure I know my set aims and targets before I leave to go to Byker wall. I will discuss my itinerary and arrangements with my teacher and parents so if anything were to happen they would know where I was. I shall check out the area beforehand with a friend and make sure I know exactly where I need to be by creating a map of the area. 	Plan supervision for a visit prior to the actual visit, and brief my parents and teacher on the intensions of my visit.
Emergencies	Injury or death of myself	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school follows the school's emergency plan for dealing with an incident on an educational visit. Contact details of parents, group leader, and school and, if appropriate, head teacher/school contact's after-hours number I will carry my medical forms I will carry a first aid kit As well as carrying my mobile phone, making sure it contains my teachers contact details and parents. 	I shall make a checklist, which includes emergency contacts. As well as ensuring I have an emergency plan in place, as well as making sure I brief my parents and teacher with it.
Walking around	Injury or death of myself/getting lost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will brief my parents and teacher on where I intend on going and at what times I should be there. I will make sure I stick to public footpaths and cross roads where and when its appropriate Create set map instructions for myself using Google maps/satellite. 	Guidance for educational visits and transport guidelines.

Travelling	Getting lost Trip / fall hazard injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure I have multiple maps of Byker with me, as well ensuring my parents and teacher have one too. I will use my mobile phone if I get lost. • I'll try to avoid crowded areas because of the risk of getting lost • I will wear appropriate clothing including practical footwear. 	Will be part of written briefing.
Fieldwork data collection	Getting lost Thefts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will stick to well lit areas • I won't carry any valuables and will try to keep my bag out of sight at all times. • I will ensure my clothing is plain with no brands 	Will be part of written briefing.

Key Question 1: Does Byker Wall fit Sherman’s 1988 criteria for a ‘successful urban place’?

To answer this key question I thought the best approach would be to find out the opinions of residents in Byker wall. I did this by conducting a comprehensive questionnaire, which was based around five of Sherman’s indicators for a successful urban place. I then went on to design a Successful urban places criteria survey based on the criteria I had selected. To carry the survey out I selected eleven-varied places on a map of Byker Wall to score. Figure 3 is a GIS map showing the



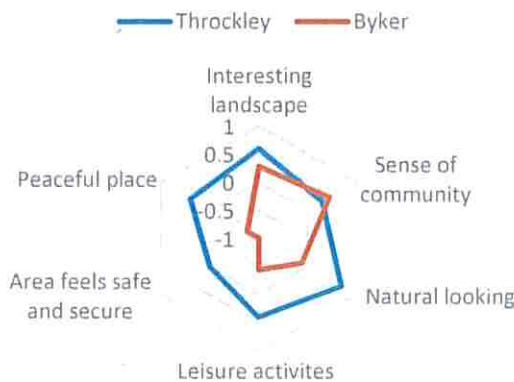
results of my Successful urban places criteria survey. This map shows that areas on the outskirts of Byker wall do not fit Sherman’s criteria as well as areas in the center of the wall. The darker the bar the better the score e.g. areas 9, 8 and 6 scored better on the criteria than the likes of 1,2, and 3. These results I was expecting since Byker Wall was built in such a way to shield the population of the wall from surrounding areas to try and create a community feel. Therefore architect Ralph Erskine will have focused most his time

and effort on the inside of the wall, hence why the inner areas came out better on my Sherman criteria survey. Although this data shows a pattern I was expecting it might not be the most accurate. This is because when I started scoring the outer edges of Byker Wall it started to rain and therefore I do think I was perhaps harsher in my scoring. These top two images in figure 4 show the landscape



inside the wall and the bottom two are images of the landscape in Throckley. When doing my questionnaires I was surprised to find that people thought Throckley had a more interesting landscape than Byker wall. The wall is known for its unusual shape and bright colours. I personally think Byker Wall is much more interesting to walk around, as it sort of resembles a maze with so many houses packed together and all of them have a similar design. However in Throckley there is more variation between houses and more open green spaces. Out of all the people I asked in Byker Wall 56% of them thought the landscape was very interesting / quite, versus 70% of people in Throckley. Although only 1

Views of residents in Byker and Throckley



of these people in Throckley said the landscape was “very interesting”.

In figure 5 I have created a kite diagram to try and incorporate my questionnaire results from both Throckley and Byker. Doing this has meant I am able to see who fits better with the Sherman Criteria and if there are any anomalies where one place fits with one section of the criteria better than the other. As you can see Throckley overall has a very positive outcome, with most categories scoring around 0.5 and with no scores less than 0. Byker wall on the other hand only scored 0 in interesting landscapes and 0.5 for sense of community, with all other categories receiving negative scores. From this kite diagram you can see sense of community in Byker is better than in Throckley. When doing the questionnaires I did not expect that to be the outcome since lots of people were very negative about the loss of community in Byker, however it is still clear to see that the community still remains better in Byker wall than in Throckley. This could be down to Architect Ralph Erksine and the way he designed Byker wall. These two images in figure 6 are images of the landscape in Byker wall and the bottom two are images of the landscape in Throckley.

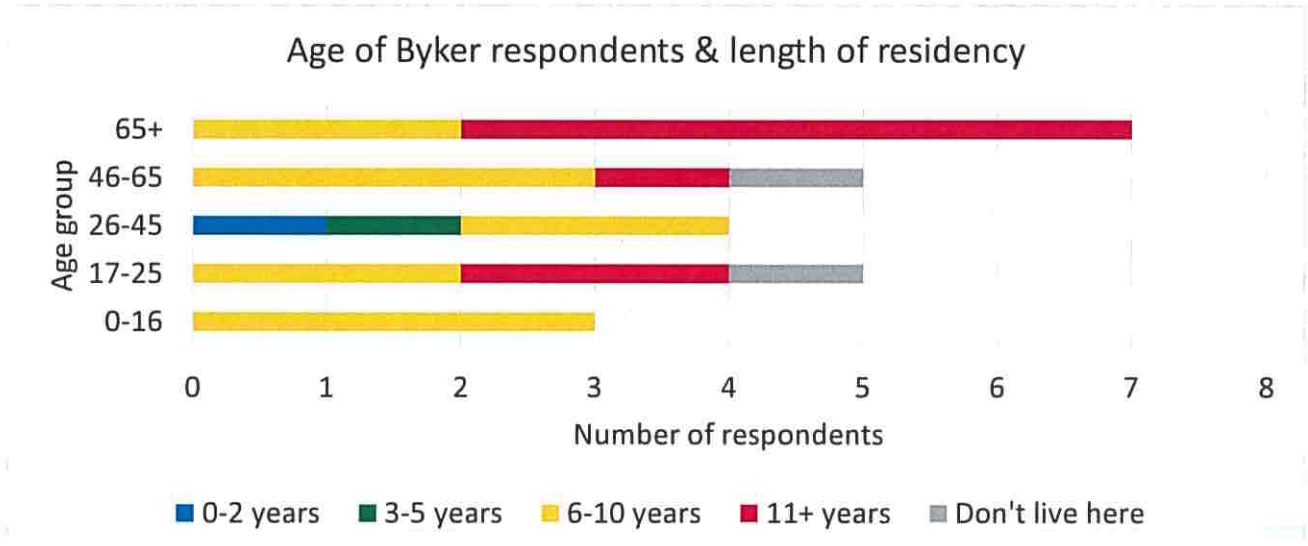
When doing my questionnaires I was surprised to find that people thought Throckley had a more interesting landscape than Byker wall. The wall is known for its unusual shape and bright colours. I personally think Byker Wall is much more interesting to walk around, as it sort of resembles a maze with so many houses packed together and all of them have a similar design. However in Throckley there is more variation between houses and more open green spaces. Out of all the people I asked in Byker Wall



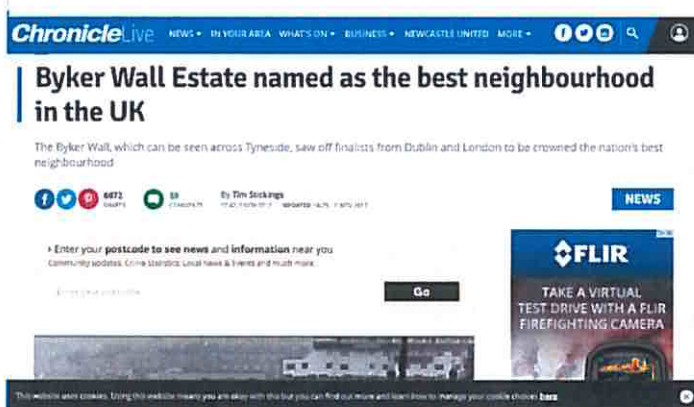
56% of them thought the landscape was very interesting / quite, versus 70% of people in Throckley. Although only 1 of these people in Throckley said the landscape was “very interesting”.

Key question 2: How far has the original and ongoing regeneration created a vibrant community?

In order for me to answer this question I needed to talk to a variety of people in Byker Wall. Some of the people I spoke to had lived in the Wall since it was built, whilst others had only lived there a couple of years. This meant I was able to get a range of perspectives. The 'comment' sections of my questionnaire also gave me a better idea of the changes that have taken place and peoples honest views. Newspaper articles off the Internet have also proved very handy.



In figure 7 this graph compares the age of Byker Wall residents versus the length of time they have lived in the wall. As you can see 65+ is the biggest age category in Byker Wall and the majority of these residents have lived here 11+ years or at least 6-10. This could be seen as quite concerning since it's the biggest age category in Byker Wall, yet it seems to be remaining quite "stagnant" in the sense that no one has recently moved to the area. Another issue is also the fact the smallest age category is 0-16, meaning there isn't the youthful population in Byker Wall to replace the ageing one. Just by looking at the graph it's clear to see that the majority of the population has lived in the area for a reasonably long time (around 88%). 26-45 is the only age category with newer residents, this could be down to things like people starting a family and needing to relocate for bigger housing. This might not be the most reliable data because I did have a small sample size, however I did try to vary the times and days I went to the area (for example I went during the week and on the weekend when schools were off. I personally think to have a "vibrant" community you need to have a flow of people coming and going. This can be encouraged through things like investment.



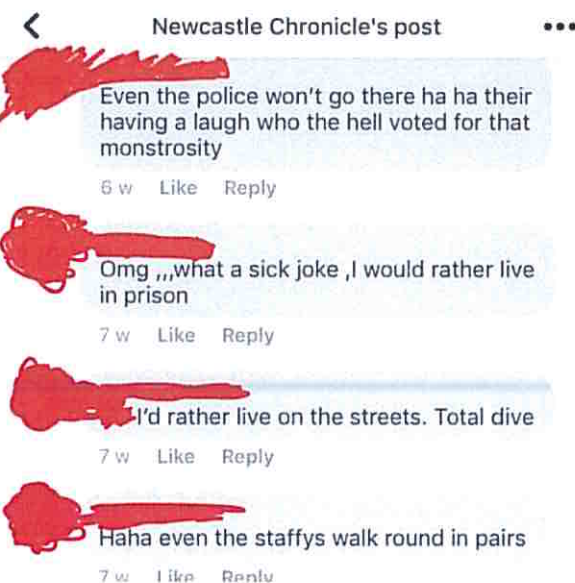
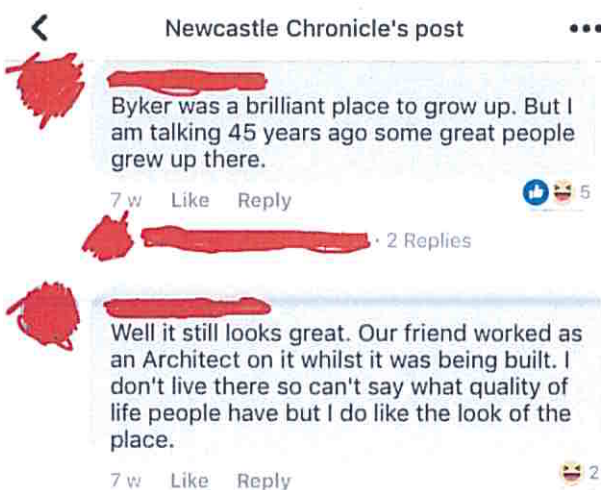
Below is figure 8 an article from this year off the ChronicleLive website. The article states that Byker wall won the Great Neighbourhood Award from the Academy of Urbanism, beating fellow finalists like Smithfield, in Dublin and Golden Lane Estate in the City of London. It also says how £20.5 million pounds has been invested into Byker Wall and that it is an area with a vibrant mixed community, with lots of history. The assessment team said: "the exemplary regeneration by BCT

(Byker community trust) has been led by the improvement of social and housing conditions rather than starting with the more straightforward environmental improvements that would have provided some quick but superficial wins. "This is a good example of estate management that deals with the

harder issues first." Academy chair David Rudlin said: "Regeneration has become a dirty word but here we have the proof that when done well, with the right approach and by the right people, it can transform a neighbourhood." Built on a strong relationship between tenants and the Byker Community Trust, this neighbourhood has been transformed into a great place to live for a very socially, culturally and demographically diverse community. Design has played an important role, but the most important element has been this empowered form of governance through the involvement

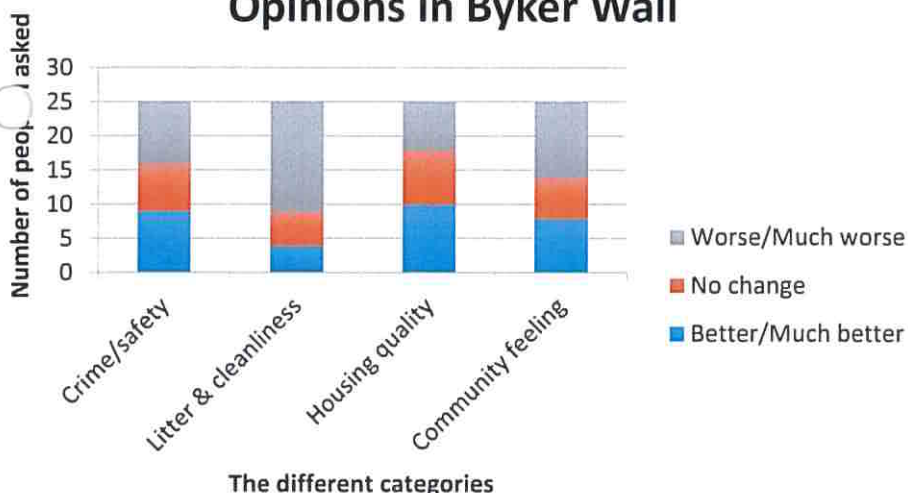
Should never have been built in the first place The person who designed it did not even live here. It is a slum area now but the Council are as much to blame as anyone. 😡

of residents" (Stickings, 2017). I first came across the Newspaper article on Facebook after over a thousand people commented on it. The left comments were rather controversial as figure 9 shows,



After reading through facebook comments, my questionnaire results and different articles online I think it's fair to say that Byker Wall isn't the same as was it was 40 years ago whether this be positive or negative.

Opinions in Byker Wall



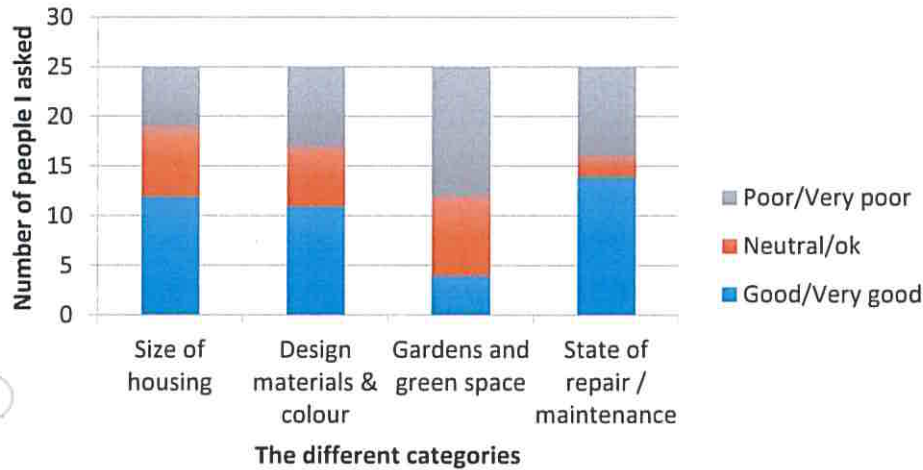
This compound bar chart in figure 10 shows people's opinions on different aspects of Byker Wall and how they have changed. What really stands out is the fact that 64% of people said litter and cleanliness has gotten worse. The image below in figure 11 shows overflowing rubbish bins and disregarded mattresses, which were a common site when I was walking around.



Community feeling also seems to be struggling, lots of locals put this down to an influx of foreigners who do not speak English. 40% said housing quality seems to be improving. When doing my questionnaires people told me about the new doors and windows that had been put in as well as fresh paint and new timber.

The housing in Byker Wall has always been what's made the area so unusual. They've managed to fit a lot in without making the houses/flats tiny, as well as avoiding overcrowding. Locals praised the work of Byker Community Trust, so there is no surprise state of repair and maintenance came out very well in figure 12 with around 56% of people saying it was good/very good. Design materials & colour is defiantly a matter of opinion however many people do seem to like the bright colours and timber frames. One women when filling in my questionnaire stated "what works in Sweden doesn't work here", she thought Byker Wall was an unattractive on the eye, looked artificial and did not fit in with the landscape. On the graph I did expect gardens and green space to come out rather bad, because there is evidently a big lack of it, figure 13 shows the

Opinions in Byker Wall



main patch of grass in the wall. There are odd bits dotted about, however when you look at the scale and size of the wall there isn't much at all. Hardly anyone has a garden and if they do it's very small and looked in on by neighbours.



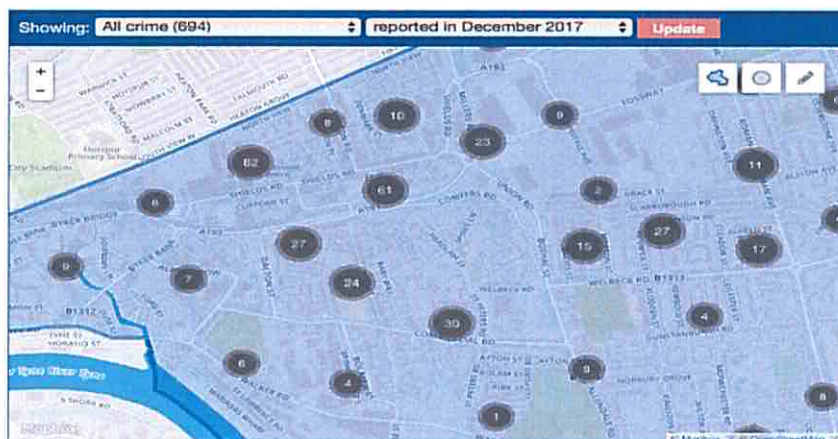
When conducting my questionnaires I talked to a resident who moved into the wall the same year it was built. He explained to me how good the community was back then because everyone knew each other and came from similar backgrounds (working on the shipyards). 40+ years on and he now wished he had never moved to the area or bought his house outright, after having it valued at £30,000. He then went on to

explain that the last 8 years he's been trying to sell it but nobody is interested because of the reputation the area has. What's ruined Byker Wall for him he said is the gradual loss of the local people, and instead big ethnic groups and gangs are replacing them. Figure 14 shows one style of housing you find in Byker wall.



Key Question 3: Is Byker Wall a model for social housing regeneration?

In order to answer my final question I decided to compare two very different social housing areas, Byker Wall and Throckley. The local councils run both areas, however the housing in each area has a different approach. I thought it was important to choose two very contrasting areas in order for me to see how opposite approaches work. To compare results I have made Chi Squared tests to see if there are any significant differences between the areas, as well as comparing crime maps and using a range of articles from the internet.



This is a crime map of Byker wall, and as you can see in figure 15 inside the wall is where most the crime is concentrated. The majority of the crimes are antisocial behavior related /violence and sexual offences. There seems to be fewer burglaries this could be down to the fact buglers are attracted to higher income areas.

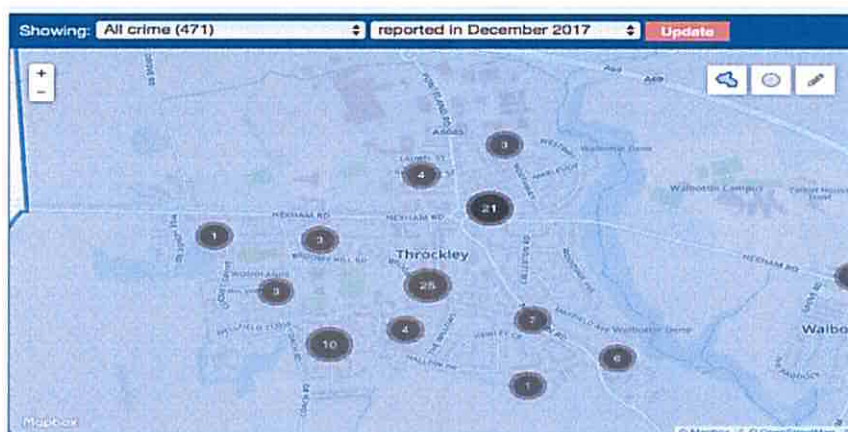


Figure 16 shows a crime map of Throckley. It is actually surprising how much crime the area has considering the size of it. Again nearly all crime was antisocial behavior related, with majority occurring around the shops. Teenagers rather than criminals will probably most likely cause this.

Appendix 1.1: Chi squared test 1.1 one shows that neither Byker nor Throckley has experienced change that is significantly positive or significantly negative, and therefore the null hypothesis must be accepted. This suggests there isn't much difference between people's perception of change and one area isn't better or worse. It would have been thought that Byker would have gotten worse, given 9 people said it had and only 1 person in Throckley said the area had experienced negative changes.

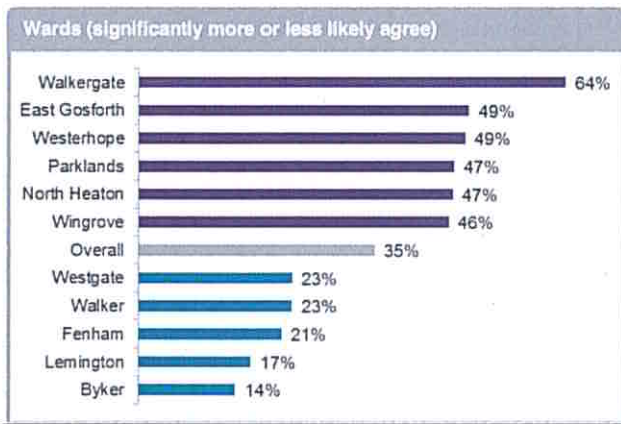
Appendix 1.2: Chi squared test 1.2 shows that there is a significant difference between design materials and colour in Throckley and Byker, and therefore the null hypothesis must be rejected. This was an outcome I was expecting since Byker is known for its unusual design and bright colours, with the intentions of creating a community feel. Throckley was built to a price and the price did not involve creating "good looking" buildings, just ones fit for purpose.

Appendix 1.3: Chi squared test 1.3. Shows that there is no significant difference between how safe and secure people feel in Byker versus Throckley. This is surprising since crime maps shows there is a lot more crime in Byker compared with Throckley, however people in Byker might just be use to the

higher crime rate and therefore expect lots of crime so their fear of crime may be similar to the level in Throckley.

Graphs taken from Newcastle City Councils Residents Survey 2015

Figure 5.6. Significant wards- agreement that people pull together to improve local area



This graph in figure 17 shows the percentage of people in each ward that agree people pull together to improve the local area. Only 14% of people in Byker think this, and considering Byker Wall takes up nearly all of Byker this really isn't a good result. Byker Walls whole design is based on creating a dynamic community that can work together and trust each other, but this result shows the opposite affect. Byker wall has the Byker community trust (BCT),

which gives tenants the option to come and discuss improvements they would like to see in the area and weekly meetings are held. Since Byker Wall has the BCT this result does come as a surprise to me, but it clearly suggests that people either aren't going to these meetings, issues raised are personal ones or that the results of meetings are not being put into action so residents are not seeing change.

Figure 5.4. Significant wards- agreement that local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together

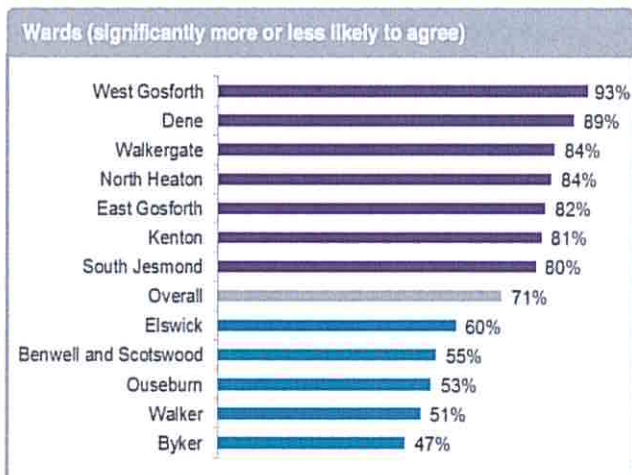
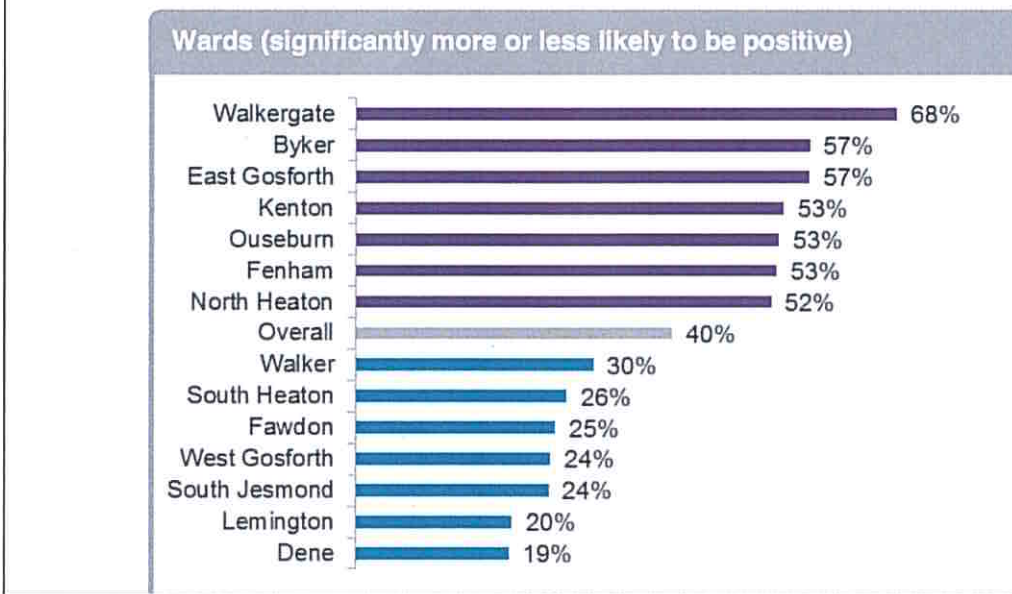


Figure 18 shows the percentage of people in each ward that agree people from different backgrounds get on well together. Once again Byker is right at the bottom, despite Byker having a lot of ethnically diverse residents. This graph highlights that there is a lack of community feel. I do think this is more of an understandable result given when Byker wall was first built nearly

everyone who lived there was originally from that area and the majority worked in the ship industry together. As the years have gone on people from different backgrounds have started to move in, in quite large numbers according to my questionnaire responses. The original population is therefore quite hostile to this new movement and many of the older people I talked to in the wall said the majority of their neighbours do not even speak English.

Figure 4.10. Significant wards- feelings about the council



This bar chart in figure 19 shows the percentage of people in each ward who have positive feelings about the council. People who are in social housing are more likely to speak positively about the council e.g. Byker 57%. This correlates with the response I got on my questionnaire, when asked about state of repair

and maintenance 56% of people said very good/good. Byker wall is actually ran by Byker Community Trust not Newcastle council but most of the residents I asked referred to themselves as council tenants.



This is a map of Byker wall with a pie chart superimposed on top, figure 20. From the pie chart it is clear to see that the majority of people (40%) do not live in Byker Wall out of choice, which is understandable since most people live in social housing and therefore do not get to choose where they live, most of the time. No one lives in the wall because of where their job is located, and considering 8.7% of people are unemployed which is twice the national average, making Byker the 3rd worst in all 26 wards in Newcastle this doesn't come as a shock. Out of all the people I spoke to no one had moved to the area due to it having attractive housing, and having talked to residents there are many mixed opinions on whether or not Byker walls design is actually desirable. 44% of people move to the area because of friends and family being close by, this result suggests a good community feeling.



An image of houses in Throckley with a pie chart superimposed on top figure 21, Over half (56%) of people living Throckley live there because family live nearby/friends, meaning residents in the area probably know each other quite well. 18% of people live in Throckley because of the attractive housing, which I found surprising considering council houses in the area have had a lot less money put into them compared to Byker Wall. Far fewer people live in Throckley because they had no choice (18% compared with 40% in Byker wall), this result however is lower because not all houses in Throckley are council houses and lots are privately owned. Again no one lives in the area because of a job but this is understandable since Throckley is quite a rural community. Only 10 people did my questionnaire In Throckley versus 25 in Byker wall so this isn't the most reliable data.

EVENTS FOR WEEK OF 19 MARCH 2018



This is a screenshot of weekly activities off the Byker Wall Community Trusts website, figure 22. One thing which makes Byker wall so different to other social/council housing areas is the BCT, all residents get a log in which they can then use on the website. On the website they can do things like pay rent, check their tendency statement and request repairs. BCT means all attention goes on Byker wall residents and improving that area. BCT is actually located inside the wall

so is therefore aware of what goes on. If the area was under Newcastle City Councils management I doubt the residents would have as good as services, given the council has to divide it's time up between other areas too.

Chi Squared tests – Questionnaires

Appendix 1.1

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the changes people experienced in Byker versus the changes people experienced in Throckley.

	Byker	Throckley
Positive	7	5
Few changes	8	4
Negative	9	1

	Byker		Throckley		Total
	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Positive	7	8.47	5	3.52	12
Few changes	8	8.47	4	3.52	12
Negative	9	7.06	1	2.94	10

Grand total	24		10		34
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$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

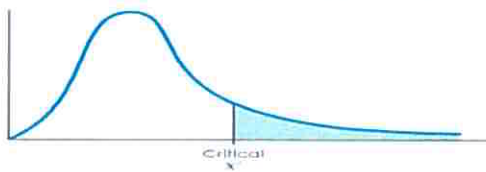
$\frac{(7-8.47)^2}{8.47}$	$\frac{(8-8.47)^2}{8.47}$	$\frac{(9-7.06)^2}{7.06}$	$\frac{(5-3.52)^2}{3.52}$	$\frac{(4-3.52)^2}{3.52}$	$\frac{(1-2.94)^2}{2.94}$
0.25	0.03	0.53	0.62	0.07	1.28

$$0.25 + 0.03 + 0.5 + 0.62 + 0.07 + 1.28 = 2.78 (\chi^2)$$

Degrees of freedom = 2

Not significant and therefore we must accept the null hypothesis.

*The table entries are critical values of χ^2 .



df	Proportion in Critical Region				
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88
2	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60
3	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84
4	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86
5	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75
6	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55
7	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28
8	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.96
9	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59
10	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19
11	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.76
12	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30
13	19.81	22.37	24.73	27.71	29.82
14	21.07	23.68	26.12	29.19	31.31
15	22.31	24.99	27.49	30.58	32.79
16	23.54	26.29	28.85	31.99	34.27
17	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.71
18	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16
19	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58
20	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00
21	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.40
22	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80
23	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.18
24	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56
25	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93
26	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	48.29
27	36.74	40.11	43.19	46.96	49.64
28	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	50.99
29	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	52.34
30	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67
40	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77
50	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49
60	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95
70	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.42	104.22
80	96.58	101.88	106.63	112.33	116.32
90	107.56	113.14	118.14	124.12	128.30
100	118.50	124.34	129.56	135.81	140.17

Appendix 1.2

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the views on design materials and colour in Throckley versus design materials and colour in Byker.

	Byker	Throckley
Very good/good	11	3
Neutral	6	7
Very poor/poor	8	0

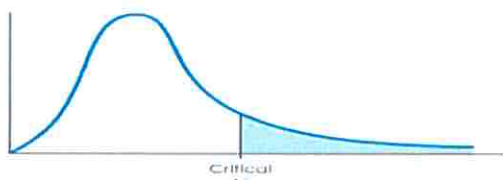
	Byker		Throckley		Total
	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Very good/good	11	10	3	4	14
Neutral	6	9.29	7	3.71	13
Very poor/poor	8	5.71	0	2.29	8
	25		10		35

$\frac{(11-10)^2}{10}$	$\frac{(6-9.29)^2}{9.29}$	$\frac{(8-5.71)^2}{5.71}$	$\frac{(3-4)^2}{4}$	$\frac{(7-3.71)^2}{3.71}$	$\frac{(0-2.29)^2}{2.29}$
0.1	1.17	0.92	0.25	2.92	2.29

$0.1 + 1.17 + 0.92 + 0.25 + 2.92 + 2.29 = 7.65$
 Degrees of freedom = 2

There is a significant difference between the views people have in Throckley versus the views people have in Byker on design materials and colour, therefore we can reject the null hypothesis.

*The table entries are critical values of χ^2 .



df	Proportion in Critical Region				
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88
2	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60
3	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84
4	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86
5	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75
6	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55
7	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28
8	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.96
9	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59
10	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19
11	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.76
12	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30
13	19.99	22.37	24.74	27.71	29.82
14	21.46	23.68	26.12	29.15	31.31
15	22.90	24.99	27.49	30.58	32.80
16	24.37	26.29	28.85	32.00	34.27
17	25.84	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72
18	27.30	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16
19	28.77	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58
20	30.20	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00
21	31.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.40
22	33.01	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80
23	34.40	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.18
24	35.79	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56
25	37.16	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93
26	38.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	48.29
27	39.93	40.11	43.19	46.96	49.64
28	41.33	41.34	44.46	48.28	50.99
29	42.78	42.56	45.72	49.59	52.34
30	44.18	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67
40	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77
50	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49
60	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95
70	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.42	104.22
80	96.58	101.88	106.63	112.33	116.32
90	107.56	113.14	118.14	124.12	128.30
100	118.50	124.34	129.56	135.81	140.17

Appendix 1.3

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between how safe and secure the people of Byker feel versus how safe and secure the people of Throckley feel.

	Byker	Throckley
Yes very/quite (+2 & +1)	5	4
Neither good or bad (0)	2	2
Not really/not at all (-1 & -2)	18	4

	Byker		Throckley		Total
	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Yes very/quite	5	6.43	4	2.57	9
Neither good or bad	2	2.86	2	1.14	4
Not really/not at all	18	15.71	4	6.29	22
	25		10		35

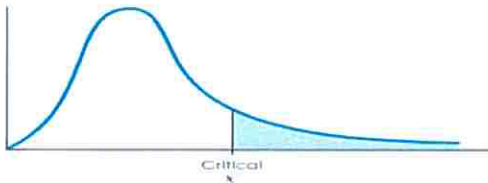
$\frac{(5-6.43)^2}{6.43}$	$\frac{(2-2.86)^2}{2.86}$	$\frac{(18-15.71)^2}{15.71}$	$\frac{(4-2.57)^2}{2.57}$	$\frac{(2-1.14)^2}{1.14}$	$\frac{(4-6.29)^2}{6.29}$
0.32	0.26	0.33	0.80	0.65	0.83

$0.32 + 0.26 + 0.33 + 0.80 + 0.65 + 0.83 = 3.19$

Degrees of freedom = 2

There is not a significant difference between how safe and secure people in Byker feel versus in Throckley, and therefore we cannot reject the null hypothesis.

*The table entries are critical values of χ^2 .



df	Proportion in Critical Region				
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88
2	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60
3	6.25	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84
4	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86
5	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75
6	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55
7	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28
8	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.96
9	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59
10	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19
11	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.76
12	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30
13	19.81	22.37	24.74	27.69	29.82
14	21.07	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.31
15	22.31	24.99	27.49	30.58	32.79
16	23.54	26.29	28.85	32.00	34.27
17	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72
18	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16
19	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58
20	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00
21	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.40
22	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.80
23	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.18
24	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.56
25	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.93
26	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	48.29
27	36.74	40.11	43.19	46.96	49.64
28	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	50.99
29	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	52.34
30	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.67
40	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.77
50	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.49
60	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.95
70	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.42	104.22
80	96.58	101.88	106.63	112.33	116.32
90	107.56	113.14	118.14	124.12	128.30
100	118.50	124.34	129.56	135.81	140.17

Section 4: Conclusion and Critical Evaluation

I am trying to prove to what extent Byker Wall is an example of successful community-led urban regeneration, through the use of Sherman's criteria. It is very easy to think a successful place is just a "good" place but it is more difficult to know why a place is successful and how the success is generated. I have selected some parts of Sherman's criteria to compare against Ralph Erskine's design of Byker Wall, because using all would be too large of an undertaking against. Ralph Erskine didn't just build buildings for people to live in; his aim was to build a community through the design of the Wall e.g. he designed the area so cars had to be left on the outer edges of the estate and included public spaces for social interaction. The criteria I have selected are very diverse and I have done this on purpose to force me to think about things like design and social aspects. Choosing Sherman's criteria has helped me think outside the box and not allowed me to be narrow-minded e.g. judging everything off economic success.

Does Byker Wall fit Sherman's 1988 criteria for a 'successful urban place'?

Byker Wall does fit Sherman's criteria for a successful urban place to some extent, and Erskine's design has helped this. From the outside Byker Wall is a big unbroken chain of maisonettes, quite boring and the shape is repetitive. The inside of the Wall is a lot more stimulating, and the GIS map I created in figure 3 using my successful urban places criteria demonstrates this. Landscapes within the Wall are complex, and there is a slight maze effect given the size of the Wall and everything being made from similar materials and matching colours. There are plenty of places to sit and public spaces for recreation, but they're not maintained. The only obvious downfall is the lack of bars and pubs inside the Wall, these can be found however on the outer edges of the Wall in small quantities. I think this was done on purpose to keep the inside of the Wall family friendly.

The kite diagram in figure 4 shows the results I got from my questionnaire and how they match up with Sherman's criteria. Interesting landscapes scores 0 and sense of community scores 0.5, with everything else receiving negative scores. This isn't a good outcome, but I do understand it. According to the figure, people do not think Byker Wall is natural looking, which I get since the use of colour is very bold and the Wall itself is huge. However I do disagree with this in some ways, none of the houses are laid out in rows and instead are dotted all over the place randomly like they just popped up with no planning. The second bullet in Sherman's criteria says there should be interesting colours and shapes; I don't think you can fulfill this bullet and bullet number one (natural looking) at the same time.

On paper, Byker Wall has all/majority of the foundations to be a successful urban place, and I believe when it was first built it would have been just that. Over the years, however, the original residents who implemented Erskine's ideas have been replaced with many people who are born abroad or from outside the area, changing the dynamics of the area. Although change and the flow of people are encouraged within Sherman's criteria, the change within Byker Wall I think has had quite a negative impact. It is very hard for people to adjust their perspectives of an area and Byker for as long as I know has been associated with poverty and crime. Erskine's design was very promising and fitted nearly all of the criteria, but I just don't think the design's true strengths have been displayed well because of the incorporation of social housing. Instead, the design has condensed the poverty to inside the Wall and isolated it from the rest of society, understandably making it harder for a resident to see many positive impacts of Erskine's design. As a non-resident, I could see how Sherman's criteria match the area, but the boundary of deprivation needs to be overcome in the Wall before the benefits of the design can really be felt. If I had used more of the criteria instead of 5 chosen points residents might have had more to say.

How far has the original and ongoing regeneration created a vibrant community?

The original regeneration of Byker was in the form of redevelopment, and I think this did create a vibrant community; people wanted to get involved and we're excited about the prospects of Byker Wall. Nowadays though this excitement just doesn't seem to be there, which is understandable given the most regeneration the area has seen is a tiny bit of urban renewal e.g. the painting of houses. Figure 7 compares the age of Byker Wall residents versus the length of time they have lived in the Wall. 65+ are the biggest age category in the Wall and the majority of these residents have lived in the area 11+ years or at least 6-10. With 0-16 being the smallest age category and the 65+ population remaining very stagnant this proves that next to no regeneration is currently happening, at least none that is enticing new people in. This is concerning because an ageing population seems to be forming. The Chronicle article in figure 8 describes Byker Wall as the best neighbourhood in the UK, I don't agree. The regeneration that happened when the Wall was first built many years ago did get a lot of people out of slum conditions, however, now the regeneration seems to have ground to a halt. People who privately own houses in the Wall cannot sell them and prices are next to nothing.

Urban decay is happening, and although BCT might be doing an excellent job to avoid urban decline and maintaining households (40% of people said housing quality seems to have improved in figure 10), the underlying problem of poverty hasn't been tackled. Outmigration began at the very start of the Wall being built and that is when these issues should have been dealt with because now Byker Wall is just a huge home to low-income groups creating social issues contributing to urban decay e.g. figure 8 64% increase in litter. After I talked with one of the trust's employees it is clear that BCT do recognize the underlying issues, but I do not think their approach of giving the area 'a facelift' is going to sort them.

Is Byker Wall a model for social housing regeneration?

I think there are some really good aspects of Byker Walls design, but I am not convinced that another social housing estate should be based completely on it. The main issue I have with the estate is that it comes across a bit like a prison, using a Wall to segregate the poor away from society. I know this wasn't Erskine's intention; the Wall was meant to protect the residents from busy roads and create a community, which it has done since 64% of people said yes there is a community feeling from my questionnaire. Figure 15 shows a crime map of Byker, most of the crime is concentrated within Byker Wall and this doesn't surprise me given many people are unemployed. Throckley, on the other hand, has mixed council housing with privately owned, and this seems to have worked better since it hasn't concentrated crime into one area and it has allowed different types of people to mix. Even though there is more crime in Byker appendix 1.3 shows that there is no significant difference between how safe and secure people feel in Throckley versus Byker.

Figure 17 data from the census shows that only 14% of people think that people pull together in Byker to improve the local area, I thought this result would have been higher due to the Byker community trust. One of the main reasons Byker Wall is managed by BCT and not Newcastle council is so that the tenants can have more say in what goes on. BCT gives residents the option to come and discuss any suggestions they have or issues through weekly meetings. A set up like BCT is not very common, the trust's office is located within Byker Wall itself and therefore workers can see what actually goes on. I personally think BCT is one of Byker Walls best aspects and after speaking with one of the employees I got the impression that he was very aware of the issues the Wall faces. Throckleys council housing, however, is still run by Newcastle council, but this works given the area is much smaller and people seem very satisfied with their work e.g. 70% of people said state of repairs and maintenance is good, 50% of people said housing quality has gotten better and 50% said it has remained the same. No one said it had gotten worse or

much worse when asked my questionnaire. Although Byker Wall is run by BCT the majority of the residents still refer to themselves as council tenants, figure 19 shows that 57% people in Byker are very fond of the council's work.

Figure 22 shows the activities BCT runs each week for tenants, this is another unique aspect of Byker Wall however 48% of people said there aren't enough leisure activities. From looking at BCT's website it does seem that the activities are quite repetitive. Byker Wall has had a lot of money invested into making the area and houses look unique and attractive, yet out of all the people I asked no one had moved to the area because of it having attractive housing, this is shown in figure 20. The design of the Wall is very unusual with the use of bright colours and materials like timber, overall people seem to have mixed opinions on it with 44% of people saying it is good/very good and 56% of people saying it is ok/poor, no one, however, said it was very poor. 70% of people in Throckley think the design is ok and 30% say it is good/very good, no one said it was poor or very poor. A lot less money was put into designing Throckley's council housing, but people seem to prefer this neutral look since figure 21 shows that 18% of people moved to the area because of the attractive housing. This outcome makes you question whether or not money was wasted on Byker Wall's design since it is an acquired taste.

In Figure 20 40% of people live in Byker Wall because they had no choice, this isn't very good considering when you apply for council/social housing you do usually get to specify where you would ideally be liked to be placed. This doesn't mean you will get it, however, this result does indicate Byker Wall isn't people's top choice, far fewer people (18%) live in Throckley because they had no choice. Big chunks of residents both in Byker Wall and Throckley live in the area because of friends and family living close, 64% of people say there is a community feel in Byker Wall. However, in Throckley half of the people I asked said there was a community and the other half said there wasn't, this isn't as clear of an outcome compared with Byker.

Overall Byker Wall does have some good features, but the actual design now is outdated. Back when it was first built I think the enclosed circular shape would have worked really well with nearly everyone being in the shipping industry, but the design today makes social mixing very hard. The unusual use of colours and materials I don't think has enhanced Byker Wall in any particular way, not everyone likes it and a lot of money was spent. People in Throckley are just as satisfied if not more with the use of colour and material used to design the homes, and far less money was spent. The overcrowded design in Byker Wall I think has helped create a community, as well as everyone having a similar social status but this has also caused problems like high crime rates. One aspect of Byker Wall that I think other social housing projects could benefit from is the movement away from city council management. Byker's community trust enables locals to have more of a say since it only focuses on Byker Wall. In Throckley the mixing of council housing and privately owned I believe has benefited the area, something that Byker Wall's design doesn't involve.

To what extent is Byker Wall an example of successful community-led urban regeneration?

To come to this conclusion I have used Sherman's criteria of a successful urban place to assess whether its design has created a strong community and stood the test of time. I think at the start Byker Wall was very successful; locals all had similar backgrounds with similar aims, creating a very strong community. Nowadays I don't think Byker Wall has been that successful despite the initial design matching nearly all of the criteria. Certain aspects of the built environment have aided Byker Wall e.g. community cohesion through the use of circular enclosed shapes, but I think since the 21st century design is starting to hinder the Wall's social progress. Through trying to compare Sherman's criteria to modern day Byker Wall I have realised that what's actually wrong with Byker stems from social problems that 'design' cannot solve, Sherman's criteria are mostly about the built environment. I believe the Wall itself has actively contributed to the

reinforcement of class boundaries, as well as the location of the social housing estate (in one of Newcastle's most deprived areas).

The loss of one of Byker's biggest employers (the ship industry) has made regeneration even harder, it impacted people directly as well as services in the area. With job losses comes population movement, and the ones who could afford to leave the area did. The regeneration that took place in Byker was largely property led; recently housing and neighbourhood management has been improving since the introduction of BCT in 2012, as well the involvement of the community. If the area wants to see positive change I think focus needs to be shifted towards improving skill bases and overcoming barriers to employment. Although Byker Wall has BCT, lots of people living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods still feel like they don't have much say and many people don't attend the meetings to discuss regeneration. This is because people still have the mindset that the interests of those funding the development will come first.

Since Sherman's criteria focused mostly on the built environment, it has been harder to truly understand the dynamics of Byker Wall. The environment of Byker Wall has actually barely changed over the years; this has made it harder for an outsider like me to notice any significant impacts. Personally I don't think I have enough evidence to come to a strong conclusion. All of the research I conducted was within the Wall itself and although this was very helpful to do, I do think if I were to do this again I would branch out into the wider community. Branching out would have given me a more varied range of perspectives, and helped to see if Byker Wall has actually had any impact positive or negative on the surrounding areas. Comparing the area to Throckley has made it clear that Byker is less successful than I thought it would be, I don't think the unusual design of Byker Wall has paid off and instead a more straightforward approach like Throckley would have been substantial. It would have been interesting to do some business questionnaires, to see if the regeneration of Byker Wall had attracted people to the area and if businesses had benefited as a result.

Wider context

Tower blocks began to be built in Great Britain after the Second World War, and they started to have a very bad reputation from a social perspective. They were known for being cheap, badly built and undesirable, lots of tower blocks have also seen rising crime rates adding to their unpopularity. Byker Wall however I believe was a reaction against this; a lot of money was invested into creating 620 well built attractive maisonettes. Lots of people seen flats as not being suitable for families, due to things like children not being able to go out and play and be watched at the same time. But in Byker Wall there are lots of open safe spaces away from roads where children can play. Tower blocks had a tendency of making people feel isolated from society because lots of them were on the periphery of cities, Byker Wall however has created a community within the Wall itself through its design and it is also located close to the city center. Grenfell Tower, North Kensington in London is an example of another tower block built around the same time as Byker Wall (back end 1960s start of 1970s). Re-cladding Grenfell tower proved a mistake when the whole building caught fire on the 14th June 2017 killing many people. As a result of this devastating fire Byker Wall has had new sprinklers fitted and new cladding is also going to be fitted to the exterior of the flats, however Byker's trust says the flats do not currently have the aluminum cladding Grenfell had. Aluminum cladding is very cheap and clearly didn't meet fire safety regulations, but the fact Byker Wall has made the decision to replace its cladding suggests what they have right now may not be the safest.

My investigation is actually quite easy to compare to other community led regeneration projects and Coin Street in London is an example, before the regeneration happened the population was falling in the area and services were being lost. Byker Wall's redevelopment was funded by the local authority however Coin Street's was not, and in 1977 developers planned to build Europe's tallest hotel which residents did not want. After lots of protests the Greater London Council re-

zoned the land changing its planning status, the lands value immediately fell from £4 million to £1 million. The GLC then bought the land and passed it over to Coin Street community builders, a non-profit company. A Board, elected by CSCB members, controls the company. Only people living locally can become CSCB members and the Board employs staff to manage the company on a day-to-day basis. Profits are not distributed but are ploughed back into CSCB's public service objective. CSCB's have transformed a largely derelict 13 acre site into a thriving mixed use neighbourhood by creating new co-operative homes; shops, galleries, restaurants, cafes and bars; a park and riverside walkway; sports facilities; by organising festivals and events; and by providing childcare, family support, training and employment opportunities. Income is generated from a variety of sources including the hire of retail and catering spaces, exhibition, event and conference spaces.

Having visited Coin Street I could tell straight away the regeneration that has taken place has been more successful than regeneration in Byker. I believe this is because they have looked at the bigger picture and focused to improve everything from the economy to family support. Byker Wall on the other hand has really only worked on issues like housing and community cohesion, neither of which have benefitted the wide area. Coin Street has mixed social and commercial housing and this seems to have worked better than Byker Walls all social housing strategy. It has brought a mix of people to the area with different skill sets, crime rates are lower and the area seems to be constantly improving unlike Byker.

Reliability and Validity

Type of data, Primary and Secondary	How reliable is the data?	Was the sample bias in anyway?	Did when and where you collect your data have any impact on its reliability?	Did you 'miss' any data that you now realise you should have collected?
Questionnaire, Byker Wall and Throckley	The data I collected in Byker Wall was more reliable than the data I collected in Throckley. This is because I asked 25 people in Byker versus only 10 in Throckley. The reason I asked more people in Byker was because I wanted to be able to come to conclusions and make graphs, where as Throckley was more for comparison. I think if I had asked more	My sample in Byker Wall was not completely random and I did choose the people I went over to (mainly the elderly). I did this because there is lot's of social problems in the area and therefore I had to be careful whom I spoke to. A few of the questionnaires I had to fill in myself given the fact some people couldn't read or write, therefore I could have asked the	Yes, the Sainsbury's security guard wasn't too happy with me standing outside so I had to hurry people up, rushing a few of the final questionnaires. Byker Wall I had originally pinpointed where I would like to have asked my questionnaires to see if opinions on the outer edges of the Wall differed to the centre. This wasn't possible given there just wasn't enough people around, even despite going on different days.	I think in my questionnaire I should have had a question on employment, it would have been interesting to compare if one social housing area had a bigger proportion of it's population in employment than another. I could have then come to some conclusions on why this was or wasn't the case.

	people in Throckley I would have been able to do a more detailed comparison.	questions in a leading tone. Throckley I stood outside the local Sainsbury's on a weekday, and through doing this I did get a certain clientele.		
Successful Urban Places Criteria Survey	This data is never going to be 100% reliable since my marking was down to my own opinions. To avoid being bias I did try to ignore any comments locals had previously given me. I also took a friend to the area, she knew nothing about Byker Wall so was able to give me a fair second opinion on my marking.	No, I don't think it was, I genuinely did judge what I saw and a second opinion consolidated that my marking was fair.	I chose varied points in Byker Wall to grade, from the outer edges right into the center to get an overall view. I did collect the data a day later than originally planned due to second day having sunnier weather; the good weather could have influenced my marking slightly.	It would have been good to perhaps have graded the surroundings from the view of a tower block, however I am not sure how possible this would have been given all doors have codes on them.
Environmental Quality Survey	Again this data was never going to be 100% reliable given it was down to me to grade the area. In Byker Wall I choose 3 quite different areas to grade however Throckley it was random and not preplanned. I think the fact I didn't preplan the areas in Throckley has led to an unfair representation of the environment.	Yes I think it was, I should have preplanned areas in Throckley to judge. Instead I stuck to the residential streets, meaning there was very little variation between the three areas.	I collected Byker Walls data before Throckleys on the same day, and I shouldn't have done this. I found myself not deliberately comparing what I had seen in Byker to what was in front of me in Throckley. This means I was probably a bit nicer in Throckley given Byker Walls environment was quite bad.	N/A
Interview with	The fact I used	Yes, to some	N/A	I wish I had done

Byker Trust employee, using my questionnaire	the same questionnaire that the rest of Byker Walls population received makes it a reliable source, but I am not too sure how honest all the employees' responses were. I did inform the employee beforehand that the questionnaire was anonymous, but some mid questionnaire reassurance seemed to correspond with the employee's change of tune.	extent it probably was because at the end of the day the employee does work for Byker Wall and therefore their views will be influenced to a certain extent.		a separate questionnaire for the Byker Trust employee since lots of the questions like how long have u lived here weren't applicable.
Photos	Very reliable since I took them and their not outdated unlike the ones on the internet.	N/A	N/A	Photos from a height, so it showed the whole landscape of Byker Wall. I could have then used the photo and compared it with one I found online prior to Byker Wall being built. It would have allowed me to see how the landscape has changed.
Sherman's Criteria	The criteria are reliable however it can be hard to interpret.	N/A	N/A	I don't know how easy this would have been, but I could have perhaps incorporated another form of criteria (one which was more focused on social aspects) as well as

				Sherman's.
Book – West Newcastle In Growth & Decline Benwell Community Project	It's a very reliable source given it was published by Benwell Community Project in 1981. Although the information is relative to Benwell, Byker is only down the road and is very similar socially to Benwell. The book has proven to be really good for wider context, and it has been interesting to compare the approaches each area has taken to regeneration.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newcastle City Councils Residents survey 2015	Reliable data given it was published in 2015, however always the slight chance that things have changed since.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newspapers- ChronicleLive	ChronicleLive articles are relevant to the area and therefore this makes them somewhat a reliable source. However, the Chronicle can be known to over exaggerate things.	Could be bias given it is written by people in Newcastle	N/A	I would have liked to have perhaps tried to find articles in national newspapers about Byker Wall.
Websites	Not all websites are reliable, however, I have tried to minimize this by avoiding Wikipedia and	There is always the chance that BCT website is bias given it is run by the people who	N/A	N/A

	getting as much information off BCT website.	manage Byker Wall.		
Social media	The information I got off Facebooks comment boxes isn't very reliable, but it does give some interesting opinions.	Opinion based so bound to be somewhat bias, the people leaving the comments might not have even lived in the area.	N/A	N/A
Crime maps	Crime map data is very reliable, especially since it is updated monthly.	N/A	N/A	It would have been interesting to have got a crime map of the whole of Newcastle to see if Byker still had just as high crime rates compared with Newcastle on a Whole.
Google maps & Data shine census	Google maps sometimes can show old images, but after visiting Byker I realised this wasn't the case. The Data shine census uses the data from the 2011 census making it not very reliable.	N/A	N/A	N/A

How valid are my conclusions and has ethical considerations affected them in anyway?

My conclusion for Key Question 1 is very valid, it is clear that Byker Wall fits Sherman's criteria. Through discovering this came the realisation that what is wrong with Byker Wall stems from social problems and therefore the area 'looks successful' when you compare it to a criteria based on the built environment. Key Question 2 conclusion I am less certain about, I think in order for me to have answered this to the best of my abilities I should have found out more about Byker Wall when it was first built and perhaps conducted an interview with an old tenant who has experienced the changes first hand. I would have liked to have done some business questionnaires too, because if an area is going through regeneration businesses are usually the first to be affected. My conclusion for Key Question 3 I believe is valid but a hard one to come to given I did only test one set of criteria against Byker Wall, and compared it to a very different lot of social housing on the outer edges of Newcastle. My response to my investigation title highlights the fact I don't have enough solid evidence to come to any strong conclusions, but what I do know is that if I was to do this again I would make sure to shift some of my focus

beyond the Walls of Byker Wall and to the wider community instead to really understand the impacts the design has had. I wouldn't say ethical considerations have impacted my conclusions massively however I had made a conscious effort throughout this whole process to make sure that I haven't miss represented or wrongly interpreted peoples opinions from my questionnaires. And whenever I have used comments left by others I have covered their names up as well any profile pictures. The Byker Trust Employee was particularly concerned about me sharing any information on social media, so I have made a concise effort to make sure nothing gets spread as well as not enclosing their gender, age or name throughout this investigation.

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