Your aim is to compare two areas of Southampton - Bevois and Bassett:

Make sure you know where the two wards are -you can also read a brief summary of each ward

= what assumptions might you make about the two wards = State your hypothesis and explain it.

Neighbourhood Statistics will allow you to gather data for each ward on the following:
- Housing
- Ethnicity
- Age Structure
- Wealth and employment
- health

I have collated the main sources of data you need to use
Southampton City Council has its own GIS map of Southampton:
 - use it to compare statistics for
- deprivation
- income
- crime.
- You can also add and remove layers so you can consider the provision of services in each area e.g. doctors, dentists, hospitals, sports facilities, open spaces...

http://alevelgeog.pbworks.com/w/page/1883650/Settlement%20Case%20Studies

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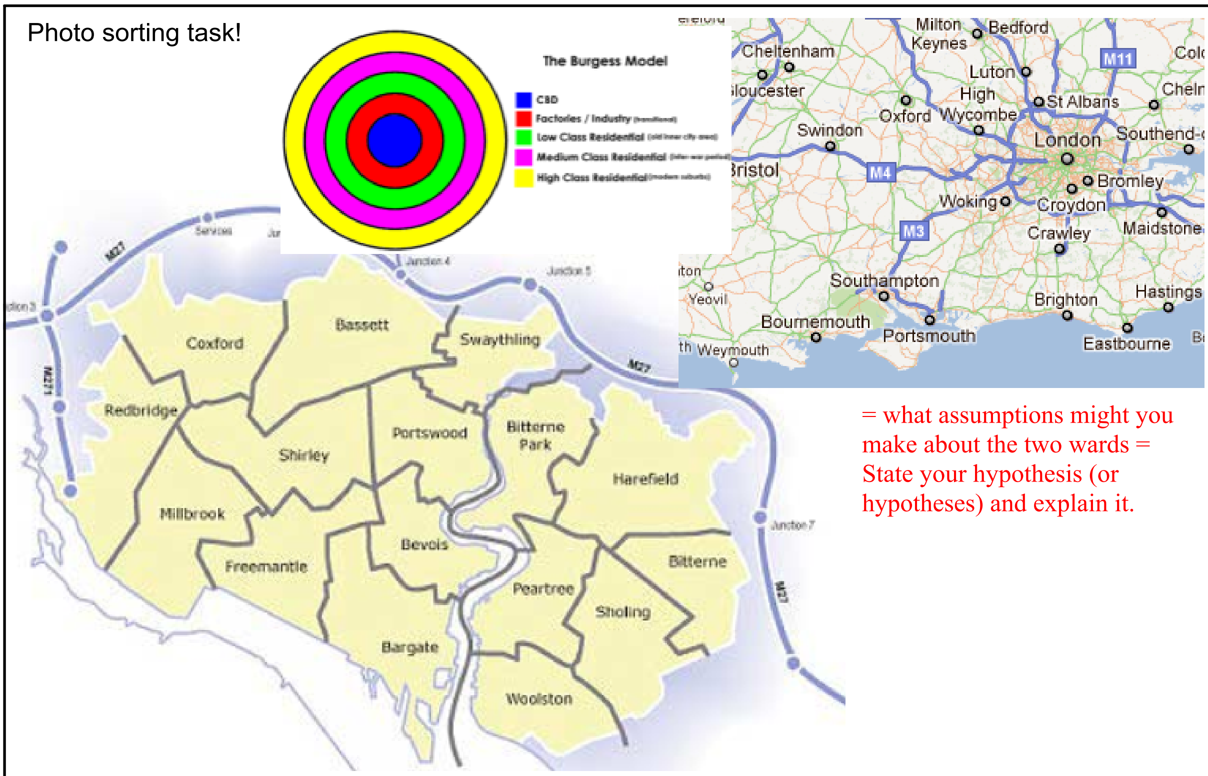
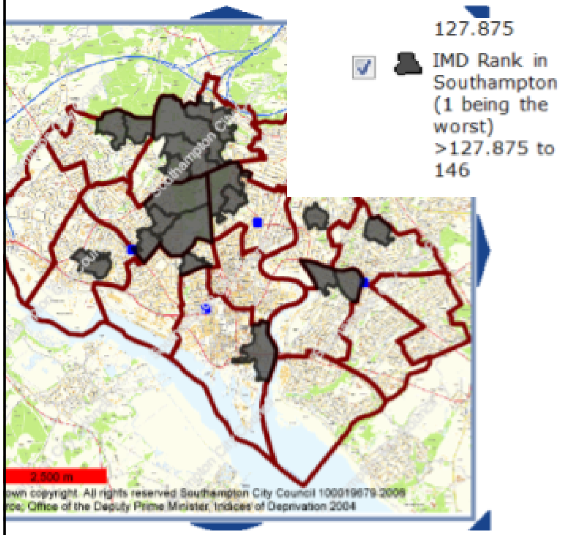
Photo sorting task!


The Burgess Model
CBD
Factories / Industry
Low Class Residential
Medium Class Residential
High Class Residential
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Swindon
Bristol
Milton Keynes
Bedford
Luton
High Wycombe
Oxford
St Albans
London
Southend-
Bromley
Croydon
Woking
Crawley
Maidstone
Southampton
Bournemouth
Portsmouth
Brighton
Hastings
Eastbourne
Yeovil
Weymouth
M4
M3
M11
M27
M271
Junction 4
Junction 5
Junction 7
Coxford
Bassett
Swaythling
Redbridge
Shirley
Portswood
Bitterne Park
Harefield
Millbrook
Freemantle
Bevois
Bitterne
Peartree
Sholing
Bargate
Woolston

= what assumptions might you make about the two wards = State your hypothesis (or hypotheses) and explain it.

	Bevois	Bassett
Housing		
Ethnicity		
Age Structure		
Wealth and employment		
Access to Services		

CRIME



127.875

☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >127.875 to 146

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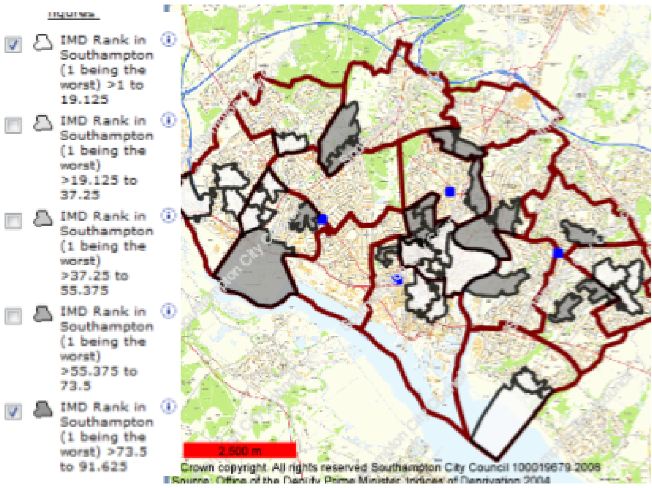
rce; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004



☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >1 to 19.125

☐ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >19.125 to 37.25

☐ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >37.25 to 55.375

☐ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >55.375 to 73.5

☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >73.5 to 91.625

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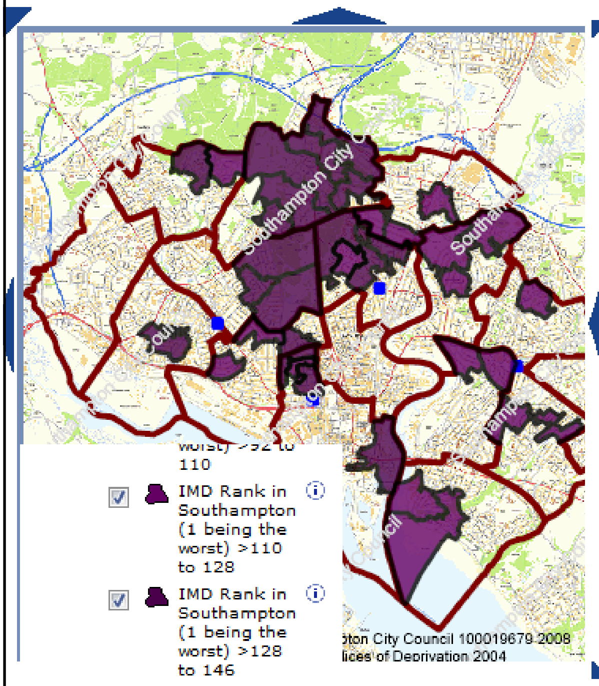
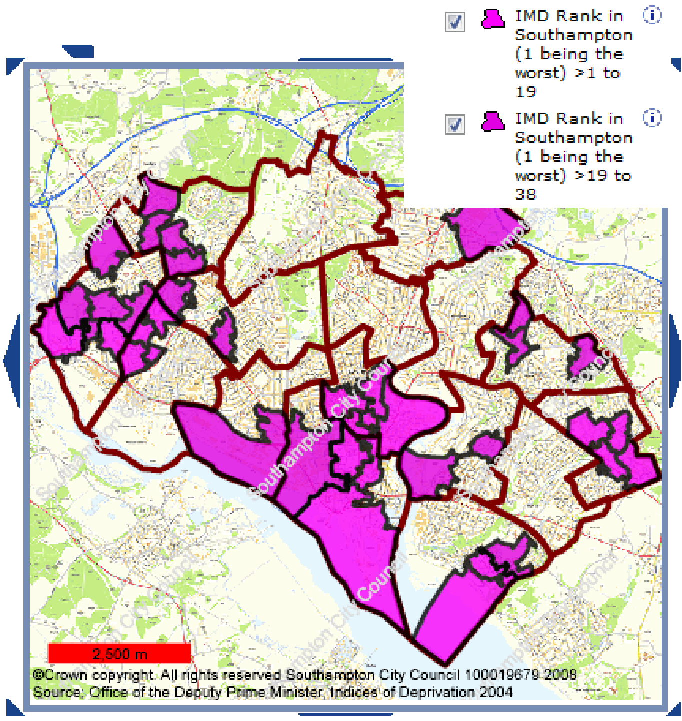
Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004

Unemployment


Southampton City Council
worst) >92 to 110
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >110 to 128
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >128 to 146

pton City Council 100019679 2008
lices of Deprivation 2004


☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >1 to 19
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >19 to 38
Southampton City Council
2,500 m

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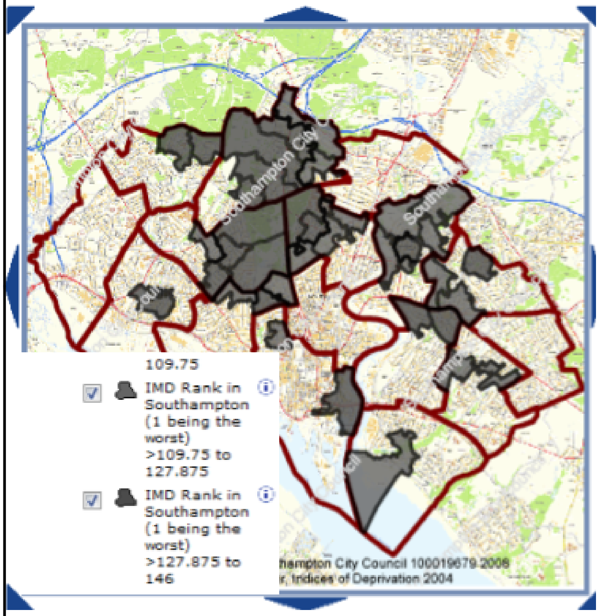
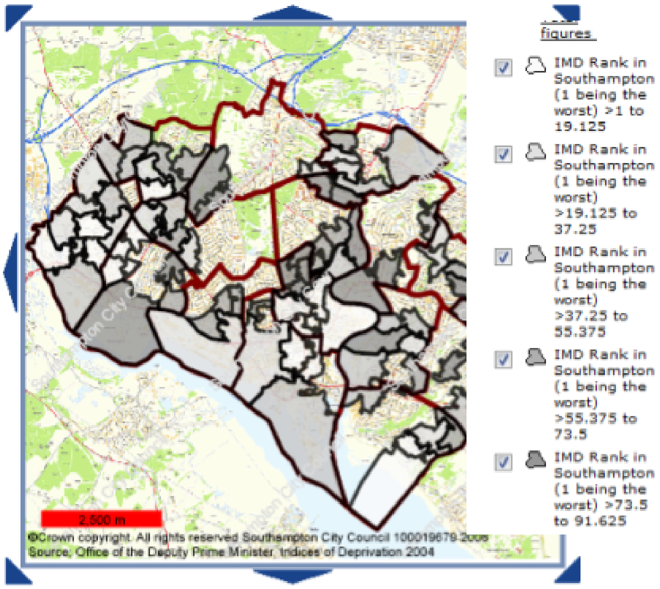
Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004

Deprivation


Southampton City Council
109.75
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >109.75 to 127.875
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >127.875 to 146

hampton City Council 100019679 2008
r, Indices of Deprivation 2004


figures
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >1 to 19.125
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >19.125 to 37.25
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >37.25 to 55.375
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >55.375 to 73.5
☑ IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >73.5 to 91.625
2,500 m

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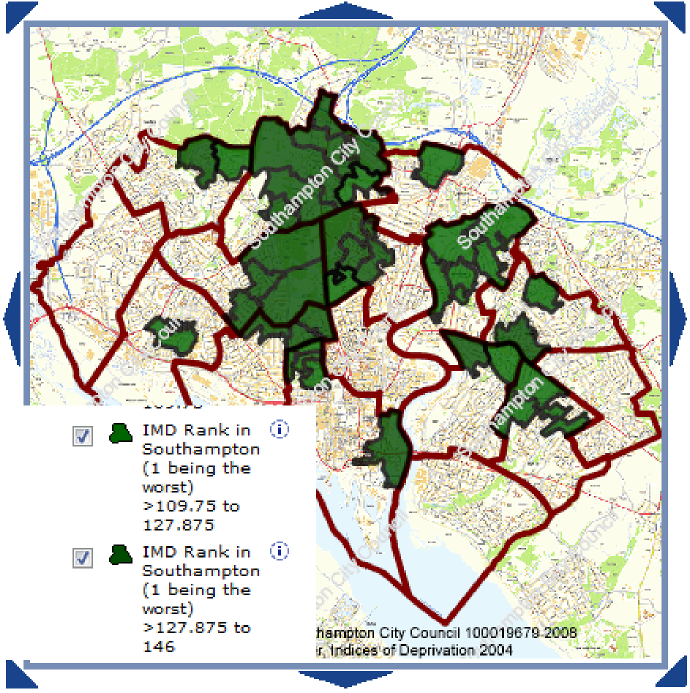
Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004

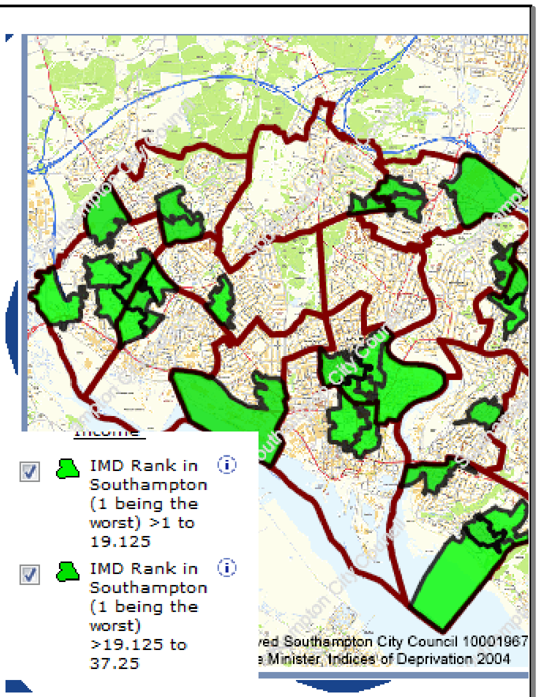
INCOME



☑ 🟩 IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >109.75 to 127.875

☑ 🟩 IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >127.875 to 146

Southampton City
Southampton
Southampton
hampton City Council 100019679 2008
r, Indices of Deprivation 2004



☑ 🟩 IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >1 to 19.125

☑ 🟩 IMD Rank in Southampton (1 being the worst) >19.125 to 37.25

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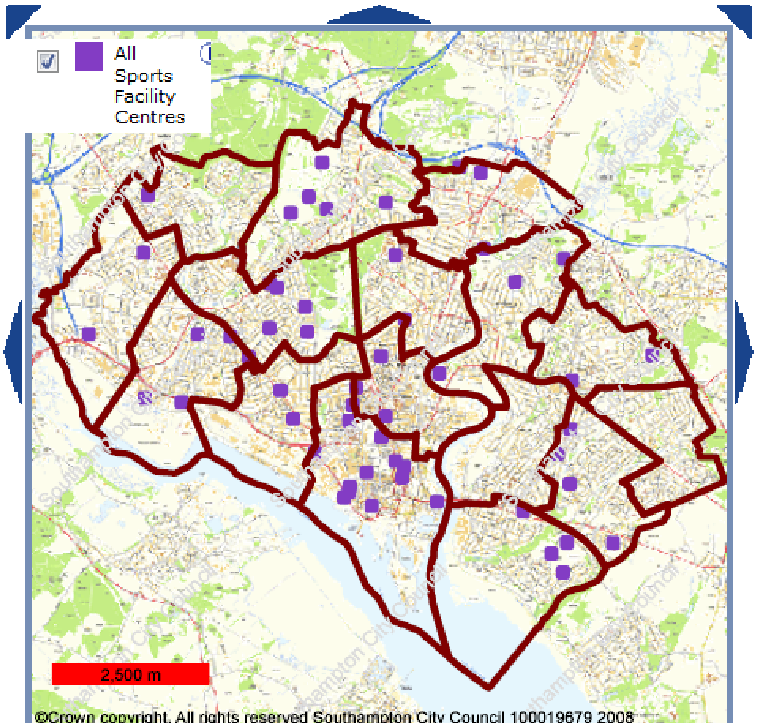
e Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004



☑ 🟪 All Sports Facility Centres

2,500 m
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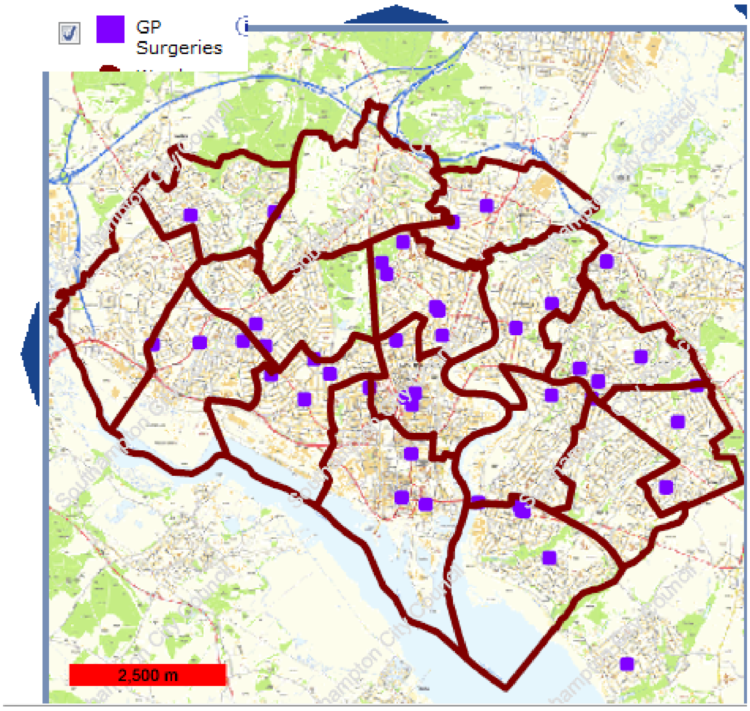
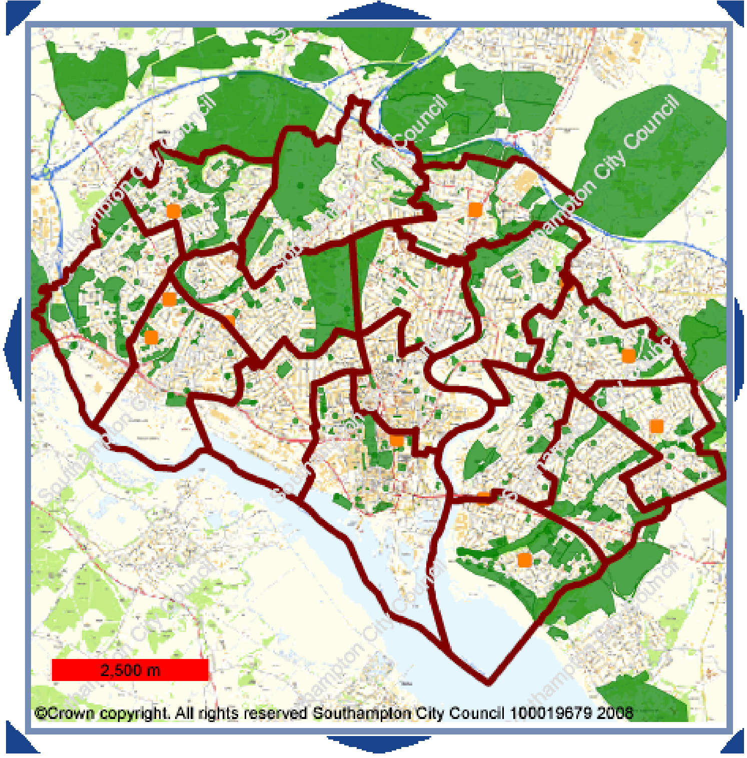

GP Surgeries
2,500 m

Open Space



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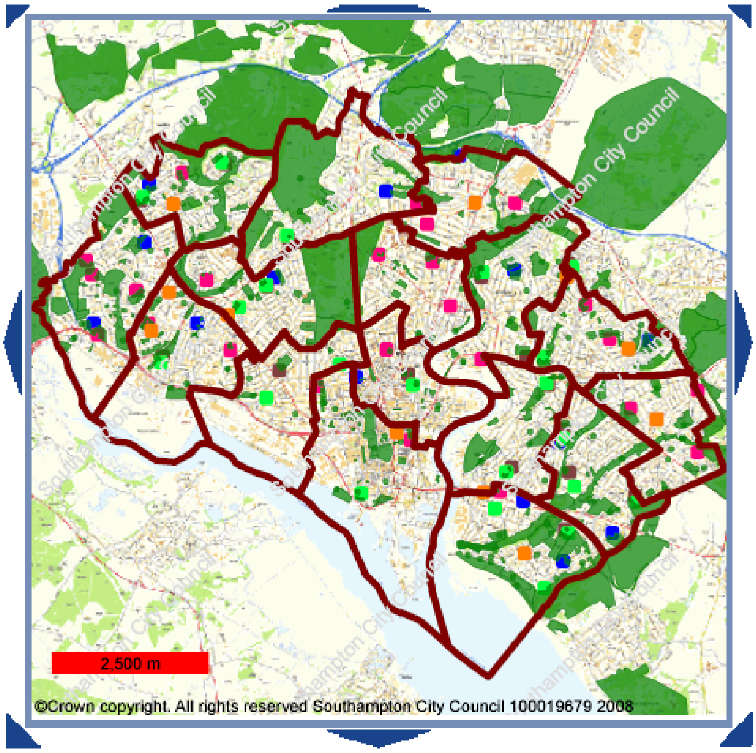
☑ 🟩 Infant Schools ⓘ

☑ 🟥 Primary Schools ⓘ

☑ 🟫 Junior Schools ⓘ

☑ 🟦 Secondary Schools


Southampton City Council
Council
2,500 m
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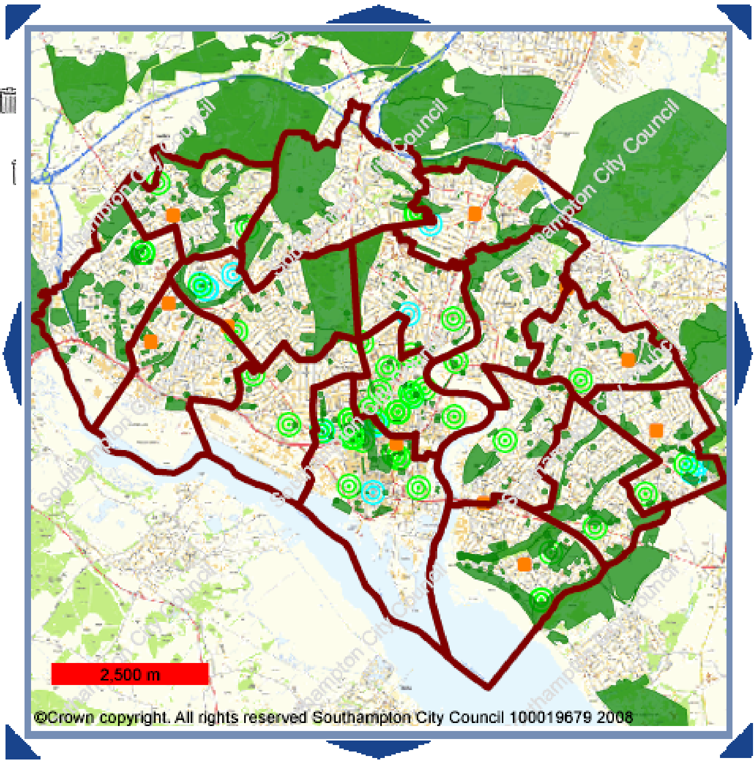
☑ ◎ Services Family Support ⓘ

☑ ◎ Services Education Inclusion ⓘ


Southampton City Council
Council
2,500 m
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What are the implications for social welfare?

Your study of two contrasting areas - an inner city and a suburb- should highlight variations in housing, ethnicity, age structure, wealth and employment and the provision of services.

So, what are the implications of these contrasts?

Social Welfare means more than access to state benefits. It is the well-being of communities. It refers to the access that groups of people, or individuals, have to job opportunities, housing, health care, education, a safe environment, and unpolluted environment and a freedom to practise one's culture, religion and so on...

Social welfare can therefore be more or less available:
in different parts of a city, to people of different social classes, to different ethnic groups, age groups and even genders. Geographers are most interested in spatial distributions of social welfare

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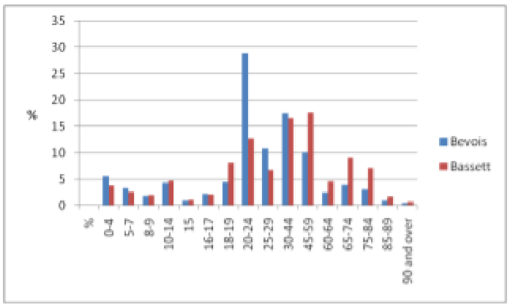
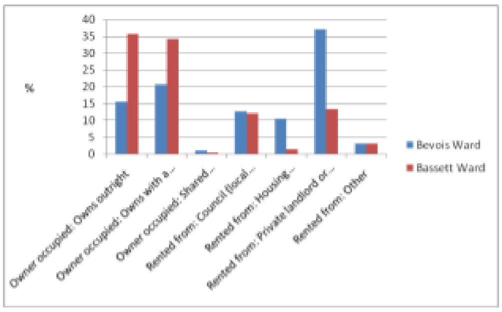
Choose **two** of the following areas:

- Inner city
- suburb
- rural/urban fringe
- rural settlement



Compare the housing and population structures of your chosen areas and evaluate how well the two areas provide for the social welfare of their resident populations.

(15 marks)



Population structure:
inherent - age, gender
acquired - religion, socio-economic status

Provision for social welfare in Bevois

http://www.sospolonia.net/

SOS POLONIA

POLACY W SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton's Sikh Community

At first, the community was largely concentrated in Southampton Central, by 2001 census the community had grown to 2812 i.e. 1.3% of the population, forming the third largest religious community in Southampton. And as its members have established themselves, they have dispersed into other parts of Southampton and the surrounding areas. However, despite the dispersion Southampton has remained the main centre for the community, with the Gurdwara (Sikh Temple) serving as the hub.

http://www.nanaksargurdwara.org.uk/community.html

Compare the housing and population structures of your chosen areas and evaluate how well the two areas provide for the social welfare of their resident populations.

(15 marks)

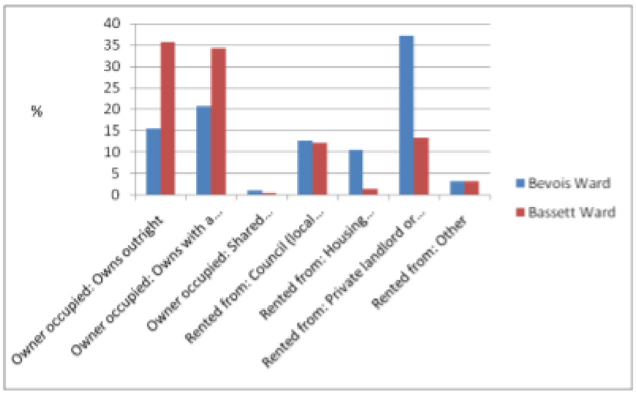
In Southampton, Bevois is an inner city ward and Bassett is in the suburbs....

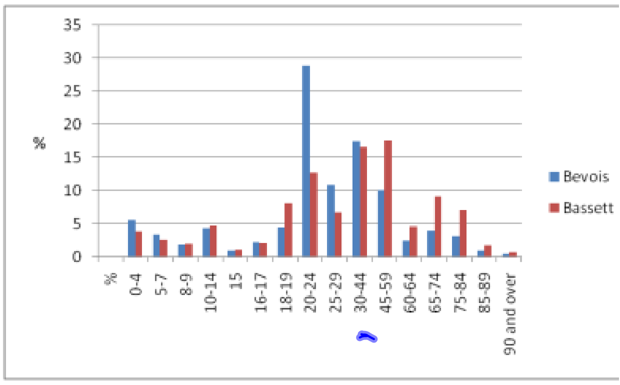
http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/5343504.stm

http://www.bbc.co.uk/insideout/south/series10/week10_immigration.shtml

compare housing...
compare pop structure...
say what social welfare is...
consider how well it's provided for.. is one area better provided for than the other? e.g. job opps, housing, education, quality of env, respect for culture/religion...

remember type not just ownership
Bevois - terraced, high rised flats - the Northam Estate vs large, detached and even gated communities in Bassett





what about ethnicity too?

Social Welfare means more than access to state benefits.
It is the well-being of communities:

job opportunities
housing
health care
education and other services
a safe environment, and unpolluted environment
freedom to practise one's culture, religion

what else?

Social welfare is the well-being of communities. There is a greater provision of social services in Bevois, with 8 family support services this can be used as evidence that the diverse ethnic mix is being catered for. The ethnic community also has it's own community centre and mosques. This is not so necessary in Bassett and therefore not provided. Available open space and sporting facilities are much more in evidence in Bassett, however the proximity of Bevois to the CBD may mean that the young are still able to benefit.
Education, in terms of schools, is equally available in each ward however the migrant population in Bevois may well require greater support. There is an education inclusion service in Bevois for this.

How well is social welfare provided for in Bassett and Bevois?