

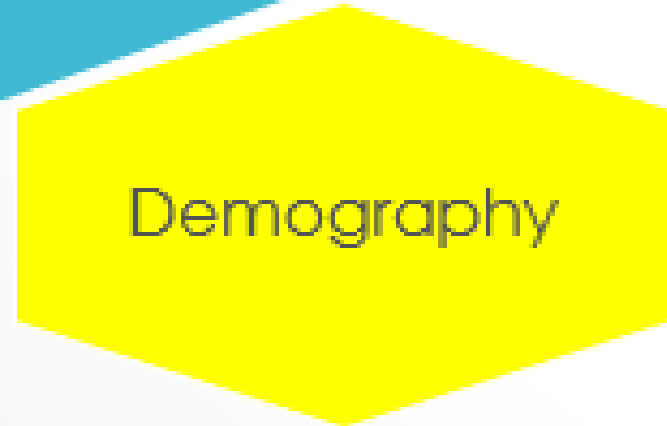
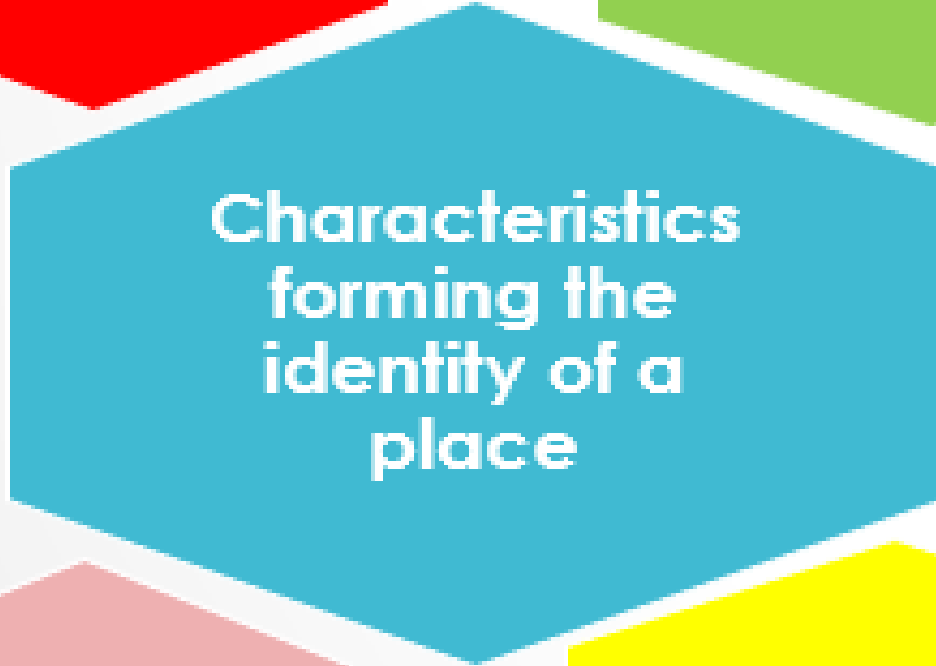
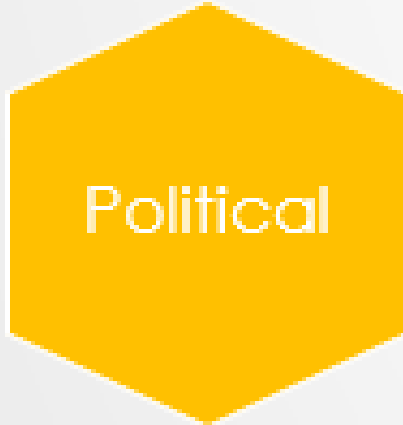
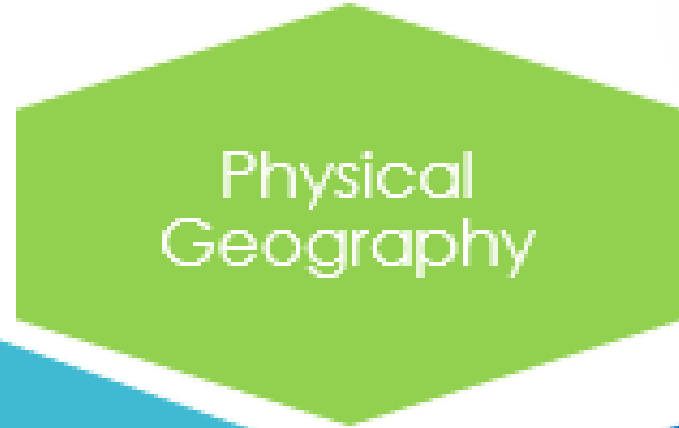


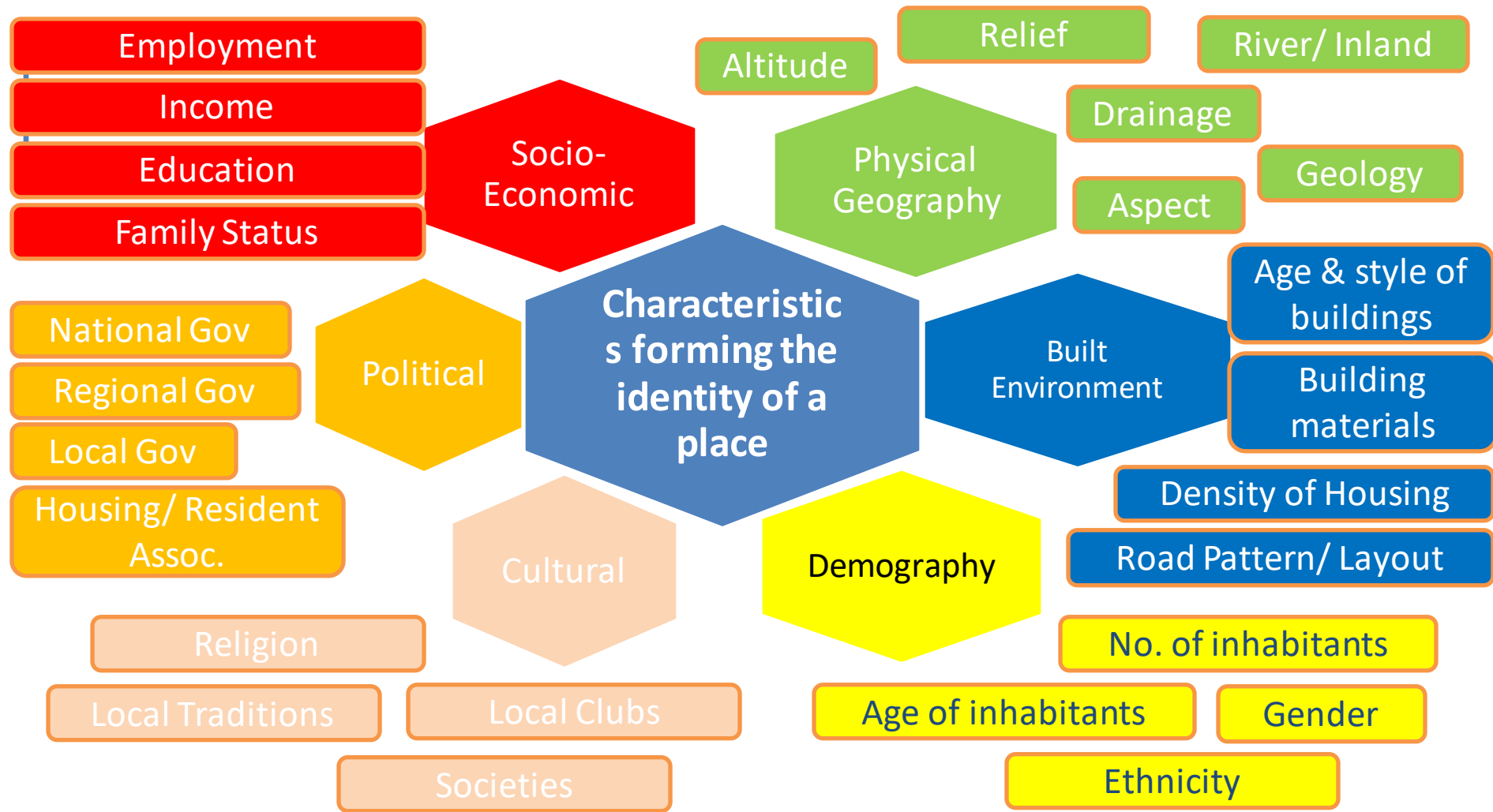
Today's Big Juicy
Question:



**What
characteristics
can we use to
define a place?**

What sub-category characteristics could be included in this diagram?





Characteristic of the place	<h1>Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire</h1>
Natural/Physical characteristics	Relief, rivers, geology, climate. Use Digimaps and other research.
Past characteristics	Important Historical events e.g. Charter to hold a market, birth of William Shakespeare, Garrick’s Shakespeare Jubilee
Present day characteristics	
The Demographic profile	Total Population, age profile, ethnicity Local Population Data
Socio-economic profile	Deprivation, Crime, Education qualifications, Income, main industries See Health Profile.
Cultural profile	Main cultural events in Stratford Visit Stratford Cultural Events Cultural Events
Political characteristics	Stratford constituency MP County Council Stratford District Council
The built environment	Use digimaps to find age and style of buildings. Use photo function. See digimaps slide
Shifting flows of resources and ideas	Read Shifting Flows on Lympstone and Toxteth examples for ideas. Changes in population/Migration/Large investment. Investment in Bell Court Stratforward Bid

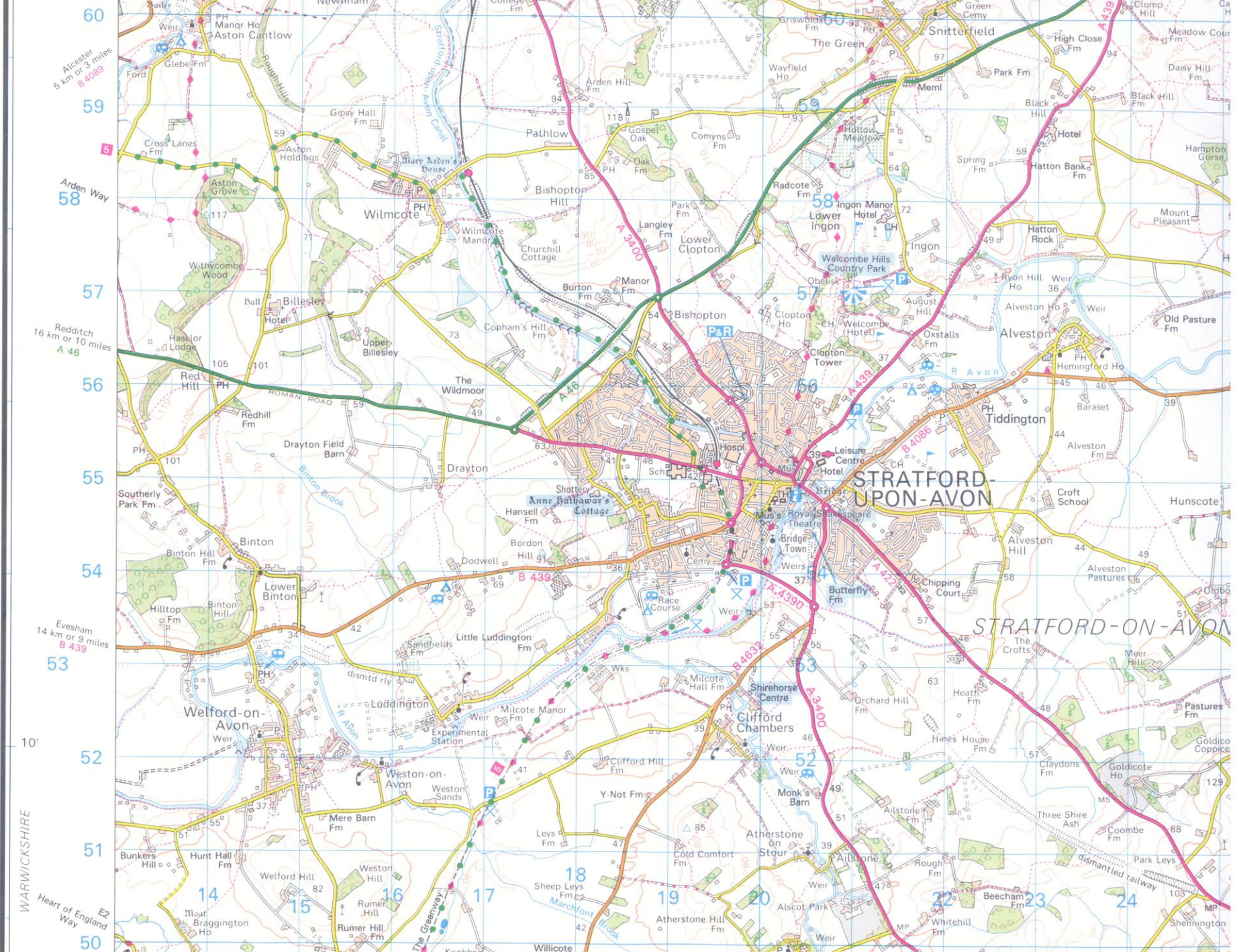
Use O.S. Map to describe physical features

Use Digimaps.

<https://digimapforschools.edina.ac.uk/>

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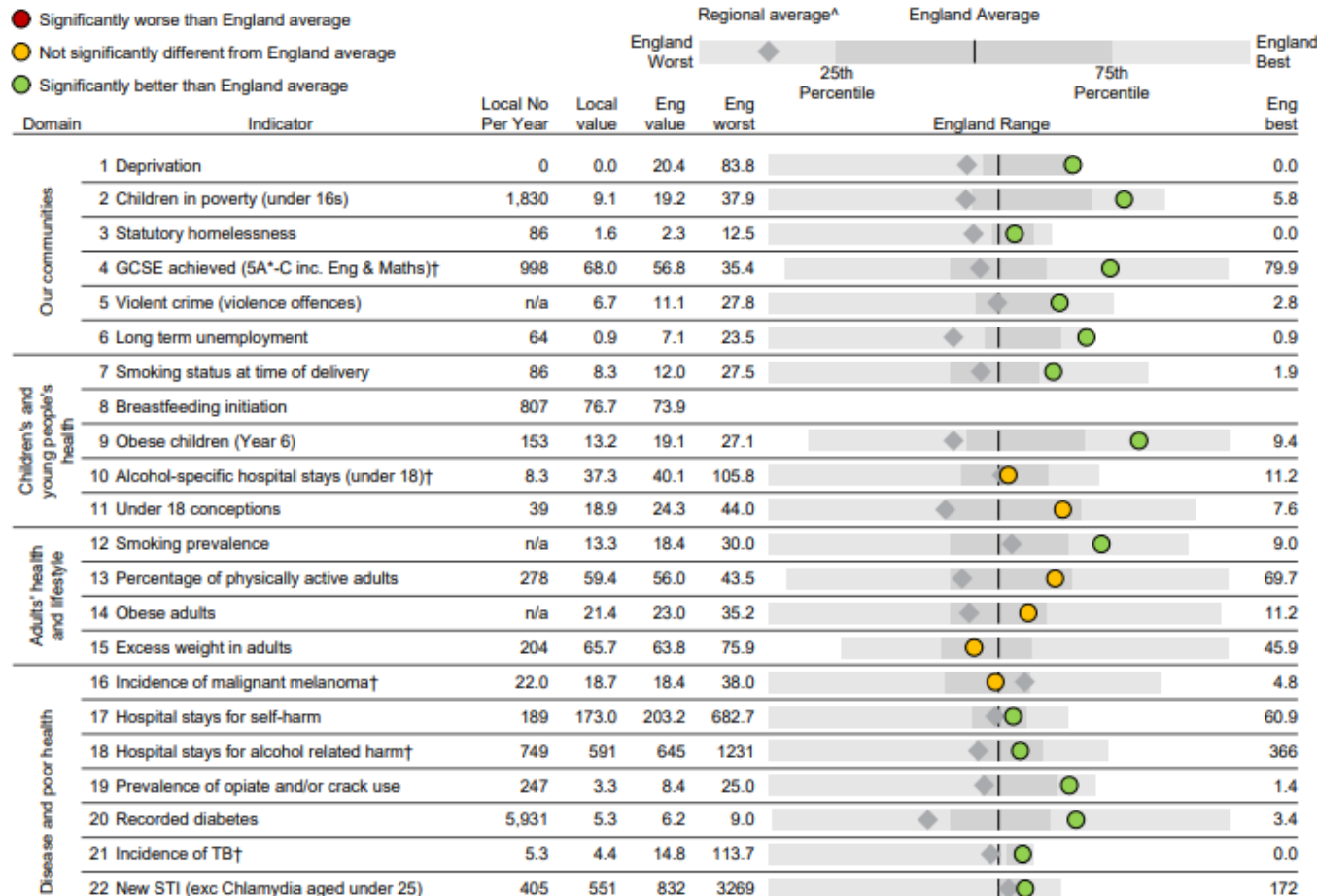


Use this page of the Health Profile to find socio-economic data about Stratford

[Stratford Health Profile](#)

Health summary for Stratford-on-Avon

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



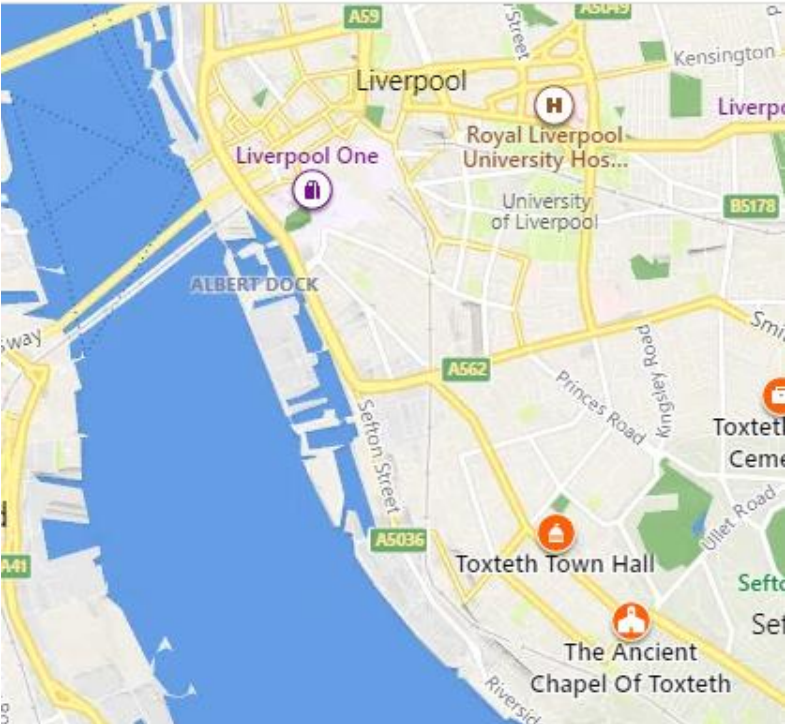
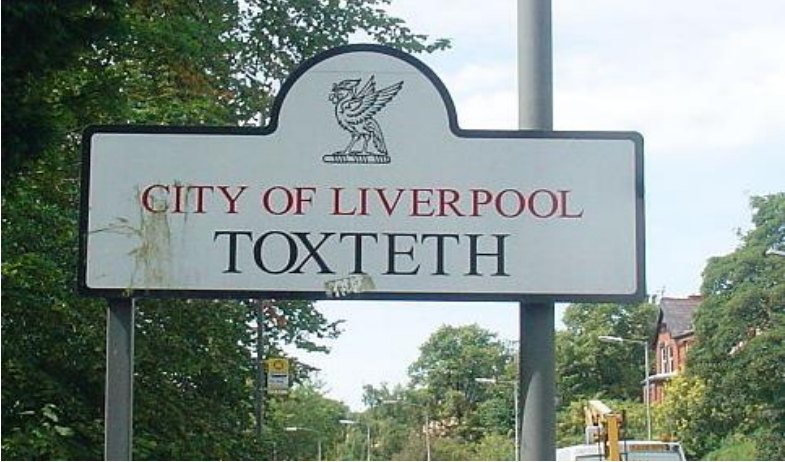
Further Reading- Lympstone and Toxteth Case studies using the same place profile headings.

Read through slides 8-11.

The characteristics of contrasting places: Lympstone, East Devon & Toxteth, Liverpool.



Lympstone is a village and civil parish in East Devon in the English county of Devon. It has a population of 1,754. There is a harbour on the estuary of the River Exe, lying at the outlet of Wotton Brook



The characteristics of contrasting places: Lymptone, East Devon & Toxteth, Liverpool.



Lymptone, East Devon and Toxteth, Liverpool

Lymptone is a small settlement on the east bank of the River Exe estuary, approximately 15 km south of Exeter (Figure 5.1a). Toxteth is part of inner Liverpool, about 1.5 km south of the city centre (Figure 5.1b).

Natural characteristics

Lymptone occupies a small valley cut by Wotton Brook through the red breccia cliffs which mark the edge of the Exe estuary. Extensive tidal mudflats extend out into the estuary which is about 1.5 km wide at Lymptone. A small beach of pebbles and gravel runs along the foot of the cliff.

Toxteth occupies undulating land rising up from the banks of the River Mersey. A stream flows from the northeast, dividing into two before discharging into the river. The Mersey is fast flowing past Toxteth as its channel narrows before passing into Liverpool Bay, so there is little foreshore at Toxteth.

Past characteristics – Lymptone

The Saxons established Lymptone, having forced out the original Celtic inhabitants from the region. Connections with the continent continued with the Norman Conquest when ownership of the area

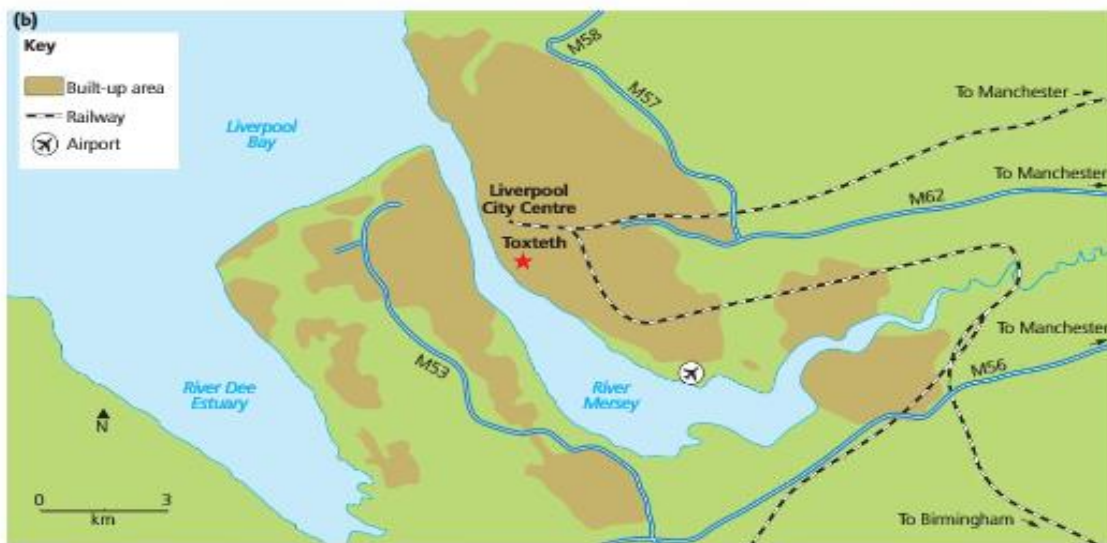


Figure 5.1 The locations of (a) Lymptone and (b) Toxteth

transferred to a succession of French families such as the de Traceys and the de Courtlands.

By the thirteenth century, Lymptone was one of a number of small ports operating under the administration of Exeter with coastal and cross-Channel trading links.

Lymptone maintained its strong links with the sea as shipbuilding thrived into the nineteenth century. Eventually, as the scale of ships increased, this industry ceased. The estuary was used for fishing and the shellfish industry, in particular mussels. Boats also went out into the North Atlantic from Lymptone to catch cod and hunt for whales.

The beginnings of tourism in the 1840s saw Lymptone attract considerable numbers of wealthy families from Exeter and East Devon who enjoyed the novelty of being 'by the sea'. Lymptone began to change from the mid-nineteenth century with the expansion of the built environment to accommodate visitors. However, Lymptone remained essentially a small village (Figure 5.2).

The arrival of the railway in 1861 improved Lymptone's connectivity both regionally and nationally. **Time-space compression** allowed the shellfish industry access to a wider market and local residents too could travel more easily to Exeter, the main regional centre.

Lymptone underwent further change in the twentieth century when it became a dormitory settlement for Exeter. However, it has retained a strong sense of community, something which continues through to the present day.

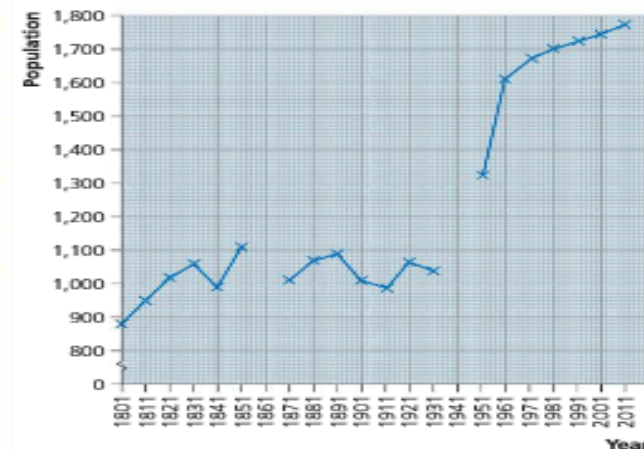


Figure 5.2 Population change, Lymptone, 1801–2011 (data for 1861 and 1941 missing from records)

Past characteristics – Toxteth

The Saxons established a settlement in Toxteth, and the Domesday survey of 1086 records it as one of just a handful of coastal villages along the banks of the Mersey. It was given to a knight, Roger of Pictou, after the Norman Conquest.

King John took the area into his control in the early thirteenth century when it became part of a large royal hunting forest. It remained as a fenced-off forest for around three hundred years.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the area's status changed and it began to be opened up for farming. Small-scale industry was a growing characteristic during the seventeenth century, making use of water power from the dammed stream.

As the changes associated with the Industrial Revolution gathered pace, Liverpool began to emerge as a major port with many associated industries. Toxteth took on a more urban and industrial nature with activities such as several forges, a copper works established in 1772 and later a ceramics factory. Industries such as flour milling and brewing developed to serve the rapidly growing population. The river bank became lined with docks, ship-building yards and associated industries such as rope walks. This section of docks tended to specialise in the handling of timber, much of which was imported from Scandinavia.

Residential developments occurred hand in hand with industrial growth. Part of Toxteth was given over to an ambitious housing scheme with wide streets lined by large and substantial villas. It was an attractive **greenfield site** for property developers who built for the growing middle class who wanted to escape the congestion and declining environmental quality of the innermost suburbs to the north. Commuters journeyed daily into the city centre to work in the developing service sector as well as in managerial jobs in manufacturing.

However, the demands for space from industry and housing brought further change to Toxteth throughout the nineteenth century. The areas behind the large villas had been used for very cheap and poorly constructed housing, much of it back-to-back and court dwellings. Epidemics such as typhoid and cholera frequently erupted in the unhygienic and insanitary surroundings. Terraced housing spread over much of the area to house the families of those employed in the docks and industries.

Meanwhile there was an exodus of middle-class residents. As their disposable income increased and urban transport improved (trams and suburban

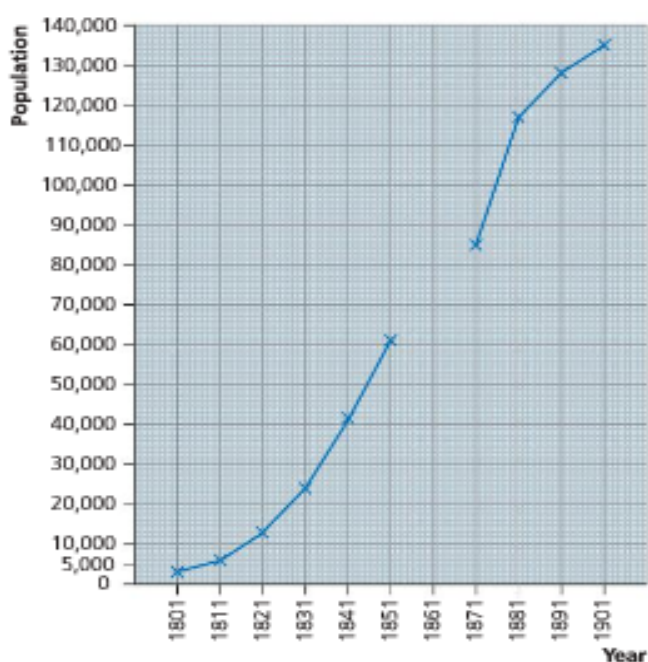


Figure 5.3 Population change, Toxteth, 1801–1901 (Data for 1861 missing from records. After 1901, Toxteth data included within Liverpool.)

railways) they relocated to greenfield sites on the edge of the built area. Thus, over a period of about 150 years, Toxteth had changed from a small rural community to an inner city suburb in a large metropolitan area (Figure 5.3). Original rural features such as fields and hedgerows were replaced by the built environment with just the rise and fall of the ground evident in the streets.

Toxteth's growth had much to do with increasing connections both nationally and internationally as goods passing through the docks were traded all over the country and beyond the UK.

Present-day characteristics: Lymptstone and Toxteth compared

Just as a diamond has several facets or faces, so do places. Individually they indicate something about the place and when put together they give a comprehensive place profile.

Table 5.1 Some key demographic characteristics of Lymptstone and Toxteth (All figures from the 2011 census. Lymptstone – East Devon LSOA 014C; Toxteth – various census sources)

Variable	Lymptstone	Toxteth	England
Population density (persons per hectare)	16.6	87.8	4.1
0–15 years old	19.8	13.9	18.9
16–64 years old	55.6	75.5	64.8
≥ 65 years old	24.6	10.6	16.3

The demographic face of a local place

The demographic profiles of the communities living in Lymptstone and Toxteth are quite different (Table 5.1). Lymptstone has a top-heavy age structure whereas Toxteth has fewer elderly residents, with the majority of its residents aged between 16 and 64. It has significantly fewer children than Lymptstone.

The ethnic profile of the two places (Figure 5.4) helps us to understand how migrations have altered each place.

The West Country is relatively homogeneous ethnically and even a city such as Exeter does not have the ethnic diversity seen in Liverpool and other large urban centres. Some locations in some large cities have a much higher proportion of ethnic groups than Toxteth. Devon and the West Country, dominated by agriculture and tourism, provided few job opportunities for immigrants in the 1960s and 1970s. That is beginning to change, especially in larger urban centres like Exeter and Plymouth as second and third generation migrants assimilate socially and economically.

However, large industrial cities such as Liverpool have always attracted migrants, with large influxes of Irish during the nineteenth century. Following the Second World War, the employment and housing opportunities for migrants in inner cities such as Toxteth led to significant changes in place profiles. Toxteth became

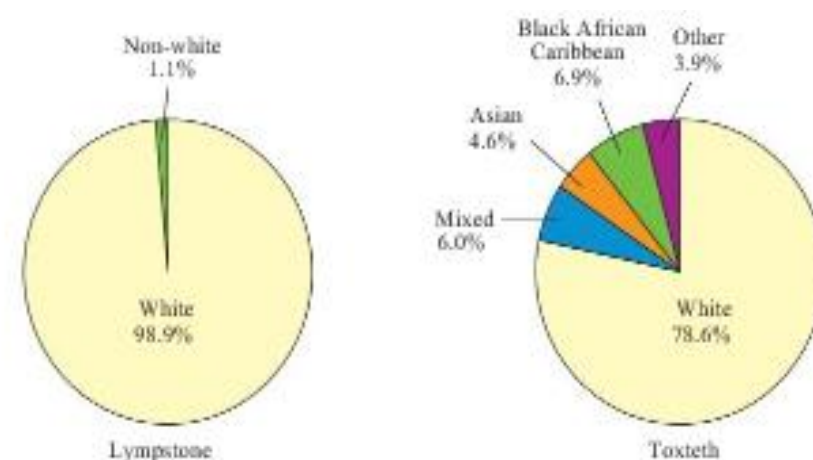


Figure 5.4 Ethnic composition of Lymptstone and Toxteth

a destination for migrants from parts of Asia such as Hong Kong, West Africa and the Caribbean. Liverpool's port function had created links with many countries, especially in the tropics.

The socio-economic profile of a local place

As with demography, the socio-economic profiles of Lymington and Toxteth are very different (Table 5.2).

Although the census does not ask direct questions about income, the data it records relating to factors such as **housing tenure**, car ownership and education give indications of relative wealth and poverty. A household's economic status has a direct effect on

Table 5.2 Some socio-economic characteristics of Lymington and Toxteth

Variable	Lymington	Toxteth	England
Average household size (number of people)	2.3	1.9	2.4
Owner-occupiers	66.1	24.0	64.5
Rent from social landlord	12.2	34.2	17.6
Rent from private landlord	20.6	39.3	16.7
Car availability (% with no access to a car or van)	12.7	54.4	25.6
% people with bad or very bad health	4.1	9.4	5.6
% aged sixteen and over with no formal qualifications	14.1	27.2	22.5

The cultural face of a local place

Cultural change is seen in Toxteth around the time of major Muslim religious festivals such as Eid and Ramadan. As well as marking these festivals, the importance of Friday prayers in the Muslim community is different from the Christian tradition of Sunday

services. Many from the Black African Caribbean community have distinctive forms of Christian worship which are culturally different from traditional English styles. Toxteth's cultural diversity stretches back into the nineteenth century when a Greek Orthodox church was built there and a synagogue is evidence of Jewish culture.

In Lymington, the rhythm of the cultural year is a long-established one based upon the Christian year with Christmas and Easter as key times in the calendar (Figure 5.5).

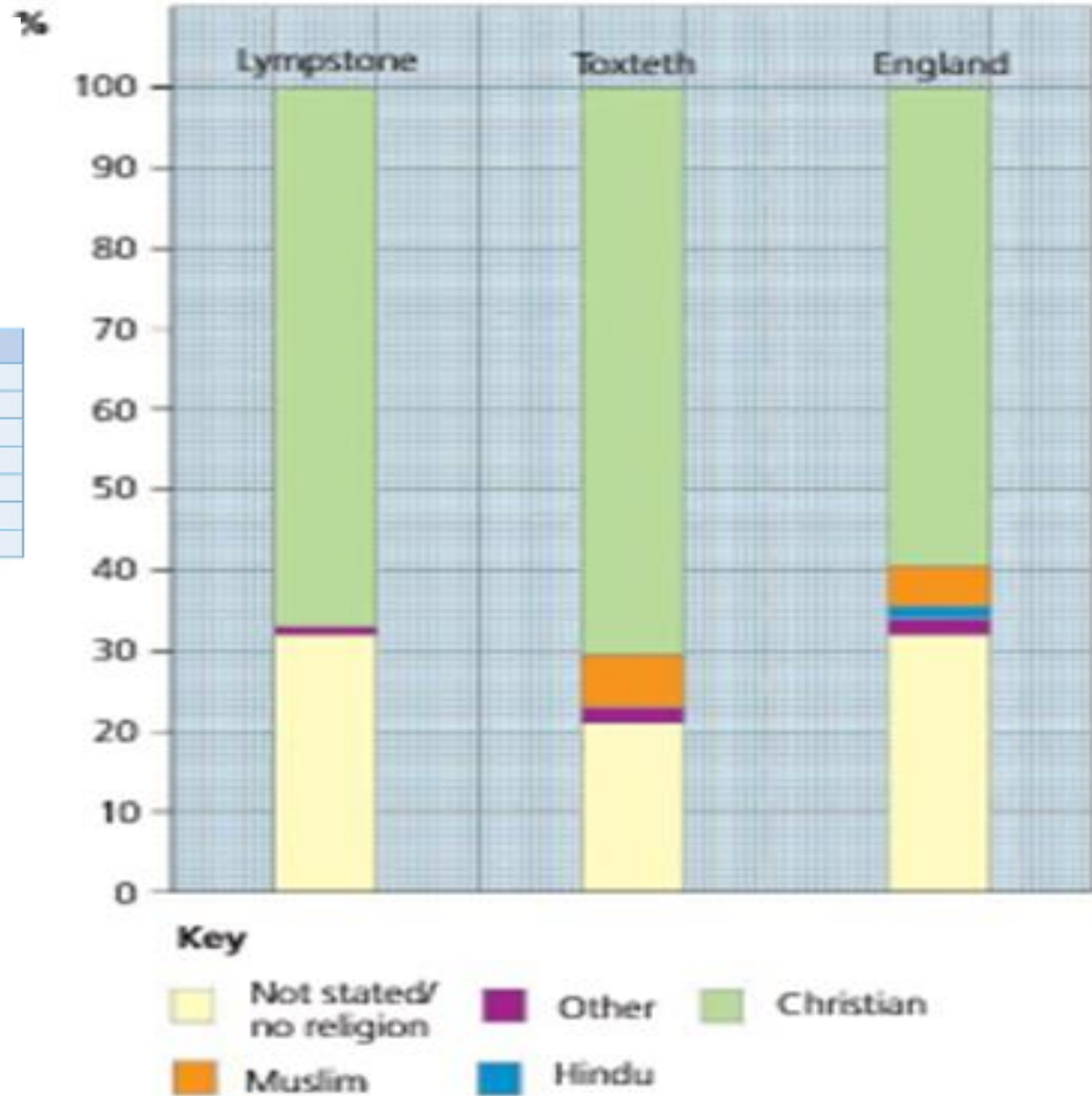


Figure 5.5 Religious affiliation, Lymington and Toxteth

The political characteristics of a local place

All places in the UK have a hierarchy of political authorities from the local to the national scale. Some elements are the same for all places, for example every place is part of the constituency of a Member of Parliament who sits in the House of Commons at Westminster. Other elements are different.

Lympstone has a parish council with eleven elected people serving on this local government body. The parish council has various powers and duties all focused on local matters. Examples of the sort of community affairs they deal with are lighting local roads, and providing and equipping community facilities such as a village hall, playground or local sports field. They express views on any planning applications in the place such as house building and extensions. Their powers are relatively limited as both a district (East Devon) and county council (Devon) exist above the parish council. Lympstone is part of an area that elects two district councillors and one county councillor. The parliamentary constituency that includes Lympstone (East Devon) has an electorate of just over 72,000 and returns one MP.

The urban place of Toxteth is part of Riverside Ward, one of 30 wards making up the Liverpool City Council; each ward returns three councillors. The city council has powers and duties similar to the county council for Lympstone, such as education and children's services, and regeneration, housing and sustainability.

Toxteth is part of the Liverpool Riverside parliamentary constituency with an electorate of about 73,000.

Places can also have local groups which can be said to have a political influence on the place profile. For example, residents' associations who make their voice heard on planning matters and groups focused on protecting a place's heritage.

The built environment of a local place

In Toxteth, the built environment has been adapted by migrant communities. Mosques and ethnic retailers are visual indicators of a changing place. Many buildings have changed their use and new ones have been constructed.

Lympstone has undergone some change in its built environment. Former low-order shops have closed and been converted to residences. Some new housing has been constructed, including large houses on the cliff-top on the village's periphery. The heart of the village is, however, subject to strict planning rules and local residents protect the architecture.

Shifting flows of resources and ideas change local places

Toxteth has direct experience of the loss of employment in the docks as well as manufacturing jobs, which affected the whole of Merseyside. Many in Toxteth worked either in the docks or in industries linked with the processing of goods imported through the docks, such as sugar refining and flour milling. Containerisation and the migration of docks further to the north and the mouth of the river at Seaforth led to substantial unemployment. The consequent poverty was a significant factor contributing to the Toxteth riots in 1981. This was a period of serious civil disturbance in the area and probably represents the low point in Toxteth's history as a changing place.

The shift in the national economy towards services as well as the growing significance of the **knowledge economy** has had a greater positive effect on Lympstone than on Toxteth. Just over a third of its employed residents are classified as being managers, directors, senior officials or in professional occupations. They are a part of the flow into the Exeter region of employment in services and knowledge-based firms, which has been considerable. The Meteorological Office moved from Reading to Exeter in 2003 and at the time was the single largest move of IT equipment in Europe. It has provided a strong economic stimulus to the region, bringing in many knowledge-based jobs.

Additionally, Exeter's tertiary employment has seen a growing higher education sector including a university of about 3000 staff (academic and administrative), a major hospital and the regional headquarters of many firms and organisations in both services and high-tech.

Since the early 1980s, successive initiatives have attempted to remake Toxteth as a thriving place. The Merseyside Development Corporation of the 1980s set about trying to regenerate some of the former dock areas. In 1988 a major art gallery, Tate Liverpool, opened and in 2008 Liverpool was the European Capital of Culture, both of which aimed to boost tertiary employment through cultural tourism. Some of the waterfront has now been recognised as having international importance with its designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, offering more employment opportunities. The Liverpool Science Park was started in 2003 to support the growth and development of the knowledge economy in Liverpool.

EU funding via its Structural and Investment Funds Strategy has been attempting to help regenerate Liverpool's profile. For example, the city's Low Carbon sector has been expanding with employment created in offshore wind technology. Europe's largest offshore wind farm is in Liverpool Bay.

However, in 2015, a survey of local business in Liverpool highlighted that their main issue was in recruitment as many applicants lack the necessary technical or job-specific skills. Many of Toxteth's residents do not yet possess the skills and qualifications which would allow them to access the service and knowledge economy of Liverpool. Due to the multiplier effect, some of the residents of Toxteth will be hoping to gain from the substantial inward flow of investment. However, it will take sustained local and regional efforts to bring about socio-economic change to Toxteth's place profile.