

# Urban Issues and Challenges



Liverpool, UK HIC

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

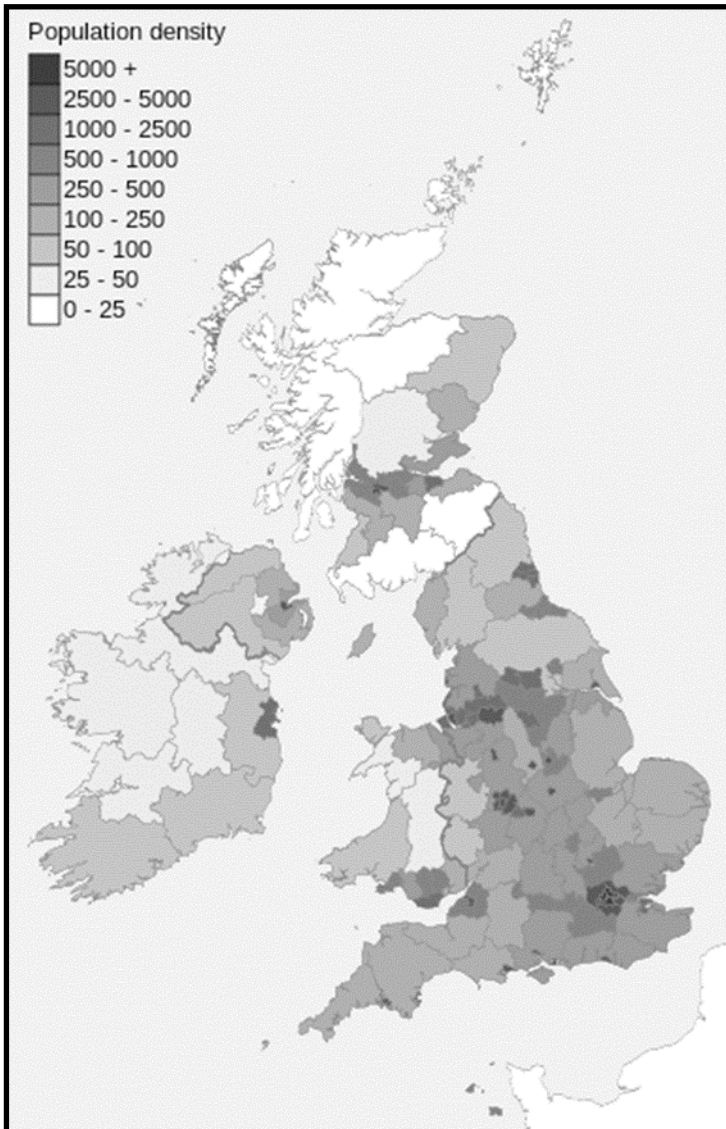
Key idea	Specification content
<p>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p>	<p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A <b>case study</b> of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world</li> <li>• impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city</li> <li>• how urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems</li> <li>• environmental: urban greening</li> </ul> </li> <li>• how urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment</li> <li>• environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal</li> <li>• the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>An <b>example</b> of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reasons why the area needed regeneration</li> <li>• the main features of the project.</li> </ul>
<p>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.</p>	<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water and energy conservation</li> <li>• waste recycling</li> <li>• creating green space.</li> </ul> <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>

# Population Distribution in the UK

A growing percentage of the UK's population lives in urban areas. An urban area is a town or city.

Areas with high population densities are towns and cities.

Areas with low population densities are in rural areas (the countryside).



This map shows the population density of the UK.

Where are the most densely populated areas?

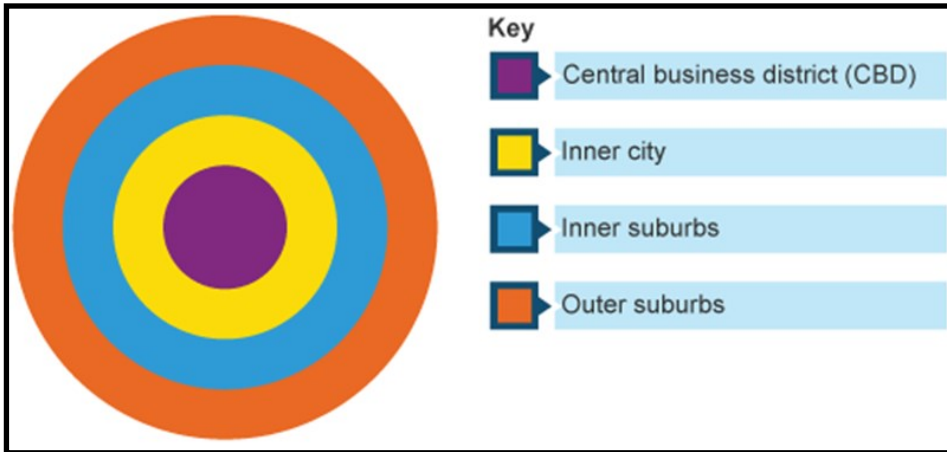


The most densely populated areas of the UK are huge cities that have 'sprawled' out to swallow up other cities. This is called urban sprawl and examples include:

- ⇒ Greater London
- ⇒ Greater Manchester
- ⇒ Merseyside

Tip  
You need to know the location of the cities in the map above!

# Urban Models in the UK



An urban model is a way of simplifying the real world.

It shows where and why different activities take place within cities.



## The CBD

The CBD is located in the centre of the urban area and is where the **original city** was sited. It is easily recognisable as the **tall buildings and skyscrapers** can be seen from miles away.

### Features of the CBD

1. The **largest offices and shops** are located here, including big department stores like Debenhams and John Lewis
  2. It has the **widest variety of goods** on sale
  3. The **land prices are highest** here, which accounts for the tall buildings and the lack of residential opportunity
  4. It is a **major place of work** which leads to traffic congestion and overcrowding
- It has the **most accessible location** with bus and rail networks.

## The Inner City

The inner city is located next to the CBD, and is an area of old housing and industry which is usually suffering from decay. It tends to look run down.

### Features of the Inner City

1. **Old terraced housing**, which are badly maintained and often let out as flats.
2. Old and often **abandoned factories**
3. Areas of **derelict land**
4. **High rise flats** which were built in the 1960s

Some areas of redevelopment have begun e.g. Anfield in Liverpool.



## The Suburbs

In most cities these areas cover the largest area. It is the area which has developed out from the original site of the settlement into the surrounding countryside.

### Features of the Suburbs

- 1 Along the **main roads** there are mostly **semi detached housing** with small shopping parades.
2. Behind the main roads are newer **semi and detached housing**.
3. The housing usually has **gardens and garages** with a lot of open space between them.
4. Most recent developments are on the outskirts (outer suburbs) with **low density detached housing**.



## The Rural – Urban Fringe

This is an area on the edge of the settlement where the **city meets the countryside**. There is often a lot of conflict between developers and those who wish to protect the rural areas.

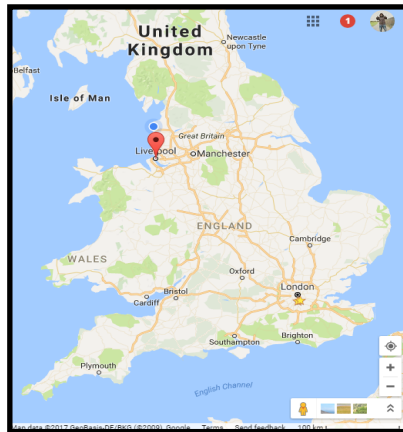
### Features of the area

1. The land is **cheapest** on the edge of the settlement.
- A **wide variety of land uses** wish to locate here, especially those who require **large amounts of land** or which have to be away from population due to noise or smell. E.g. Shopping Malls airports, sewage works etc
3. It is close to **motorway links** and away from the congestion of the cities.
  4. **Pleasant surroundings** for the workers.

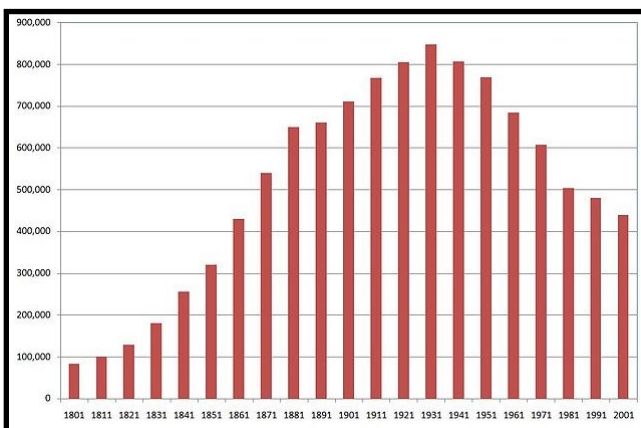
# Liverpool, UK HIC

## LOCATION

- \* Liverpool is located in the North-West of England. It is the fourth largest city in the UK with a population of 0.5 million.
- \* It is located on the Irish Sea coast. It remains an important port city with ferry sailings to Ireland. The River Mersey links the city to the Irish Sea.
- \* It is located 53 degrees north of the equator and 3 degrees west of the Greenwich Meridian.



## The Importance of Liverpool to the UK and the wider world.



This graph shows the population of Liverpool over time. When was Liverpool one of the most important cities in the world?

The first dock in Liverpool was built in 1715. Previously ships were simply tied up by the shore but as the port grew busier this was no longer adequate. Four more docks were built in the 18th century. Liverpool grew to be the third largest port in the country behind London and Bristol. It benefited from the growth of industry in Manchester. Since it was a nearby port goods from Manchester were exported through Liverpool.

From about 1730 the merchants of Liverpool made huge profits from the slave trade. The trade formed a triangle. Goods from Manchester were given to the Africans in return for slaves. The slaves were transported across the Atlantic to the West Indies and sugar was brought back from there to Liverpool.

The port of Liverpool boomed in the 1800s and many new docks were built. By the middle of the century Liverpool was second only to London. Although the docks dominated Liverpool there were other industries such as shipbuilding, iron foundries, glass manufacture and soap making.

Liverpool officially became a city in 1880 and by 1881 its population had reached 611,000.

In the later 20th century industries in Liverpool included engineering, cement manufacture, sugar refining and flour milling. For a time, in the 1950s and 1960s the local economy boomed but it turned sour in the late 1970s and 1980s as Liverpool, like the rest of the country suffered from recession. Liverpool became an unemployment black spot. One consequence of Liverpool's social problems were the Toxteth riots of 1981. In the last years of the 20th century there were some hopeful signs. Liverpool remains a very important port. Because of its position in the Northwest it is the main port for trading with North America. In the 1980s Albert Dock was redeveloped and turned into an area of bars, shops and restaurants.

From the 1980s Liverpool promoted tourism using its heritage as an attraction. Merseyside Maritime Museum opened in 1980. The Tate Gallery of Modern Art opened in 1988. The Museum of Liverpool Life opened in 1993.

In the 2011 UK Census the recorded population of Liverpool was 466,400,

# Liverpool, UK HIC

## National and International Migration into Liverpool

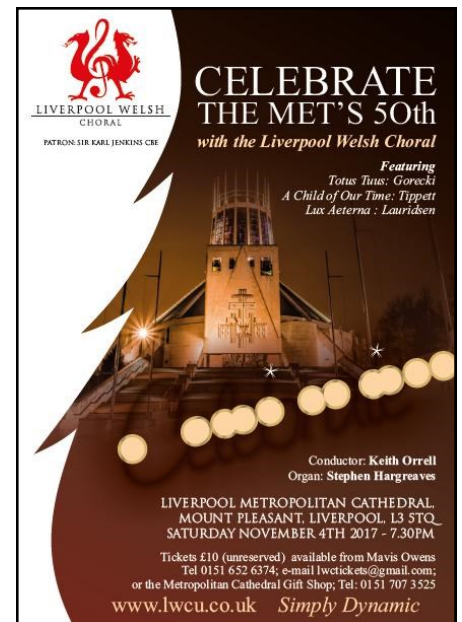
In 1813, 10 per cent of Liverpool's population was **WELSH**, leading to the city becoming known as "the capital of North Wales". 120,000 Welsh people migrated from Wales to Liverpool between 1851 and 1911. These people arrived to get jobs in building the canals, railways and in the ports.

It was when Liverpool gained an importance as a port city that it became the primary access point for **IRISH** immigrants as they made their way to England. During the Irish Potato Famine between 1846 and 1852 around 1.3 million immigrants had passed through the port of Liverpool. Some on their way to America, but many stayed (approx. 90,000 by 1851 – 25% of the total population).

Liverpool is home to the oldest **CHINESE** community in Europe. According to estimates the number of Chinese people in Liverpool could range between 25,000 and 35,000. The first presence of Chinese people in Liverpool dated back to the early 19th century, with the main number arriving at the end of the 19th century. This was in part due to the first commercial shipping line to focus on the trade with China.

Liverpool is one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the UK. It's long history as a port city has had a major impact on migration into the city. This migration has meant that:

- ⇒ The population of Liverpool has grown as a direct result of international migration (from Wales, Ireland and China) and national migration (from people within England seeking work in Liverpool's port industries).
- ⇒ The character of Liverpool is a direct result of migration. Liverpool has a large Irish population which has influenced the rich culture of the city, with a rich history of Irish pubs, food and religion. The same can also be said of Liverpool's 'China Town' which still strongly reflects the large number of Chinese immigrants in the city. It is important to recognise that Liverpool is a rich and diverse city which has a very different character to other UK cities, largely due to immigration into the city.



**Liverpool Irish Festival**

Celebrating the culture and history linking Liverpool and Ireland  
13th-23rd October 2016



# Liverpool, UK HIC

## How has Urban Change Created OPPORTUNITIES for Liverpool?

### Social and Economic

#### Cultural Mix

(see page 6 on migration into Liverpool)

#### Recreation and Entertainment

##### Museums

**Merseyside Maritime Museum** is in the Albert Dock, Liverpool. It contains a variety of objects associated with the social and commercial history of the port of Liverpool.



**The Museum of Liverpool** reflects the city's global significance through its unique geography, history and culture. Visitors can explore how the port, its people, their creative and sporting history have shaped the city.



**The Beatles Story** is the world's largest permanent exhibition purely devoted to the lives and times of The Beatles. Located in the Fab Four's hometown of Liverpool on the stunning UNESCO World heritage site at the Albert Dock, The Beatles Story takes visitors on an atmospheric journey through the lives, times, culture and music of The Beatles.



##### Entertainment



**Liverpool ONE** is one of Europe's leading retail and leisure destinations, set in the heart of Liverpool City Centre. Built around the existing newly pedestrianised streets of Liverpool, the 1.65million sq ft contemporary open-air complex is a stylish must-visit for those who love to shop, eat, drink and relax.

Liverpool ONE has over 170 stores, bars and restaurants, a 14-screen cinema, an indoor adventure golf course and a five-acre park spanning across five areas. Stores include high street favourites such as Topshop, John Lewis, Debenhams.



With over 250 city centre bars, pubs, clubs and plenty of student nights to pick from, it is no surprise that the users of TripAdvisor voted Liverpool as Britain's Best Nightlife Destination.

The 11,000 seat **Echo Arena Liverpool** on the world-famous waterfront is host to the world's leading music artists for concerts on a large scale.



**Africa Oyé** is the biggest free celebration of African and Caribbean music and culture in the UK, taking place every June in the picturesque surroundings of Sefton Park in Liverpool.

# Liverpool, UK HIC

## How has Urban Change Created OPPORTUNITIES for Liverpool?

### Social and Economic

#### Employment

An example of service industry in Liverpool is . . . .

An example of a job in the tourism sector in Liverpool is . . .

An example of retail jobs in Liverpool is . . .

An example of a manufacturing industry in Liverpool is . . .

An example of a job within transport logistics in Liverpool is . . .

- Stena Line
- Beatles Experience
- HM Passport Office
- Liverpool One City Centre Shopping,
- Alder Hey Childrens Hospital
- Liverpool Cruise Liner Terminal
- Apple shop
- Halewood Jaguar
- Deutsche Bank
- Maersk Line UK headquarters
- Liverpool Museum

Match the sentence starters to the jobs available in Liverpool.

#### Integrated Transport System

Public travel around Liverpool is run by:

### Merseytravel

Merseyrail is an urban network of vital importance to the transport infrastructure of the Liverpool City Region.

It runs almost 800 trains per day, carrying more than 100,000 passengers on an average weekday. There are 66 stations on the network, four of which are underground in the city centre, giving easy access to work, study, shopping and leisure.

Bus travel accounts for almost eight out of ten of all public transport journeys in Merseyside. Currently, this amounts to around 136.7 million passenger journeys each year.

Liverpool's citybike cycle hire scheme offers bike hire from more than 140 stations across the city. It's the largest public bicycle hire scheme in the country outside London and there will soon will be a total of 1,000 bikes available to hire spread across 160 locations.



#### Getting to Liverpool:

##### Air

Liverpool John Lennon Airport is only nine miles from Liverpool city centre and offers over 60 inbound UK and European routes. Carriers such as easyJet, Ryanair, Wizz Air, FlyBe and Blue Air offer convenient and cost effective air travel from most major European cities

##### Rail

Travelling to Liverpool by train has never been easier or faster, when it's only 2 hours 13 minutes from Central London on Virgin Trains' state-of-the-art tilting Pendolino trains

##### Road

Liverpool City Region is well-connected to the UK motorway network. From the M6 take the





# Liverpool, UK HIC

## How has Urban Change Created OPPORTUNITIES for Liverpool?

### Environmental

#### Urban Greening



This is Chavasse Park. It is located ON TOP of Liverpool ONE shopping centre!

What are the benefits of having a green area in the centre of a city?

A green oasis in contrast with the hard-scape of the city centre, with the ability to accommodate a range of changing outdoor seasonal events



A scenic link between the heart of the city and the waterfront.

The World Heritage setting, level of permeability, active frontages and variety of treatments combine to create a unique public space in heart of city

Comprises a 'Grand Lawn', richly planted terraced and walled gardens, sites for beautiful pavilion buildings, sheltered seating, trees, planting and multifunctional paved areas.

The World Heritage setting, level of permeability, active frontages and variety of treatments combine to create a unique public space in heart of city



# Liverpool, UK HIC

## How has Urban Change created CHALLENGES for Liverpool?

### Social and Economic

#### Urban Deprivation and Inequalities

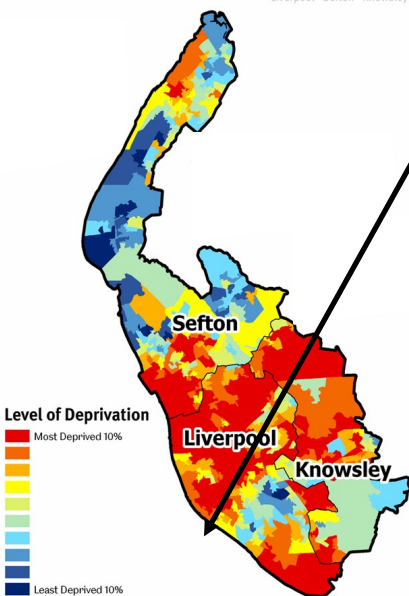
Inequality is when places within a city or a country are unequal. Liverpool is a good example of this as it has areas of huge economic and social deprivation, while other areas are not deprived and have excellent levels of employment and quality of life.

**So what was the major change which had such a negative effect on Liverpool?**

The decline of the docks in the 1960's led to the closure of 350 factories. This caused massive unemployment throughout the city, but especially in the inner city areas, such as Toxteth. As a result, lots of young and skilled workers left the city, meaning that few industries were encouraged to locate in the city.

English Indices of Deprivation 2010  
Liverpool - Sefton - Knowsley

The red areas on the map are some of the most deprived areas of the UK.



#### Toxteth

Housing tends to be in terraces but there is a growing number of flats available as larger Victorian properties broken up into separate dwellings



The area has a very large community of ethnic backgrounds, most recently from the Caribbean, Yemen and Somalia

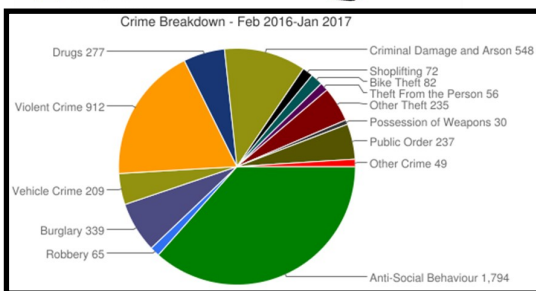
Life expectancy is 74 with high rates of cancer. Average age of people living here is 37

72% of local children grow up with benefits as their main source of income

Unemployment of 20.4% in one area, and only 25% of residents in another area in full time employment

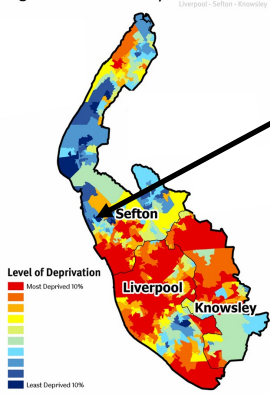
In some schools in the area, only 30% of students gain a C or more in English and Maths

51% of the workforce has no qualifications



English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Crosby is VERY different to Toxteth, even though they are only a few miles apart. Why might this be?



#### Crosby

Crosby is one of the richest parts of Liverpool. It has virtually no deprivation. Housing is of a good quality and most people own their own homes, rather than renting. Levels of healthcare and education are excellent and most people have jobs that pay well.



# Liverpool, UK HIC

## How has Urban Change created CHALLENGES for Liverpool?

### Environmental

#### Dereliction

When an area of land or building has been left abandoned and remains unused. Derelict sites are often made worse by vandalism. These buildings / areas are usually found in the inner city.

#### Brownfield Site

An area of land that has been built on before that could be used again for building. These sites are often derelict before new building starts and they are usually found in the inner city.

Anfield in Liverpool is one of the most famous football landmarks in the world . . .

BUT . . .

Anfield is also one of the poorest parts of Liverpool's inner city. It has HUGE environmental problems including dereliction and waste disposal. It has huge areas of derelict terraced housing which need to be removed . . .

This creates brownfield sites – what did they do with all this land??

The Anfield Project began in 2013.  
It is a joint venture involving:  
Liverpool City Council  
Liverpool Football Club  
A housing development company



The Anfield Project sets out a vision for the regeneration of the Anfield area which has been taking place since June 2013.

This vision builds on the existing strengths of Anfield, improving them and bringing a new vibrancy to the area.

The project is led by a partnership of Liverpool City Council, Liverpool Football Club and Your Housing Group.

#### Greenfield Site

An area of land that has never been built on before. They are usually green fields! They are often found only on the rural urban fringes of cities such as Liverpool. The council want to reduce building on these sites to stop urban sprawl.

#### Waste Disposal

Cities such as Liverpool create huge amounts of waste. This waste is often difficult to manage and is expensive to manage.

##### 3 Bin Information

Find out everything you need to know about your waste service including your garbage and recycling service days, how to apply for a larger/additional bin and special event bins.



[Click here to download the Application Form for Additional Bin or Bin Upgrade 2016-2017](#)

##### Household Clean-Up Collection Service

Council provides two free Household Clean Up Services to each residential property each calendar year for 3 separate categories: general bulky waste, metal waste and mattresses.

Call 1300 36 2170 to make a booking. Please book AT LEAST 4 weeks in advance to get the date you require.



##### FluoroCycle has arrived in Liverpool!



FluoroCycle PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP  
Australian Government Accredited

You can now recycle your fluorescent and mercury light globes and tubes!

##### Public Place Recycling

Don't forget to recycle when you visit your local park!

Find out which parks have recycle bins.



# Liverpool, UK HIC

## Urban Regeneration - Liverpool ONE

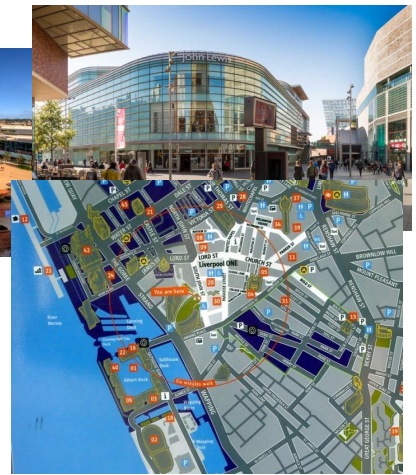
### Why was regeneration needed?

In the late 1960s, Liverpool was the third most visited shopping centre in the UK behind London's West End and Glasgow. Liverpool has long been the neglected city in the north west. Throughout the 1990s, whilst nearby places such as Manchester enjoyed significant investment, Liverpool was mostly ignored and its reputation was mainly submerged in political instability and strikes. Liverpool's docklands had long been in decline, resulting in high rates of unemployment and high levels of deprivation throughout the city.



### Liverpool needed REGENERATION.

Among the regeneration projects was **Liverpool ONE**. It was built on a part of the old docklands, close to the city centre, that had become derelict.



The aim of the redevelopment scheme aimed to regenerate 42 acres of underutilised land in Liverpool city centre. The scheme was led by retail giants Debenhams and John Lewis, incorporating not only retail spaces, but also leisure facilities, office blocks and an Odeon cinema. The vast majority of the complex was opened in phases during Liverpool's year as the European Capital of Culture in 2008.

Liverpool ONE is the largest open air shopping centre in the United Kingdom and the 5th largest overall. Each store was created by a different architect, thereby leading to quite stark differences between some buildings, and this is one way in which Liverpool ONE differentiates itself from other shopping centres. The cost of the projection was over £1bn, all of which was raised from the private sector.

Liverpool ONE comprises 6 distinct districts (or quarters) including 165 retail units with over 50 percent of brands new to Liverpool across 152,500 square meters (1.6 million sf) of retail and leisure space, 3,250 square meters (34,983 sf) of offices, but with additional elements including leisure and dining (a 14-screen cinema and cafes, bars and restaurants) encouraging people to stay in the CBD in the evening and boosting the night-time economy, over 600 residential units, two hotels, public open space (a five-acre park, a new public transportation interchange, and 3,000 parking spaces. Creation of over 5,000 permanent new jobs.

When Liverpool One had been completed, the effect it had on Liverpool's economy was pronounced. It took Liverpool into the top five most popular shopping destinations in the UK. New businesses were springing up, and over 40% of Liverpool One's retailers are new to the Liverpool area. Visits to the area sky-rocketed, and total footfall within Liverpool One, to the end of 2008, was over 13 million. 51% of visitors travel by public transport to Liverpool ONE, due to the connectivity of its city centre location.

# Sustainable Urban Living

A city or settlement can be called sustainable if it:

- **Conserves the natural environment by ensuring there are 'green' spaces where people can spend leisure time and providing enough open spaces for people to use.**
- **Uses brownfield sites rather than building on greenfield land.**
- **Reduces waste by ensuring the city's residents recycle as much of their waste as possible.**
- **Safely disposes of waste and reduces the need to use land fill.**
- **Conserves water and energy.**
- **Has a successful, efficient public transport system (this could be trams, buses, trains and even bicycles like in Blackpool!)**

## BedZED (Beddington Zero Energy Development), London

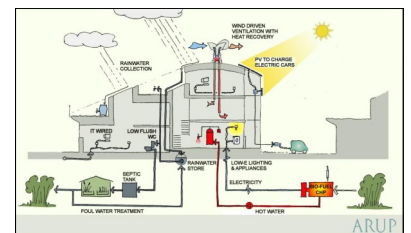
BedZED claims to be the UK's largest sustainable community. Built in 2002, it has 100 homes designed to provide ordinary people with a high quality of life while living within their share of the earth's resources. BedZED, in Beddington, south-west London, was built on a brownfield site on previously industrial land.



In a BedZED home energy use for heating and hot water is reduced 81% by simple things like south-facing windows and triple glazing. Electricity consumption is reduced 45% by low-energy lighting and appliances.



BedZED walls are thicker than average, with insulation between the bricks to prevent energy loss. The building materials have used less energy to make and, where possible, are locally produced.



A combined heat and power plant was designed to burn BedZED waste to produce hot water and electricity. Toilet waste from the buildings is treated on site and rain water is used for flushing toilets.



People separate their waste in their kitchens to make recycling and composting easier. Sixty per cent of waste is recycled, three times the UK average. Residents encourage each other to recycle.

BedZED has a green transport plan to reduce car mileage. There is a car-sharing club and electric car charging points. Good public transport links and cycle storage spaces are also provided.



# Traffic Congestion in HIC Cities

Traffic Congestion (too much traffic on our roads) creates many environmental problems:

- Cars and lorries use petrol and diesel (both fossil fuels that come from oil). This creates emissions from exhausts such as nitrus oxide and carbon dioxide.
- Exhaust emissions cause acid rain, discolouration to buildings and respiratory diseases such as asthma.
- Traffic congestion can be noisy and unsightly.
- Drivers experience frustration and 'road rage' on congested roads and it makes journeys to work longer, using more fuel.
- Traffic congestion can slow down the emergency services.
- It can have a negative effect on businesses that use road transport (Eddie Stobart Haulage!) as time spent in traffic congestion is money wasted.
- Parking becomes a major problem in CBD's as there are not enough parking spaces for the cars wanting to use them.

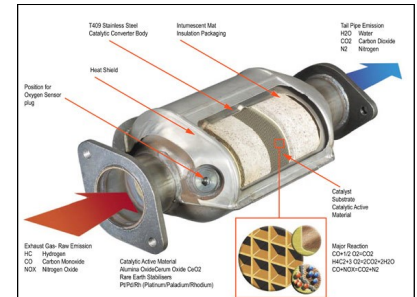
## SOLUTIONS

### Fuel Efficiency and Electric Cars

Cars and other vehicles can be fitted with catalytic convertors to reduce poisonous emissions from exhausts.

Cars such as the Toyota Prius are powered by electric, therefore producing no exhaust emissions (although if the electric is supplied by a coal/oil fired power station rather than a renewable source such as wind, there will still be emissions created! - just not in the cities!).

Vehicles in the UK now also need to pass an emissions test as part of the annual MOT test, in an effort to reduce harmful exhaust gases.



### Congestion Charging

In London's CBD drivers are now charged a daily rate for entering the 'congestion zone'.

Drivers are charged £10 per day for driving in London's CBD and pay via a website ([www.londoncongestion.com](http://www.londoncongestion.com)).

Double-red lines on the side of the road mark the zone and cameras take pictures of each vehicle that passes into the zone. A computerised system checks each vehicle registration number against its online records and those who have not paid the charge are issued with a £60 fine through the post.

This charge has significantly reduced traffic congestion in London's CBD and reduced gases from exhaust emissions significantly as well as ensuring traffic moves more freely.

