

HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS: URBAN CHANGE



You should be able to...

- Describe and give reasons for changes that have occurred in
 - Housing
 - Transport



Urban change

Cities are constantly changing

- **Decentralisation** (retail and offices moving out of town)
- **Deindustrialisation** (closing old industry and movement of others out of town)
- **Gentrification** (renovating old inner city property)
- **Suburbanisation** (people moving from inner city to outer suburbs)

These changes bring both benefits and problems to an area. Can you think of any examples?

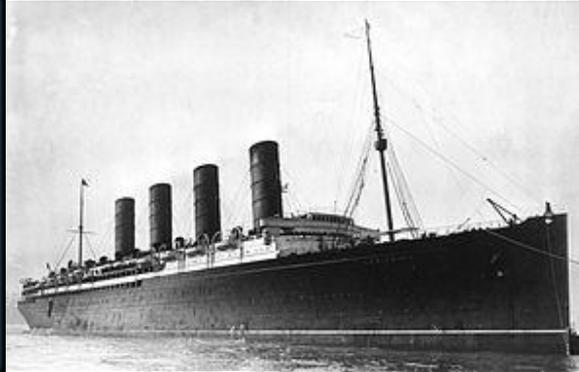
We are going to examine the impact that these have had in Glasgow.



Glasgow's Inner city

- In the 19th and early 20th century, Glasgow was one of the leading industrial cities in Europe with the River Clyde being at the centre of many industries.

Shipbuilding – many naval and passenger ships built here. The RMS Lusitania was the biggest ship when she was built.



Trading – especially with the Americas for tobacco, cotton, sugar and manufactured goods



Coal – vital as a fuel as well as for manufacturing steel for industry



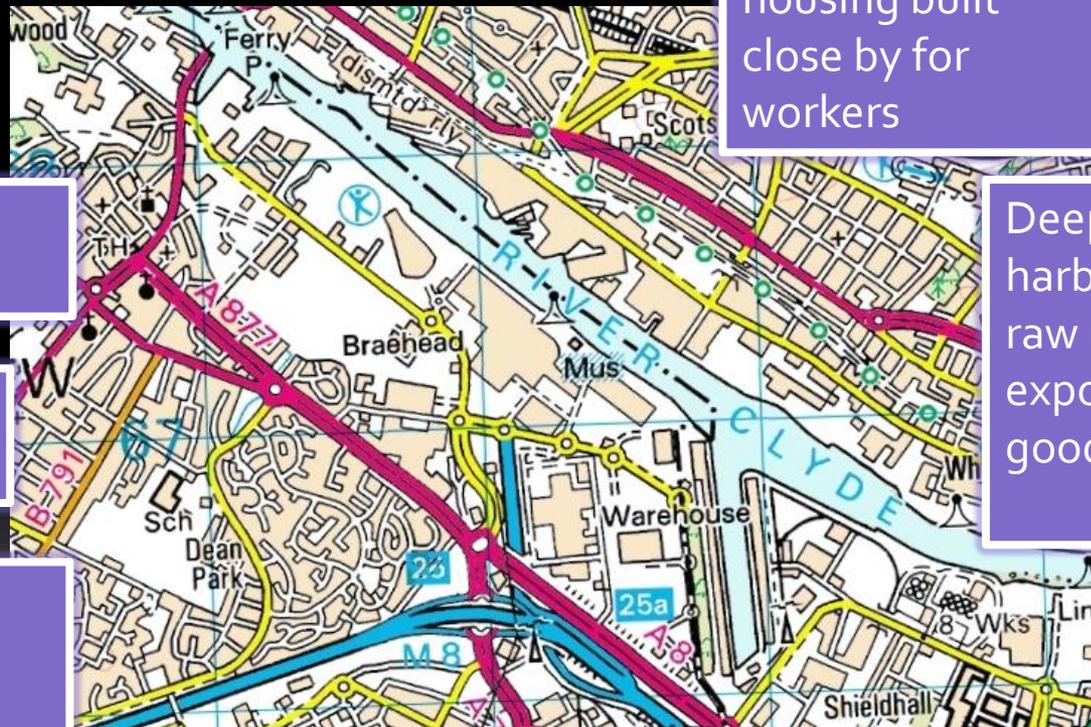
Manufacturing – e.g. the largest singer sewing machine factory in the world was built in Clydebank



Textiles – a large percentage of the population were employed in cotton weaving

Map work time

- Collect a map of Glasgow
- Where do you think the Inner city areas are?
- Why?



Low cost housing built close by for workers

Flat land easy to build on

Workforce close by

Railway line for transporting goods

Deep and sheltered harbour for importing raw materials and exporting finished goods

Problems in the Inner city

- The huge increase in population in Glasgow was due to the rapid industrialisation, demand for cheap housing was high. By the mid 1900s, tenements had become run down and people were living in slum conditions.



Help! – why was it needed?

Inner city areas overcrowded. Glasgow's population exceeded 1 million in 1950.

Main problems were industrial decline and poor housing



What went wrong?



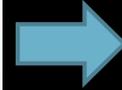
Tenements have become slums: run down, lack basic amenities (e.g. inside toilets). Local services poor (health, education). The overall environment is polluted and congested

High unemployment due to industrial closures. This led to social decay, poverty, crime and conflict.



The Solutions...

Slum clearance: (Comprehensive redevelopment)
Inner city slums cleared in 1950s and 60s e.g. Gorbals, Govan.
People moved to peripheral estates in Castlemilk and Easterhouse



Do you think this worked?
What problems do you think there were?

- Communities broken up
- No jobs
- Few amenities
- Housing not suited to families or the elderly
- Poor quality housing – damp, badly maintained
- Poor transport links

 GEAR



20% MOST DEPRIVED AREAS IN GLASGOW.

- The Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal scheme was put in place to improve living conditions in the East End of Glasgow.
- Aims of GEAR
 - To improve existing properties and amenities
 - To create jobs
 - To meet the needs of the local community
 - To improve the environment and keep communities together



GEAR – How did they make changes?

Buildings modernised rather than demolished. This kept communities together and meant that people remained close to places of employment and family.

New housing built on derelict ground/ old industrial areas.

Road links improved making access to inner city areas easier. Easier for commuting to work and encouraged new industry. E.g. M74, M77 and M8.

The Solutions

Grants offered to small industries and services to encourage them to set up and reduce unemployment.

Large events promoted Glasgow as a tourist destination and raised its profile.

City of culture in 1990 promoted art, leisure and recreation

Glasgow Garden Festival 1988. Large areas of Clyde side redeveloped and improved.



GEAR – was it a success?

- 1200 homes were improved and 2000 new houses were built so people no longer lived in slum conditions
- 300 new businesses were attracted to the area making it more prosperous and discouraging out migration.
- Landscaping and modernisation makes the area more attractive to both people and businesses.
- Jobs created often required people with more specialist skills and were taken by commuters.
- Private homes built may be out of price range for local people



Task time

- Use your notes to answer the following questions. You should include at least 5 developed points.
- For a named city in a developed country (Glasgow) that you have studied, explain the changes that have taken place in the inner city.



Check your answers

In inner city areas of Glasgow a number of changes have occurred in recent years, mainly as a consequence of the decline and decay of such areas in the 1950s, for example the Gorbals and Govan which suffered from high unemployment due to industrial decline, poverty, overcrowding and slum housing. Many of the old industries traditionally located in the inner city had closed down, leading to derelict and run down factory sites. Newer modern industries preferred to locate in specialised industrial estates on the edge of town. Tenement housing was poorly maintained and lacked basic facilities such as indoor toilets. Inner city areas were overcrowded. Glasgow's population exceeded 1 million in 1950.

The Government came up with various initiatives to change the social and economic structure of these area and to tackle the housing issues. Firstly through comprehensive redevelopment which involved slum clearance and re-housing people in peripheral estates such as Castlemilk or building high rise blocks in the bulldozed inner city zones in order to house as many inner city residents as possible. In addition the GEAR project was implemented in the 1970s to modernise run down residential areas like Govan rather than bulldoze them. Homes were refurbished (mention how) and new industry attracted to the area. The environment was also improved with landscaping and 2000 new homes built to coexist with the refurbished tenements.

Check your answers

Transport links were made better, for example the M8 motorway constructed to improve communication across and through the city. Hand in hand with these comes employment opportunities, business developments and leisure and recreation facilities offered through schemes like the Govan initiative, which aimed to provide new jobs for the local people and help them to develop new skills.

Current changes

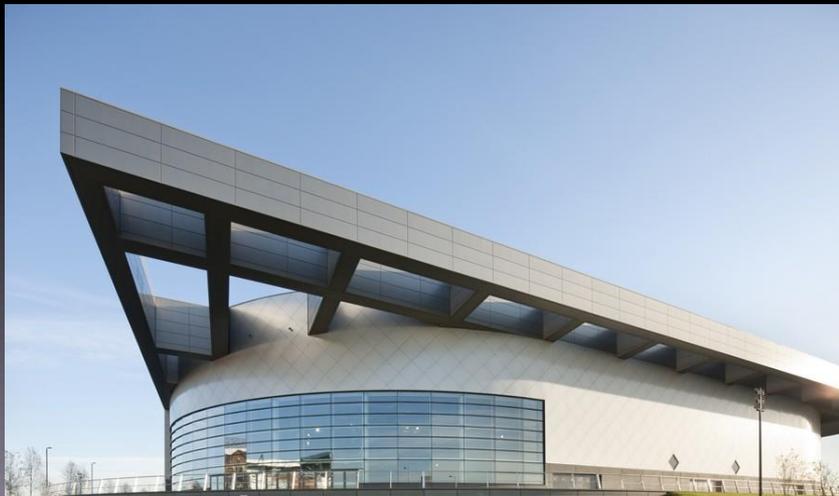
- How do you think hosting the Commonwealth Games impacted on Glasgow?
- The aim of the games is to create a lasting economic, social and sporting legacy in Glasgow and Scotland.



Research time!

- Using the internet, look at how Glasgow prepared for the Commonwealth Games and answer the following question: 'Did the Commonwealth Games benefit Glasgow?' The following points will help you to structure your answer.
- Examine how this has impacted on Glasgow in the lead up (e.g. types of jobs, facilities), during (e.g. jobs, tourism) and after the games (who will use the facilities).
- Are there any other benefits to the people of Glasgow? Give examples.
- Did it bring any problems? Give examples.
- What is your overall conclusion? Give reasons for your viewpoint.







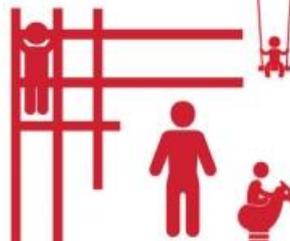


**THE ACTIVE PLACES FUND
HAS ALREADY SUPPORTED
OVER**

100

PROJECTS

**HELPING BUILD
AND IMPROVE
COMMUNITY FACILITIES**



**THERE ARE
150
YOUNG SCOT
YOUTH
LEGACY
AMBASSADORS**



THE STORY SO FAR

**SCOTTISH
COMPANIES HAVE
WON
69%
OF CONTRACTS
ASSOCIATED WITH
THE GAMES**

**150
COMMUNITY
SPORT
HUBS WILL BE
CREATED
ACROSS
SCOTLAND
BY 2016**

**37,500
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR PEOPLE TO MAKE A
POSITIVE
CHANGE
TO THEIR LIVES THROUGH
STREET SOCCER
SCOTLAND**

**MORE THAN
750
TEACHERS
TRAINED
TO SUPPORT
DISABLED
YOUNG PEOPLE
IN P.E.**

**THE
GAMES
HAVE HELPED
SCOTLAND
TO SECURE
37
HIGH PROFILE
NATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL
EVENTS**

...AND SO MUCH MORE: WWW.LEGACY2014.CO.UK

- Nearly 3.5 million people passed through Central Station
- More than 50,000 cuddly Clyde Mascots sold
- About 171,000 attended the Rugby Sevens - a record-breaking number for the sport
- Well over one million people visited the Glasgow 2014 website each day
- More than 500,000 people visited the Live Site at Glasgow Green
- Well over a million mentions of Glasgow 2014 on social networks since the opening ceremony
- 15,000 Clydesiders volunteered at the Games
- More than 1,500 paid staff working at the organising committee
- 30,000 contractors
- 1,800 Host City volunteers
- 1.2 million tickets sold
- Some problems experienced with travel and therefore people being late to fixtures but ticket holders were refunded in this case.
- The road to Glasgow 2014 wasn't without its bumps - the tickets sale website meltdown and a swift U-turn over controversial plans to blow up the famous Red Road flats as part of the opening ceremony - not to mention the outbreak of norovirus among security staff.
- But putting those teething problems aside, the Games have been a huge success and away from the sporting achievements the real star of the show has been the city
- Now that the Games are over, the Village will be further developed to become an attractive residential area. 300 of the houses will be sold as family homes and a 400 will be made available as rented accommodation. A further 120 units will be turned into a care home.

So, did the games benefit Glasgow?

Transport Changes

- As the population of urban areas increase so does the amount of traffic, especially to and from the CBD
- The result is congestion, air and visual pollution, noise, and accidents
- What makes congestion worse?



Unreliable public transport

On street parking

Rush hour traffic

Increased car ownership

Old, narrow streets

Solutions to traffic congestion

- What can be done to reduce traffic congestion?
- Make a copy of the spider diagram on the next slide. Add in at least 3 other branches



Diverts traffic around the city rather than through it

Park on the outskirts and get the train/ bus into city

People aren't all travelling at the same time so reduces traffic at rush hour

By-pass/
ring road

Park and ride

Flexi-time working

Channels flow of traffic around the city. Allows traffic to flow smoothly

One-way system

Solution to congestion

Green ways



Bus lanes make travel by public transport faster than by car

NCP

Multi-storey car parks

Parking restrictions

Cars aren't parked on roads so allow traffic to flow more freely

e.g. wardens, double yellow lines, meters
People less likely to bring car into city and reduces parking on the street.



Success or failure?

- You need to be able to evaluate how effective each measure has been
- How effective do you think by-passes/ ring roads are?
- Does congestion charging work?
- What impact would a reliable and affordable public transport service have on congestion?

Extreme Measures!

When pollution levels are high in Paris, only cars with even number plates are allowed into the CBD on one day and only odd the following day. It is free to use the metro at these times.

Transport solutions in Glasgow

Lines re-opened (Lanark to Milngavie) and stations refurbished (Queen Street having £104 million spent on it by 2019)

One way systems and sophisticated traffic light systems ensure traffic flows in the CBD

More parking restrictions for on street parking and wardens policing it

Public transport: frequent buses, trains (including low level and underground)



M8/ M77 take traffic through Glasgow quickly and keep traffic away from the CBD

Traffic Solutions in Glasgow

Bus corridors introduced and priority given to buses at busy times

Park and ride facilities next to stations/ bus routes e.g. Shields road which has 800 spaces, on the subway line.

Huge fines for driving in bus lanes. One bus lane made £700,000 in fines in 7 months.



Large car parks in CBD e.g. Buchanan Galleries

Transport Change

If asked about changes made to ease congestion....go with a case study you know!

Task:

Draw a spider diagram to outline the measures taken to reduce congestion in Edinburgh. Use examples as evidence.



Traffic Solutions
in Edinburgh



City bypass built
(A720) to take
traffic away from
the town centre.

Past paper question

- **Reference diagram: Potential Transport Problems in Cities in EMDCs**



- (a) For a named developed world city you have studied explain in detail the city's transport problems. (5)
- (b) Explain measures taken to solve the problems and comment on their effectiveness. (5)

Check your answers

- a) For a named developing city you have studied explain in detail the city's transport problems. (5)
- Edinburgh suffers from transport problems due to the sheer volume of traffic on the roads. The numbers of cars on the road continues to grow as population increases and people commute into the CBD from outer suburbs housing areas. Car ownership is also on the rise as prices of cars have fallen. Roads struggle to cope with the volumes of vehicles as they were built to carry less cars and are often too narrow. Cars parked on the street also increase congestion as it stops the traffic flowing.
 - Traffic is at its worst during rush hour as this is when people are getting to/ from work and school. Unreliable public transport contributes to this as people are reluctant to use it.

Check your answers

(b) Explain measures taken to solve the problems and comment on their effectiveness. (5)

- Park and ride facilities have been built at a number of locations around Edinburgh, for example Newcraighall. This allows people to park for free, or a small fee, and get the train into Edinburgh. It is much faster than driving and cheaper than paying the high parking charges in the CBD. It also reduces the amount of traffic and pollution on the city centre roads.
- The city by-pass was built around Edinburgh allowing people to quickly pass the city, and reducing the number of cars in the CBD.
- Public transport systems have been made more frequent and reliable. The introduction of greenways means that buses move faster than cars on the main roads in to town. The trams also provide a fast and affordable form of transport.

Map work!



- Collect a map of Glasgow
- The M8 and M77 run through the centre of Glasgow.
- Outline the advantages and disadvantages of building a motorway in a city such as Glasgow.
- Give map evidence to support your answer.

