LIVERPOOL CASE STUDY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Urban change in cities in the UK lead to social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.

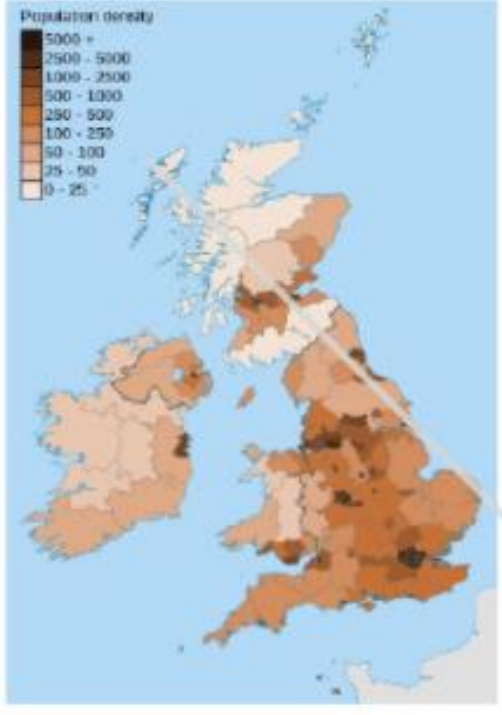
The AQA Exam Board have identified 'Subject Specific Vocabulary' that they expect candidates to know and Understand. You need to learn these terms!

Urbanisation	The process where an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities, rapid urbanisation is a feature of NEEs
Migration	When people move from one area to another. Many people are moving from rural areas to urban areas in LICs and NEEs leading to rapid urbanisation.
Natural Increase	The birth rate minus the death rate.
Rural-urban Fringe	A zone of transition on the edge of the city between the built up area and the countryside.
Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their standard of living through jobs and employment.
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life, includes access to education and healthcare.
Social Deprivation	The degree to which people are deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment
Pollution	Chemicals, noise, dirt and other substances which poison the environment.
Waste recycling	The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste.
Traffic congestion	Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with so traffic jams and traffic slows to a crawl.
Brownfield versus Greenfield Sites	Brownfield sites have previously been built upon and await new use whereas greenfield sites have not been built upon before and are usually at the edge of the city.
Integrated Transport Systems	When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and reduce private car use.

Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland.
Sustainable Urban Living	Where there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound , resources are fairly allocated and jobs secure.
Urban Greening	The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and open space.
Urban Regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built up area by either installing modern facilities (renewal) or redevelopment (demolishing old buildings for new ones).

An overview of the distribution of population and the major UK cities

UK cities tend to be located in **lowland areas** where building is easier such as Birmingham. Coastal cities developed due to trade opportunities such as Liverpool. Mineral wealth led to the development of Leeds and Sheffield on coal deposits. London grew as a major port, financial centre and administrative area.





LIVERPOOL CASE STUDY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

How Urban Change has created Challenges:	
Social and Economic Challenges	
Urban Deprivation	Toxteth and other inner areas are some of the most deprived in the UK. 9% of adults in inner city Anfield are unemployed and this means that little money is available.. The difference between the wealthier suburbs on the edge of the city and poorer inner city areas is shocking.
Inequalities in housing	Liverpool has many derelict terrace housing in the inner city that no one wants to redevelop.
Inequalities in education and health	Life expectancy in Toxteth is 10 years lower than the wealthier suburbs. Education results follow a similar pattern with poorer results.
Unemployment	**High unemployment rates** in the inner city as the docks and industries closed. Youth unemployment double the national average and a lack of educational qualifications is a problem.
Environmental Challenges	
Dereliction	**Many houses in Toxteth are derelict** and boarded up, no one wants to invest in this area due to it being run down and crime rates being high. Graffiti and vandalism are an issue
Building on brownfield and greenfield sites	Brown field sites such as old railway sidings have been built on to provide modern housing developments. Large housing estates have been built on greenfield sites at the edge of the city such as **Croxteth Park.**
The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements	As Liverpool has spread out to form the Merseyside Conurbation it has engulfed villages and led to green land being built upon. Places like Aughton on the edge of the city have become **commuter settlements** with people living there but working in Liverpool itself. Here house prices are high as demand is great. This expansion of the city has led to increased pollution, traffic congestion and the loss of wildlife habitats. A greenbelt where development is restricted helps to protect the remaining areas.

Urban Regeneration	The **revival of old parts** of the built up area by either installing modern facilities known as **renewal** such as changing docks to a museum and television studio or redevelopment (demolishing old buildings for new ones) as with **Liverpool One**

An example of an urban regeneration project to show:
- **Reasons why the area needed regeneration**
- **The Main Features of the Project.**
- **Liverpool Docklands and the Liverpool One project.**

Why regeneration was needed	• Liverpool had been in decline since the end of World War 2. The port lost business as cotton and other raw materials were no longer required by the textile industry in Manchester. • Local manufacturing also declined as **globalisation** meant these factories relocated overseas. The Meccano factory closed in 1979. • High unemployment and social deprivation meant that many people left Liverpool and the population declined. • The Docks were left derelict and • With fewer customers and less wealth around the city centre shops declined.
Main features of the project	• **Albert Dock** was reopened as a tourist destination in 1988 with a **Maritime Museum,** The Tate Gallery and Granada Television Studios. This provided jobs, improved the appearance of the area and attracted tourists to the city. • The **Liverpool One** project was opened in 2008 to coincide the Liverpool becoming the Capital of Culture in 2008. • 25 award winning architects redesigned the city centre with pedestrianised areas, fountains and seating areas all built around **Chevasse Park** • The Leisure Terrace has 20 restaurants and the Odeon Cinema is the best performing cinema outside of London. • **Chevasse Park** is a good example of urban greening as it has been made by lifting the ground up by 50 metres to hide a multi-storey car park underneath. • Flagship stores such as **John Lewis** have helped make the 42 hectare area a popular destination for shoppers from all over the Northwest. • It directly employs 5000 people providing jobs for people in the inner city areas such as Everton who can travel via public transport relatively easily.