

Urban Regeneration

Learning Objective:

- **Analyse** the need for regeneration



Learning Outcomes:

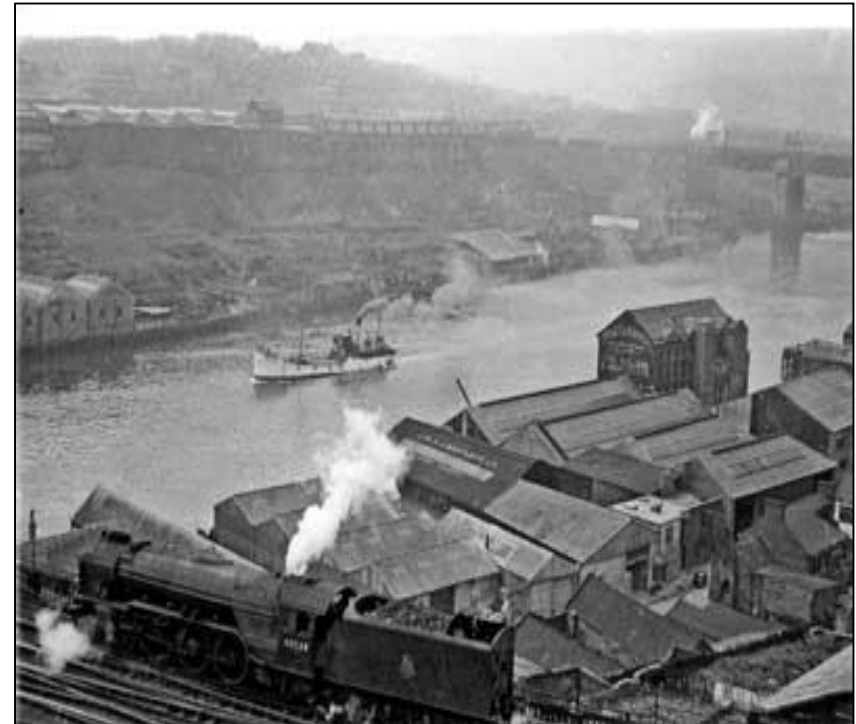
- **Compare** photos of Newcastle
- **Explain** why regeneration was needed
- **Outline** what was done on the Quayside



Changes in the **economy** and **industry** of Newcastle have created **problems** and **challenges** for the **environment**.

- Many old industrial buildings along the Quayside became **derelict**, why? The main port was now downstream and the city had **deindustrialised**.
- The old flour mill, ship yards, the fish market and the railway yard were all derelict.

Newcastle Quayside in its hay day!



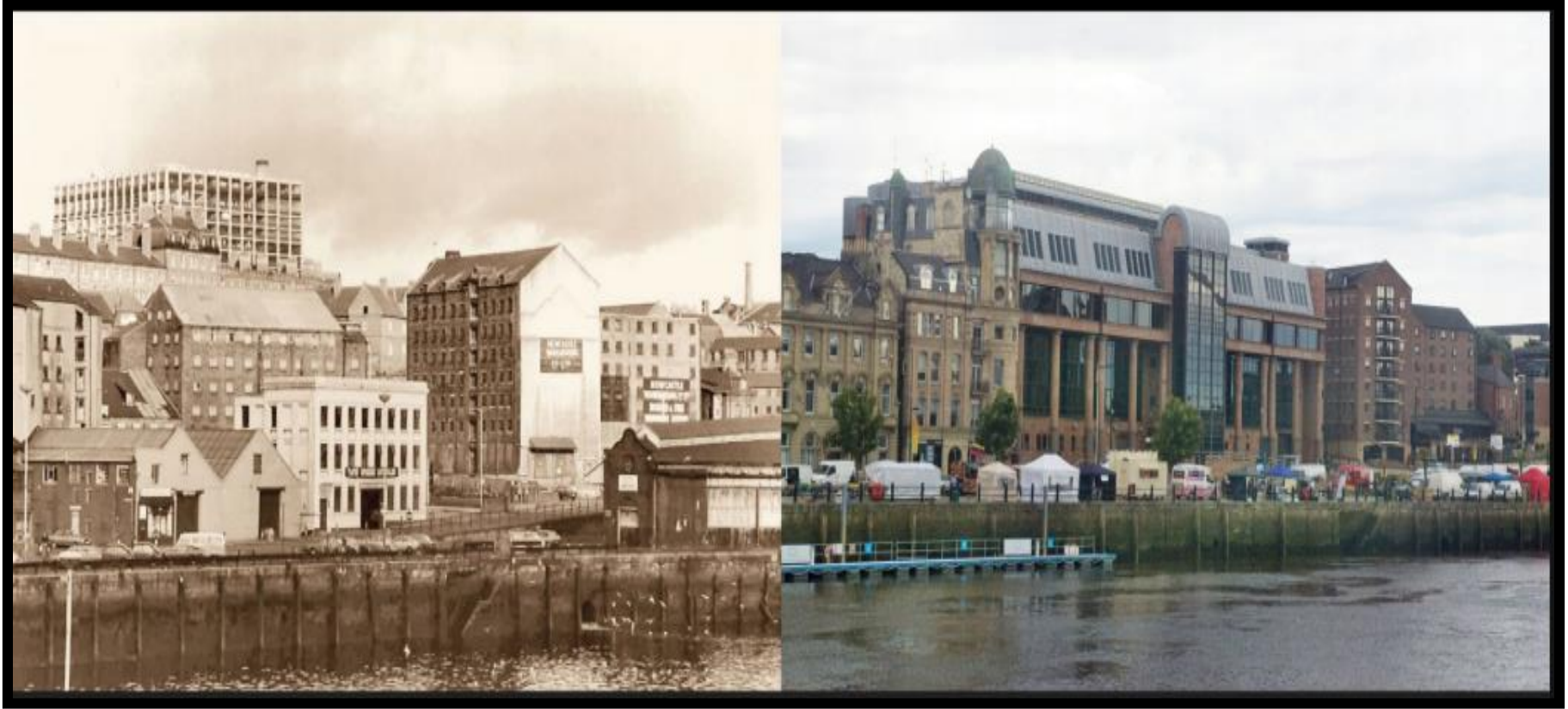
Newcastle Quayside – annotate Photo 1

1.



Newcastle Quayside – annotate Photo 2

2.



Redeveloping Newcastle's Quayside

Annotate the two photos to highlight the changes that have taken place on the Quayside.



Urban regeneration

The revival of old parts of the built-up area by:

- Installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as renewal)
- Redevelopment (demolishing existing buildings and starting afresh)

Why did many areas of British cities need regenerating?

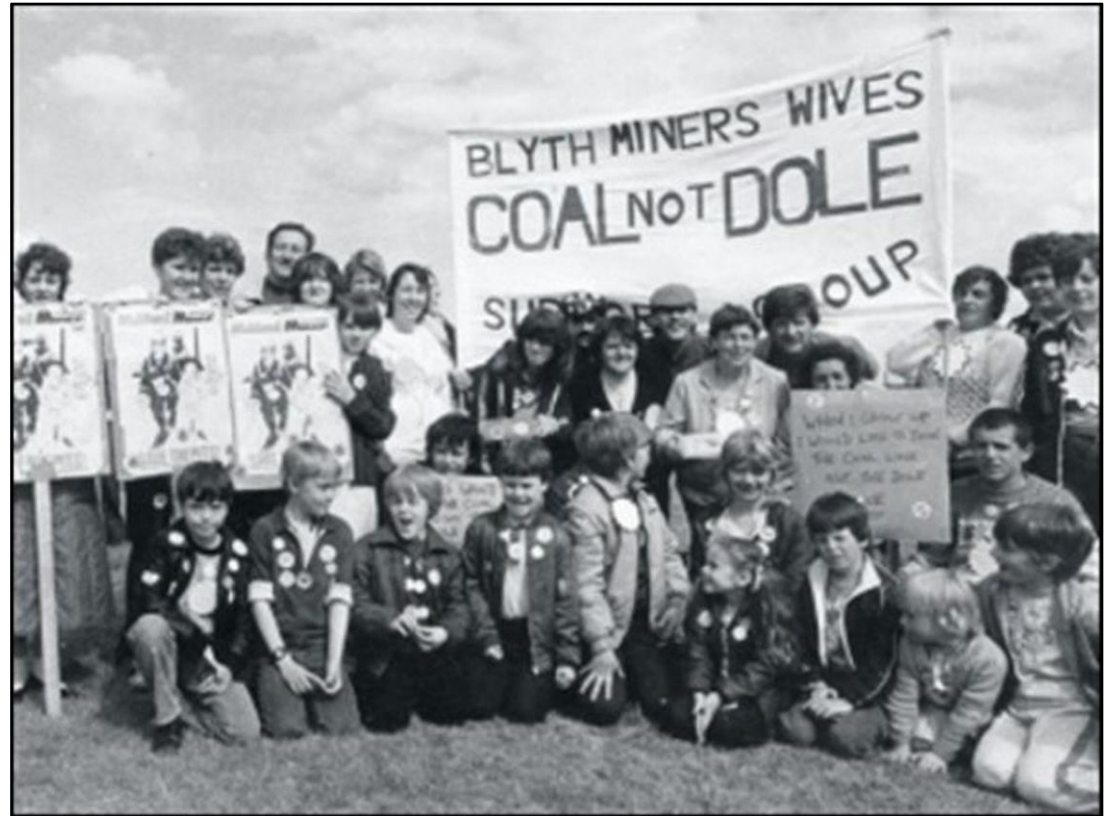
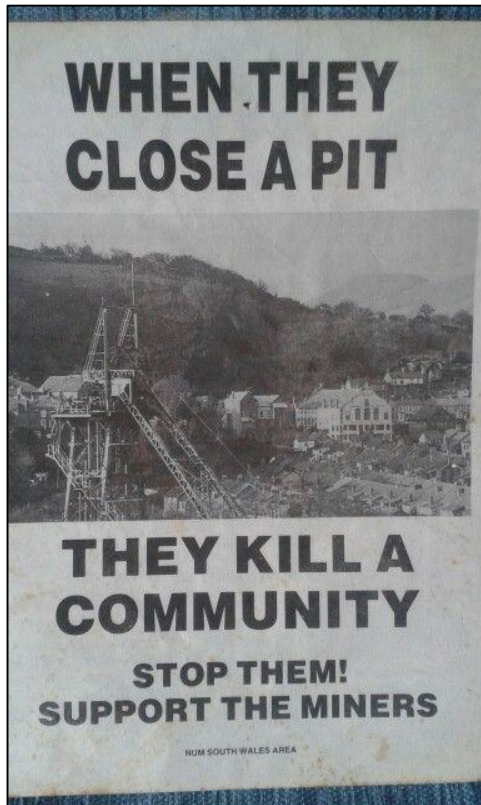


OVER
RELIANCE

on FDI



What happened in Newcastle?



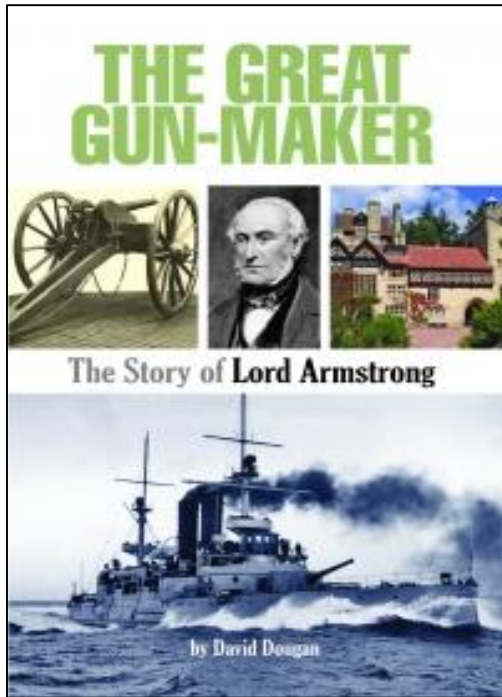
The city's last coal pit closed in 1956.

What else happened in Newcastle?



Slow demise of the shipyards on the banks of the River Tyne 1970 – 1990.





VICKERS LIMITED.

**ALL TYPES OF WARSHIPS DESIGNED, BUILT, ENGINED, ARMED,
AND ARMoured READY FOR SERVICE.**

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE AUTOMATIC SUBMARINE MINES.

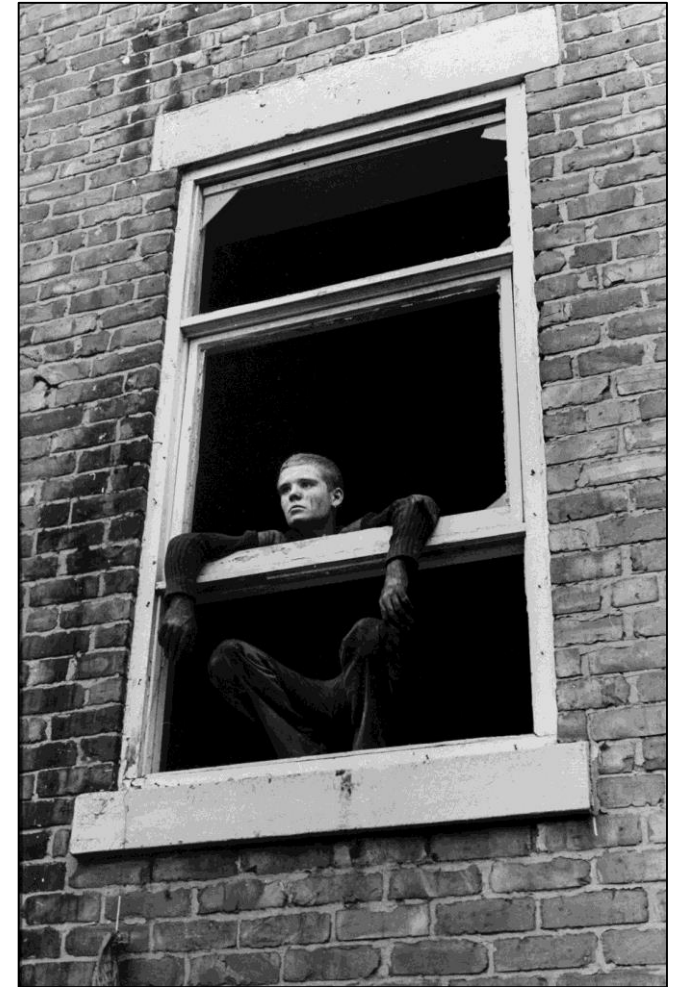
<p>✦</p> <p>Aircraft.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Projectiles and Explosives.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Electrical Plant.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Railway Material.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Small Tools.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Duralumin.</p> <p>✦</p>	 <p>H.M.S. "PRINCESS ROYAL"</p>  <p>H.M.S. "KONGŌ"</p>  <p>LATEST MODEL LIGHT AUTOMATIC RIFLE CALIBRE GUN.</p>	 <p>SELF DOCKING FLOATING SHIP DOCK "DUKE OF CORNWALL"</p>  <p>TURBINE FOR A WARSHIP.</p>  <p>4.7 NAVAL GUN, FIRING, PROVING GROUND, ESKMEALS, CUMBERLAND.</p>	<p>✦</p> <p>Commercial Ships.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Turbines; Steam, Oil, & Gas Engines.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Guns with their Mountings for Field or Naval Service.</p> <p>✦</p>
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- Heavy industries such as the Armstrong armaments works and ship building (e.g. Swan Hunters) employed 10,000s of people from riverside communities such as Elswick and Scotswood.
- Overseas competition in these industries 1960 - 1980 led to the decline and closure of these industries.
- The communities suffered as a result.



Impacts on riverside communities

- 1940 – 1970 employment in Vicker's factories fell from around 20,000 to 3,000.
- 1979 - Vickers Scotswood works closed in 1979.
- 1978-79 - 1,500 jobs were lost from the eleven biggest local employers – (22% decline)



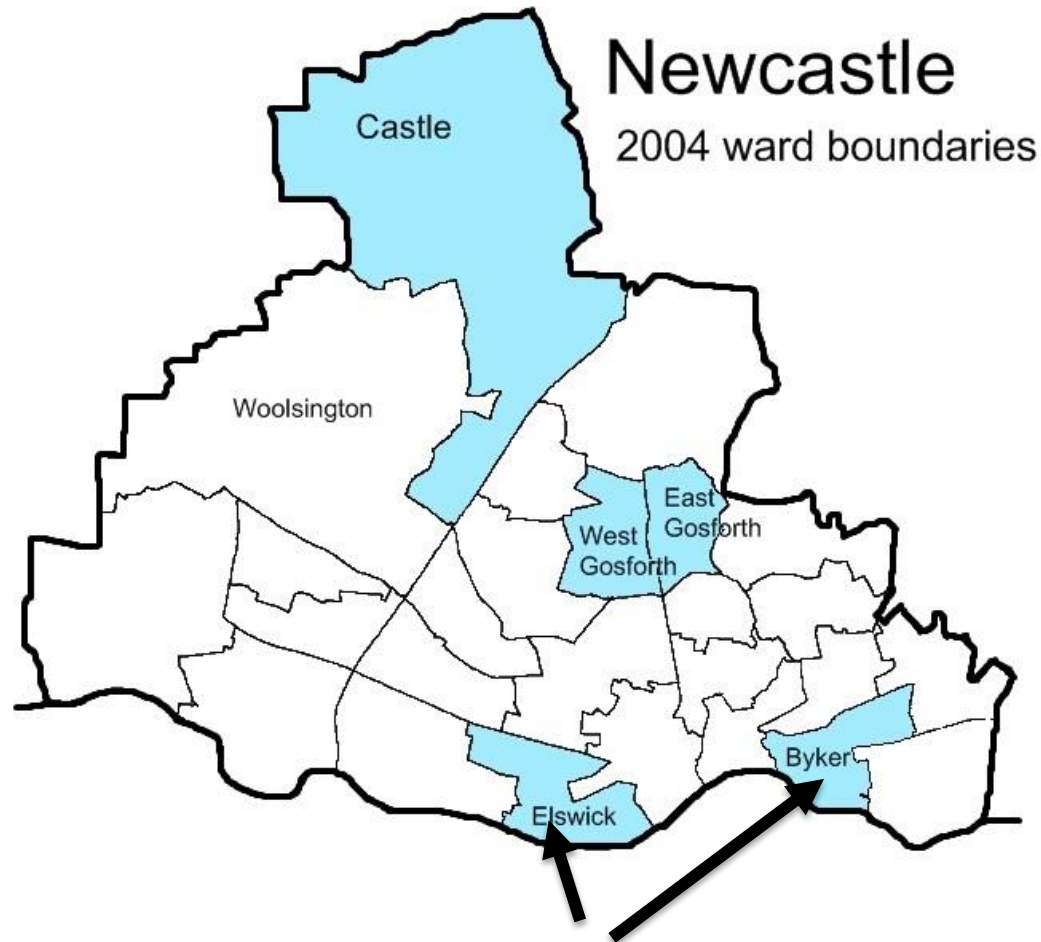
Impacts on riverside communities



Newcastle Quayside in need of love!



Wasteland,
derelict
buildings,
rundown
area unloved
area of the
city.



Both wards are located on the river Tyne.

- Consist mostly of rows of terraced houses.
- Built for the people who worked in the shipbuilding and engineering industries that lined the riverside.
- By the 1960s they had fallen into a poor state of repair.
- There was little nearby open space.

Criteria	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Newcastle</u>	Elswick	Byker
Residents with no qualifications	29.1 %	32.6 %	43.8 %	47.6 %
Qualified to degree level.	19.8	20.8	16.4	11.7
Lone parent households with dependent children.	6.5	7.1	10.7	9.2
Home rented from Council	13.2	28	27.2	28.0
Have no car or van	26.8	45.2	60	68.5
Have limiting long term illness	18.2	21.6	23.7	29.6
Unemployed	3.4	4.7	8.2	7.3

- High crime rates existed in the city in the 70s and 80s due to the closure of the boat yards and coal mines.
- Riots occurred in some inner city areas in 1991/92.
- Unemployment rate - more than two times the national average.
- People could not afford to purchase own home or own car - well above national average for social housing.

Regeneration of the Quayside, Newcastle

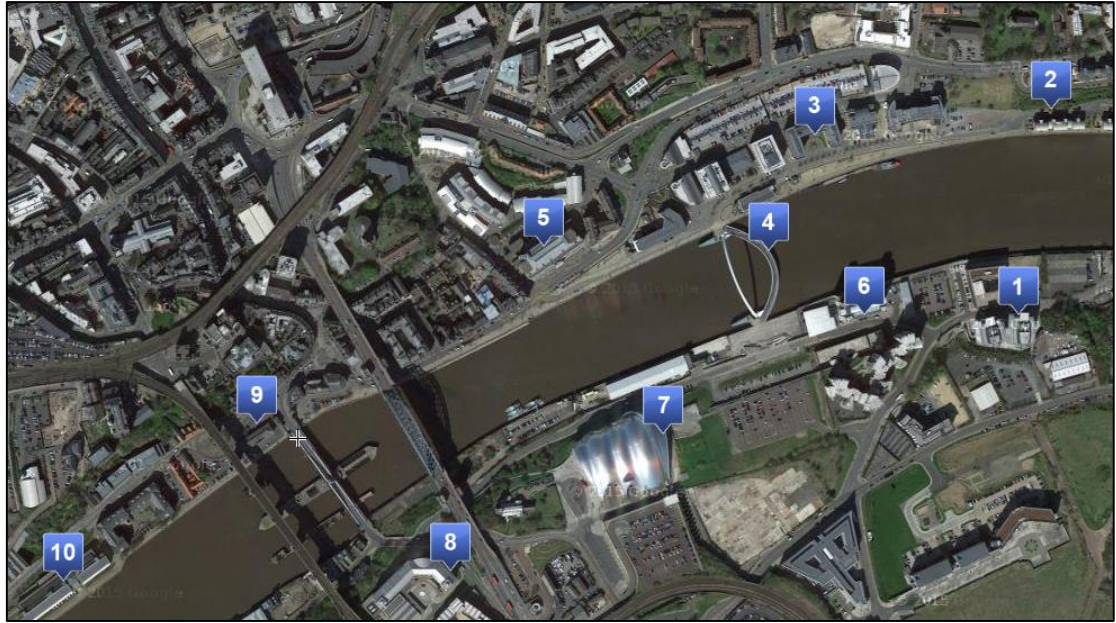
5.
Flagship project

4.
Flagship project

3.

- Cost to redevelop the Quayside £170 million.
- New business quarter with high quality offices, pubs, restaurants, leisure facilities and new homes.

9.
Renewed building – former fish market.



2.

1.

Quayside has been pedestrianised. Trees were planted, seating areas added, better lighting, safety rails.

10.
Cost £30 million

8.

7.
Flagship project

6.
Renewed building – former flour mill.

Use Google maps & street view to identify the developments. Note them down in the boxes.

12.

This is a 25ha site, which cost £140 million. BA has its offices here.

11.

Built on former railway goods yard.

