

# Geography

# The Study of a Major UK City

## LIVERPOOL!

### A city in a developed country

#### Key terms – match the key term with its correct definition.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| • 1.Site                     | • The house is owned by the people who live in it (with or without a mortgage).                                  |
| • 2.Situation                | • Houses that are joined on each side to the house next to them.   |
| • 3.Connectivity             | • The land that the settlement is built on.  |
| • 4.Residential              | • An area used for housing.  |
| • 5.Public buildings         | • Houses that are owned by a housing association and rented to people who cannot afford to buy their own home.   |
| • 6.Terraced houses          | • Houses that are not joined to another house.   |
| • 7.Semi-detached houses     | • Where the settlement is compared to physical and human features around it.                                     |
| • 8.Detached houses          | • Buildings owned by the council that serve the residents of the city, such as a library.                        |
| • 9.Owner-occupied           | • The way that a city is connected or linked to other settlements in the UK and to other countries in the world. |
| • 10.Social priority housing | • Houses that are joined on just one side to another house.  |

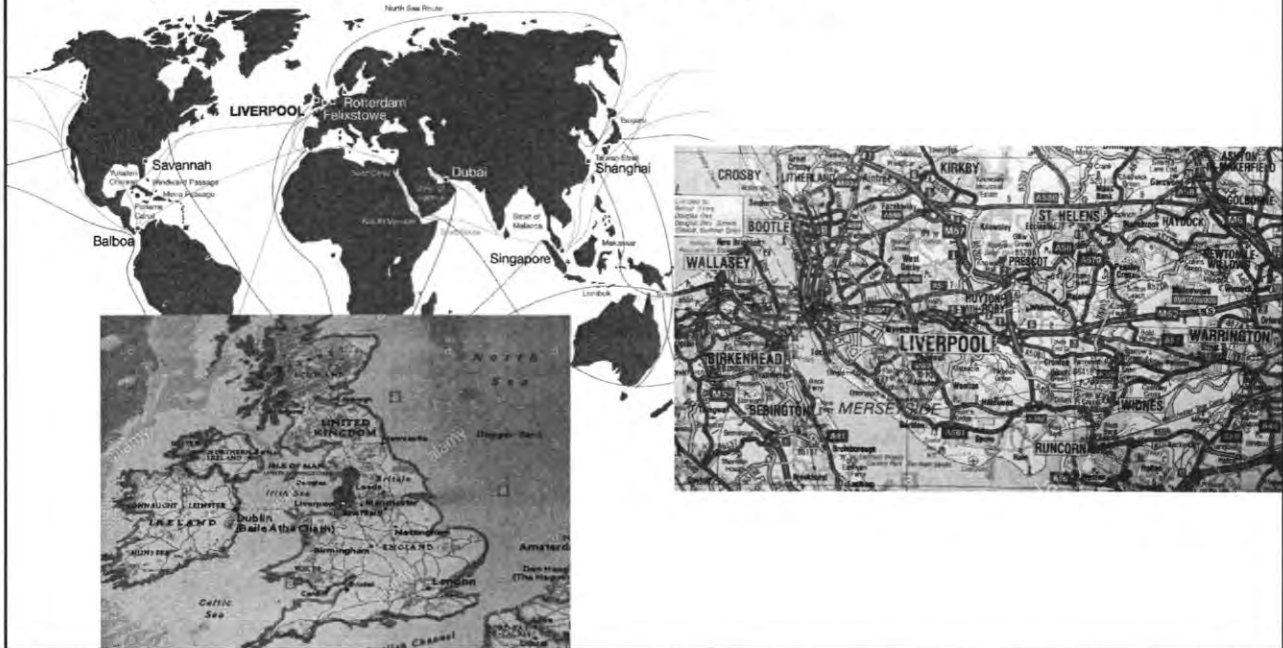
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- |                              |   |
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| • 1.Site                     | • The house is owned by the people who live in it (with or without a mortgage). <b>9</b>                                  |
| • 2.Situation                | • Houses that are joined on each side to the house next to them. <b>6</b>   |
| • 3.Connectivity             | • The land that the settlement is built on. <b>1</b>  |
| • 4.Residential              | • An area used for housing. <b>4</b>  |
| • 5.Public buildings         | • Houses that are owned by a housing association and rented to people who cannot afford to buy their own home. <b>10</b>  |
| • 6.Terraced houses          | • Houses that are not joined to another house. <b>8</b>   |
| • 7.Semi-detached houses     | • Where the settlement is compared to physical and human features around it. <b>2</b>                                     |
| • 8.Detached houses          | • Buildings owned by the council that serve the residents of the city, such as a library. <b>5</b>                        |
| • 9.Owner-occupied           | • The way that a city is connected or linked to other settlements in the UK and to other countries in the world. <b>3</b> |
| • 10.Social priority housing | • Houses that are joined on just one side to another house. <b>7</b>  |

## Part One: The site, situation and connectivity of Liverpool influence its functions and structure

- **Where is Liverpool?!**
  - Global scale: Liverpool is part of the UK, which is located in Europe in the northern hemisphere of the globe. The UK has the Atlantic Ocean across from the USA/Canada to the west, and has France to the south and Germany to the east.
  - National scale: Liverpool is located in the north west of England which is part of the United Kingdom.
  - Regional scale: Liverpool is part of the north west region and has Manchester to the east, the Wirral and Chester to the south and the Irish Sea to the west.

## Maps of the location of Liverpool



Why is Liverpool where it is?

## The site of Liverpool

- Liverpool recently celebrated its 800<sup>th</sup> birthday as Liverpool first officially existed in 1207.
- It originated as a small settlement next to an area of protected water next to the River Mersey. This was called the 'Liver' 'pool'...can you see where the name of our city came from?!
- The land next to the river was relatively flat and suitable for a settlement because of the water supply and the space to build on.
- As the settlement grew whilst using the River Mersey that reaches the Irish Sea slightly further downstream of Liverpool for trading purposes, the land surrounding the central area of the city started to get built on into areas now known as Kensington, Anfield, Everton, Toxteth and Wavertree. These areas were rapidly expanded during the height of the Industrial Revolution and Slave Trade during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The port of Liverpool was used for trade with the West Indies, the USA and Ireland and was an incredibly wealthy city in the UK during its heyday in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is when wealthy suburbs of Cressington, Fulwood Park and Mossley Hill started to exist.
- The geology of Liverpool also helped its growth; it has underlying sandstone and this was quarried from Woolton and used to build lots of buildings in Liverpool, including the Anglican Cathedral.

### What about its situation?

(Where is it, compared to other human and physical features? E.g. other towns, rivers etc.)

## The situation of Liverpool

- Liverpool is situated to the south of the Lake District National Park and on the banks of the estuary of the River Mersey (where the river meets the sea – the Irish Sea 2 miles away).
- It has two tunnels that link the city of Liverpool to the Wirral Peninsula and the M56 motorway that links Liverpool to Chester (20 miles away) in the south and Manchester airport to the east (25 miles away). The M62 motorway links Liverpool to Manchester and the M58 links Liverpool to areas further north.

## The Connectivity of Liverpool

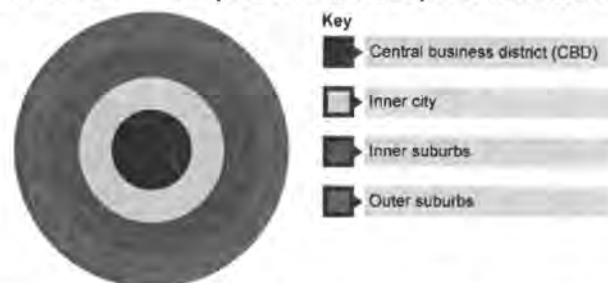
- Liverpool is well connected. Historically it was one of the most successful and wealthy cities in the UK due to trading of sugar, tobacco, tea and cotton in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century with the West Indies and the USA with the goods processed in Liverpool or shipped along the Manchester Ship Canal to factories in Manchester. It was also a big player in the Slave Trade by being a port that received huge numbers of slaves that were sold on across the country.
- It has train links from Liverpool Lime Street station to the West Coast Mainline which takes people to London in 2 hours 6 minutes as well as other links to the rest of the UK.
- Liverpool John Lennon Airport has regular European and UK flights operating to link the city to other cities for tourism and movement of goods.
- The M62 motorway joins the M6 motorway 12 miles out of Liverpool and the M6 therefore links Liverpool to Glasgow in Scotland to the north, and down to Birmingham in the Midlands, where other motorways connect to London (M40) as well as the South West (M5).
- All of these connections mean Liverpool functions effectively as an major city in the UK and an international city in the world.

## Question time

1. Define the term "site of a place".
2. State the difference between the site and situation of a settlement.
3. Explain the situation of Liverpool. (Why it was so important for the growth of Liverpool)

## Part two: What is the structure of Liverpool's city, and what are the functions of the buildings in each area?

- Cities generally follow a similar pattern in terms of their structures, and a model was created to show this – the Burgess Model.
- Take a look at the model – do you think Liverpool follows this model?



- Liverpool does have a similar structure to the Burgess Model, but the River Mersey prevents it from having the fully spherical shape.

## Key terms:

- City structure
- City functions
- Central Business District (CBD)
- Inner City
- Inner suburbs
- Outer suburbs
- Urban-rural fringe
- Greenbelt land
- Recreational land
- The area just outside the CBD.
- The central area of towns and cities where the majority of important shops, businesses and entertainment facilities are located.
- How a city is laid out.
- The area on the edge of the city.
- The role or purpose of a city or area.
- The area next to the inner city with lower density housing.
- Land which is protected from development around the edge of a city.
- The area of housing next to the inner suburbs with larger, lower density housing.
- Land available for public leisure purposes that cannot easily be developed (e.g. parks).

- 1.City structure
- 2.City functions
- 3.Central Business District (CBD)
- 4.Inner City
- 5.Inner suburbs
- 6.Outer suburbs
- 7.Urban-rural fringe
- 8.Greenbelt land
- 9.Recreational land
- The area just outside the CBD. 4
- The central area of towns and cities where the majority of important shops, businesses and entertainment facilities are located. 3
- How a city is laid out. 1
- The area on the edge of the city. 7
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## The Central Business District

- This is the central area of Liverpool that includes Liverpool One, the financial district and other areas of business surrounding these – the functions of the CBD are therefore business, shopping and tourism related.
- In the CBD council headquarters are located as well as council owned facilities e.g. World Museum, Museum of Liverpool, Central Library and the Walker Art Gallery.
- Due to extreme decline in the population and wealth of Liverpool in the 1980s and 1990s regeneration has been extensive in parts of the CBD, with the main focus being on the area now known as Liverpool One which coincided with investment for Liverpool being Capital of Culture 2008.
- Land prices are the highest in Liverpool.



## The Inner City

- This is located just outside the CBD e.g. Anfield, Toxteth, Kensington and parts of Wavertree.
- The main function of this area is residential, and most of the homes are terraced houses with no front gardens and yard areas at the back. These were built for workers from the docks during the Industrial Revolution.
- Some larger houses are located along main roads (e.g. Princes Road in Toxteth), and many of these have been split into smaller flats and apartments now.
- There are a few small shops and businesses, factories used to be located here, but have generally moved to more accessible areas outside of the central areas of the city.
- Lots of decline and deprivation started in the 1980s here as well, some of which has been redeveloped, but lots of it is still a problem for residents and the council alike.



## Inner Suburbs

- Located beyond the inner city e.g. outer Wavertree, Mossley Hill, Allerton, Woolton.
- These areas developed greatly in the inter-war and post-war eras when more housing was needed and lots of the housing is therefore semi-detached and bigger with gardens when compared with the houses in the inner city.
- These areas are generally wealthier due to the fact that the houses are bigger and therefore more expensive.
- Some areas have been incorporated into Liverpool e.g. Woolton, which used to be a separate village.



## Outer Suburbs

- This is the area nearer the edge of the city and includes Halewood, Hunts Cross and Speke.
- They generally developed in the 1970s onwards and have much more open space than other areas including gardens, garages, parks, schools and large supermarkets and shops.
- Many houses are semi-detached and detached and can be bigger than in other areas, but some estates of houses have been built with smaller homes to reduce costs and to allow more people to live in Liverpool.
- Some areas were originally built here by the council (e.g. Speke) to provide homes for people living in homes in the inner city that needed to be re-built (slum clearance e.g. Toxteth).



Toxteth in 1981 and 2017 after clearance of buildings after the riots of 1981. Homes for people living here that were knocked down were built in Speke in the outer suburbs (shown in the photo below).



## Rural-Urban fringe

- The urban-rural fringe is the area right on the edge of Liverpool before the countryside. Much of this land around cities is greenbelt land so planning permission is only granted when there is a great need.
- This part of Liverpool includes industries such as Jaguar-Land Rover car factory, New Mersey Retail Park at Speke (including the new development there of a cinema and more restaurants for 2017/18); it includes new housing estates on the edge of Speke and major transport links of Liverpool John Lennon Airport and the M62, Knowsley Expressway and the M57.



a alamy stock



Complete this table with information from your own knowledge and/or google maps/street view

	CBD	Inner city	Suburbs (inner and outer)
Age of buildings			
Density of buildings			
Functions			
Land uses			
Environmental quality			

## Exam question time!

- Explain why there are differences in the age of the buildings and functions in a cross section from the centre of a major UK city to the outskirts. (4 marks)
  - With this question first of all make sure you know what the key words mean before you start answering the question e.g. cross section of a city, outskirts, functions. If you don't know what these mean ask for help from someone on your table, use a dictionary or if all else fails ask me!
  - Remember to name the city you write about, and give reasons for both the age of the buildings being different and the functions being different.
- Challenge questions:
  - Why are building densities high in the CBD?
  - Explain why inner-city parts of Liverpool were redeveloped.

## Part three – Liverpool is being changed by movements of people, employment and services.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanisation</li> <li>• Suburbanisation</li> <li>• Counter-urbanisation</li> <li>• Re-urbanisation</li> <li>• Slave triangle</li> <li>• Emigration</li> <li>• Immigration</li> <li>• Migration</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A three part journey: ships left British ports such as Liverpool with goods to be sold in ports in Africa where slaves were bought. These slaves were then sailed to the Caribbean where they were sold and good goods such as sugar and cotton were bought with the money and brought back to Britain.</li> <li>• The increase in the number of people living in cities/towns compared to the countryside.</li> <li>• Moving out of a country.</li> <li>• Movement of people from cities to countryside areas.</li> <li>• Moving home.</li> <li>• Growth of a city/town into the surrounding countryside where villages join onto the main city and make the city bigger.</li> <li>• Moving into a country.</li> <li>• The movement of people back into urban areas after modernisation.</li> </ul> |
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## Part three – Liverpool is being changed by movements of people, employment and services.

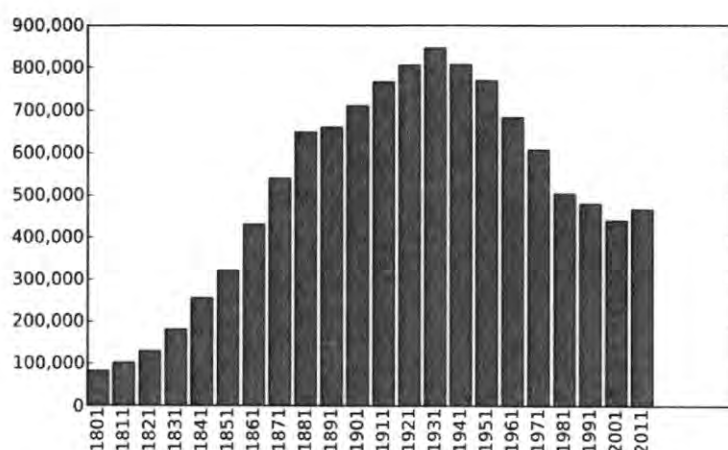
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|--|---|

## Population of Liverpool 1801-2011

- Describe the population of Liverpool from the graph, use data in your answer. (3 marks)

### Challenge Task:

Give reasons for these changes in population.





#### Urbanisation in Liverpool (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries)

- Liverpool urbanised from 1207 onwards, but significant growth during the industrial revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as the port was used to import materials such as cotton for use in the factories locally and across into Manchester. Part of this process also meant that Liverpool was involved in the Slave Triangle.

#### Suburbanisation in Liverpool (1920s, 30s and 50s)

- This was the growth of the inner and outer suburbs to provide more housing for the growing population of Liverpool who wanted more space in and around their houses.
- Most was private housing, but some was also council housing.

#### Counter-urbanisation in Liverpool (1970s, 80s and 90s)

- During the decline of Liverpool's industries and port success many people lost their jobs.
- This combined with the housing in inner cities areas getting neglected and run down and events such as the Toxteth riots of 1981 meant people started to move out of Liverpool into more attractive rural areas (e.g. St. Helens) and the population declined.

#### Re-urbanisation in Liverpool (2000s and 2010s)

- Liverpool has had significant redevelopment in its CBD and investment in industries in the city (including the tourist industry via the port) and people started to move back into the city to benefit from the better jobs and standard of living on offer.
- Some people have moved into the new luxury high rise apartments in the CBD (e.g. West Tower) and others have moved into new housing estates such as New Heys in Garston.
- In addition Liverpool has had an increase in its population resulting from immigration into the city from other countries.

## Migration into Liverpool (data from the Office for National Statistics/ONS)

- **National migration**
  - Students: Liverpool has around 70000 students in the city, the majority of which will have moved to the city from other parts of Britain. Many of these students then settle longer term in Liverpool, getting jobs and making their homes in Liverpool (e.g. your Geography teacher!)
  - Job prospects: Liverpool has many thriving industries now including the Visitor Economy and the Port Economy, as well as scientific research companies such as AstraZeneca based in Speke and Liverpool Science Park on the edge of the city centre near the two main universities. These industries, plus lots of others, bring people into Liverpool to work – a big change from the decline of population in the 1980s.
- **International migration**
  - Historically Liverpool received significant migration from Ireland resulting from the potato famine in 1846-1852 (90,000 Irish settled in Liverpool by 1851).
  - Liverpool has the oldest Chinese population in Europe and has the oldest Black African community in Britain (since the 1730s – linked to the Slave Trade).
  - In 2005 Merseyside had only 3.8% of its population coming from overseas, by 2015 this had increased to 6.4%, but this is still significantly less than England as a whole which has 14.6% of its population born overseas.
  - Liverpool increased its overseas born population to 11.1% in 2015, doubling since 2005.
  - Recent immigration into Liverpool is a result of EU movements of people from Eastern Europe (e.g. Poland) looking for work, as well as a large number of international students from countries in South-East Asia in particular.

## The impact of migration on Liverpool

- Migrants tend to move to cities and find people from the same place to live near. This means in Liverpool we have a significant 'China Town' population on the edge of the CBD/inner city near Duke Street. This area is a popular tourist area (the Chinese Arch is the biggest outside of China) and it has many successful restaurant businesses.
- International students pay a premium to study in the UK, and this helps the universities to continue to operate and undertake important research. Both national and international students bring a lot of money into the city via renting properties, shopping, going out etc.
- It also means that some parts of the city have bigger numbers of migrants than others. For example:
  - Somalis – between 4000-9000 people of Somali origin live in Toxteth after moving here during the Somali civil war in 1991. They live here because the housing was cheap, and have set up a range of businesses in the area as well.
  - South Asians (Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis) are a growing population still in Liverpool, and initially tend to live in cheaper inner city areas such as Kensington, but as they secure more reliable incomes (often from setting up businesses or training into careers via university) people from these countries now live across the city.
- Where international migrants settle there can be impacts on the services of the areas; schools have to ensure provision is in place for children who speak foreign languages, housing has to be found for families and also trying to get people into employment. This often leads to businesses being set up for the local migrants e.g. Chinese supermarkets.

# Migration and Ethnicity in Liverpool

- Study the table of ethnicity data for Liverpool as a city. Calculate and write down next to the table what % of the total population are:

- White
- Mixed
- Asian
- Black
- Other

### Challenge Task:

Suggest what this data tells us about the ethnic mix of people living in Liverpool.

Date	2011
Geography	Liverpool
Measures	value
	<b>All persons</b>
All categories: Ethnic group	466,415
White: Total	414,671
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	395,485
Irish	6,729
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	185
Other White	12,272
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total	11,756
White and Black Caribbean	3,473
White and Black African	3,164
White and Asian	2,283
Other Mixed	2,836
Asian/Asian British: Total	19,403
Indian	4,915
Pakistani	1,999
Bangladeshi	1,075
Chinese	7,978
Other Asian	3,436
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total	12,308
African	8,490
Caribbean	1,467
Other Black	2,351
Other ethnic group: Total	8,277
Arab	5,629
Any other ethnic group	2,648

To do list...

- Make a large mind map showing the major changes in movements of people in, out and around Liverpool. Think about migration, counter-urbanisation etc. **A maximum of two bullet points per factor!!**
- Evaluate the impacts of migration on a major city in a developed country you have studied. **(Remember evaluate means positives/negatives).**
- What do you think will happen to Liverpool's population in the future? Justify your answer.

### Challenge Tasks:

- What parts of Liverpool could show growth in numbers in the future? Justify your answer.
- What parts of Liverpool could show decline in numbers in the future? Justify your answer.

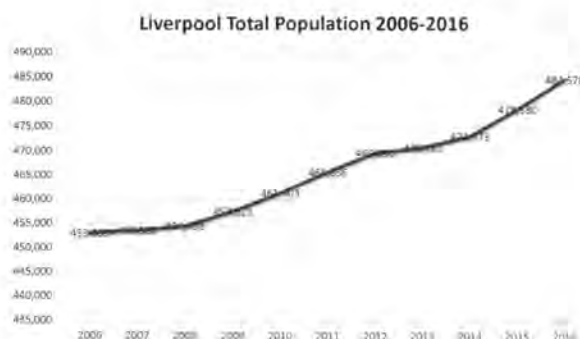


## Part four: Globalisation and economic change create challenges for Liverpool that require long-term solutions

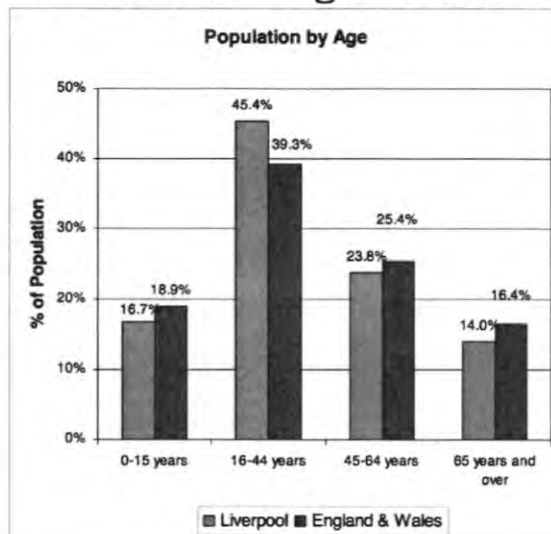
- **Liverpool's key population characteristics**
- Study the graphs, table and map of data about Liverpool's population to see what you can work out about the population of the city.
- You need to focus on:
  - what has happened to the total population over time,
  - how the age groups of population are different to each other,
  - how the age groups of population in Liverpool compare to England and Wales totals,
  - where in Liverpool has the greatest and least population density (greatest number of people in the area).

## Liverpool population age distribution and total population over time. 2016 data

Liverpool population 2016 ONS data	Number	%
0-15 years	82,166	17
16-64 years	331,373	68
65 years and over	71,039	15
Total Population	484,578	100



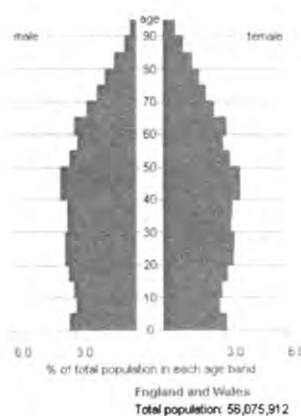
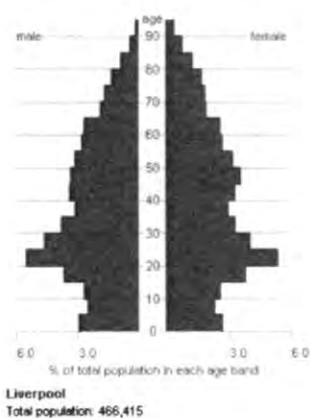
## 2011 Census data comparing population age groups of Liverpool with those of England and Wales



Source: ONS, 2011 Census P04

## Population pyramids for Liverpool and England/Wales. Data shows population in age and gender categories.

**Population by Age**



Source: ONS, 2011 Census, P04, ONS Data Visualisation Centre

## Housing density in Liverpool – where are the most densely populated areas?



## Liverpool population key characteristics summary:

Please produce a summary of the key characteristics of the population structure of Liverpool.

## Liverpool population key characteristics summary:

- Population in 2016 was 484,578, having risen from 453,055 in 2006. This is an increase of 6.5% and has been caused by a combination of migration into the city by students and international economic migrants, alongside an increase in the Birth Rate of Liverpool.
- Liverpool has fewer children aged 0-15 (17%) and fewer older people aged 45 and above than the national picture of England and Wales (19% for England and Wales). This is likely to be a result of families and older people moving out of the city for a quieter setting.
- Liverpool has significantly more younger student aged/professional people (45%) than the national average (39%) and this is due to the vibrant student scene and job opportunities available in the city.
- The highest density of population in Liverpool are in the Central, Princes Park (Toxteth) and Kensington wards.
- The most families with dependent children also live in the Princes Park, Kensington and also Greenbank wards.
- We have already studied that Liverpool is over 90% White British, with populations of Somalis, Chinese and South Asians making up much of the remaining population.

## Deindustrialisation in Liverpool – the causes and impacts

### Decentralisation:

Firms can have part of their business and production in one country, and other parts in other areas of the world; using technology and transport to support this and lower costs.

### Technological advances:

Firms can have branches all over the world because they can communicate via the internet and transportation is so much more efficient for transporting goods. This means fewer companies have to base themselves fully in Liverpool anymore.

### Causes of deindustrialisation in the UK

### Globalisation:

This is the growing economic interdependency of countries worldwide which has been brought about by technological advances and development in transport systems. It means companies are not tied to any specific locations, and if a better offer for their business comes along they can move e.g. Ford car factory closing in the late 1990s in Halewood.

### Developments in transport:

Transport has become generally more efficient and cheaper in recent decades. This means it can be cheaper to make products abroad rather than locally e.g. Marks and Spencer used to make clothes in the UK, but now make them in Portugal and use the European motorways to transport them into the UK, and also in SE Asia e.g. Sri Lanka and use air routes to transport the goods across the world.

Challenge: categorise the causes of deindustrialisation into global and local

## The impacts of deindustrialisation on Liverpool

- Liverpool had severe decline of its port and associated industries in the 1970s, 80s and 90s and this had a detrimental effect on the city. In addition to the causes on the previous slide, the removal of government subsidies (money given by the government to help run the factories) meant that many more closed in the 1980s and 90s than ever before.
- Some 'big-name' examples of companies that scaled back or closed their factory bases in Liverpool are:
  - Ford cars in Halewood which was scaled back in 1997 with the loss of 5000 jobs before later being closed and the car plant was taken over by Jaguar-Land Rover;
  - Meccano toys were invented in Liverpool by Frank Hornby in 1898, and although Meccano still exists, the Liverpool factory closed in 1979 due to it being cheaper to make the toys in France and China instead.
  - Bryant and May matches were also operating out of Liverpool (as well as other places) but closed its factory in Garston in 1994 ('The Matchworks' still exists as offices on Speke Road) due to globalisation causing match companies to merge and be made in places that are cheaper to manufacture in.
- All of these plus many more examples of deindustrialisation caused high unemployment and poverty, with large areas of land and buildings derelict and run down creating brownfield sites (e.g. the Albert Dock) in the city that took decades to recover from.

How is the economic change (including deindustrialisation) causing inequality in the quality of life for people in Liverpool?

- Liverpool had to change from being a city reliant on the docks and manufacturing industry to tertiary (service) and quaternary (research and development) industries.
- It took decades and millions of pounds of investment to make Liverpool grow again economically (and as a result to grow its population as well), but some areas of the city are still very deprived and in need of regeneration.
- Take a look at the map on the next slide. The darker red areas are places where very few households have no deprivation and the lighter green and yellow areas are places where most households don't have any deprivation.
  - Can you identify any areas that are deprived/not deprived?
  - Can you suggest any reasons for the inequality in the quality of life for people in Liverpool?



## Liverpool's inequality in the quality of life; why it exists and what consequences it has for the city

- When the traditional industries based around the docks and manufacturing closed many of the workers who lived in the inner city areas of Toxteth, Anfield, Everton, Kirkdale, Kensington etc. were unemployed and didn't have the skills to work in the new jobs that gradually emerged (e.g. shops, restaurants, scientific research).
- This combined with these areas being the cheapest areas for non-English speaking migrants to live in meant that unemployment is concentrated into these parts of Liverpool.
- In addition to the areas directly surrounding the city centre, Speke is another area with high levels of deprivation despite being in the outer suburbs. This has resulted from people from inner city areas being moved out to council houses in Speke because the housing in the inner city was so poor. Unfortunately there were few job opportunities in Speke and deprivation continued to affect the people there.
- Areas such as Woolton, Allerton and Childwall have a much higher quality of life and long term the city is trying to invest in regenerating the more deprived areas to reduce the inequalities.
- One measure being taken is the redevelopment of the Edge Lane area through Kensington and out to Old Swan. Houses have been cleared to expand the main road into the city from the M62, Wavertree technology Park has been invested in to attract more companies and a new shopping area is being built called Liverpool Shopping Park which will increase employment in some of the the deprived areas.

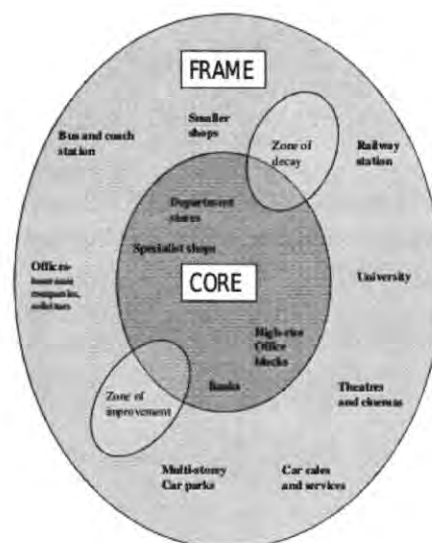


## Question time

1. Describe the location of the most deprived areas in Liverpool – use names in your answer.
2. Describe the location of the least deprived areas in Liverpool – use names in your answer.
3. Explain why economic change in a major UK city has increased inequality (4 marks)
  - This question needs you to explain what inequality is and how the changes in industry and employment have increased inequality.

## Recent changes in retailing in Liverpool

- Like most CBD's across the UK's cities and towns, Liverpool's CBD was struggling to be a successful shopping area in the 1990s and early 2000s. Competition from out of town retail areas such as New Mersey Retail Park at Speke and the Trafford Centre in Manchester alongside the growth of online shopping meant that the CBD of Liverpool was declining in its success.
- Businesses aside from larger shops in the 'core' of the CBD were also struggling, and many buildings became neglected. These tended to be on the edge of the CBD in what is known as the 'frame'. When areas become neglected here it is called the zone of decay or discard; but when areas become used by the CBD again or it expands it is called the zone of improvement or assimilation.



## How Liverpool's CBD fought back

- Liverpool was announced to be the European Capital of Culture for 2008, and in advance of this happening major investment came into the CBD. Huge parts of the old CBD were knocked down and replaced with the Liverpool One complex.
- Liverpool One has a huge variety of shops in an outdoors but undercover environment (to compete with the huge indoor malls); flagship stores such as John Lewis and Debenhams; a park area (Chevasse Park) overlooked by a range of restaurants adjacent to a new multi-screen cinema.
- Shopping hours are extended to allow people to shop after work, shops allow free or cheap 'click and collect' services to get people shopping online to still visit the stores, and regular events to attract people into the CBD and Liverpool One are organised e.g. Christmas lights switch on; summer fairground; winter wonderland.
- Areas adjacent to Liverpool One have suffered with small independent businesses on Bold Street not able to compete, but even these areas are now having investment in them to support the growth of the businesses.
- Transport links have been improved to serve the CBD better, with a new bus station next to Liverpool One (Paradise Street) and Liverpool Lime Street station now undergoing a major refurbishment to attract more people to visit Liverpool.

## Question time

1. What are the two parts of a CBD and where are these in Liverpool?
2. What types of land use are found in the frame of the CBD?

Challenge questions:

1. Why is internet shopping so popular?
2. How has Liverpool fought back against the decline of the CBD and the rise of internet shopping? Use what we have discussed and your own knowledge in your answers.



## Part five: Making living more sustainable and improving the quality of life in cities – focusing on Liverpool

- Liverpool city council has made lots of pledges and plans to try and make Liverpool more sustainable with a good quality of life for its residents.
- A sustainable city is one that meets present needs of the population but limits consumption and waste of resources now so that people in the future can benefit from living in Liverpool as well.
- Liverpool has climbed the ranking of how sustainable cities are in the UK from 20th out of 20 in 2007 to 14<sup>th</sup> in 2010. It hasn't made it onto the top 100 international sustainable cities in 2016 though so it still has work to do.
- *The Mayor of Liverpool has pledged to:*  
Make the city greener, cleaner and healthier: "I pledge to make our city greener, cleaner and healthier and deliver a new sense of civic pride".
- There are a number of ways in which Liverpool is aiming to be more sustainable and improve the quality of life in the city in the next few slides.

## Liverpool's Sustainable Development Plan

- This was created in 2005 and has the following key areas that it tries to address:
  - Efficient use of resources, energy and waste
  - Healthy and safe living environments
  - Lifelong learning and community involvement
  - Limiting pollution
  - Satisfying work in a sustainable economy
  - Access and sustainable transport
  - Local identity and the built environment
  - Enhancing the diversity of nature and leisure opportunities
- We are going to focus on recycling/waste management, employment, education, transport and housing.

## Recycling and waste management

- Liverpool has:
  - Three types of bins collected every two weeks from homes; purple for waste, blue for recycling (mixed – glass, paper and selected plastics in the same bin together) and green for garden waste.
  - Bulky Bobs is a free collection service provided by the council of large household items such as fridges, sofas, beds etc. This is arranged by contacting the council with around 2 weeks notice.
  - There are waste disposal sites across the city, for example at Otterspool where household and garden waste can be taken and dropped off in appropriate containers to be re-used or recycled if possible. Businesses can apply for permits to dispose of waste at these sites for a cost.
  - Liverpool is set to reach its target of recycling 33% of waste in the city in 2017 (a 10% increase on 2016), but wants to increase this further by giving all apartments recycling collection days, having bigger recycling sacks for homes not accessible with a wheelie-bin and setting up an education programme for Primary schools about the importance of recycling.
  - The UK's recycling rate in 2016 was 43% and the top local authority recycling 66% of waste so Liverpool has a lot of catching up to do!

## Employment

- Liverpool has consistently been in the top ten cities in the UK for unemployment rates, with a high proportion of residents in some areas classed as long term unemployed (the areas that have the most deprivation).
- Improvements have been made in the number of people employed in the city, with an increase in employed residents of 0.7% between 2009 and 2015.
- The council has worked hard to increase employment in the city by attracting new businesses to the city as outlined in their sustainable development plan.

## Education

- Liverpool has been criticised for having poor levels of attainment at GCSE level for many schools when compared with national data. In 2016 only 4 out of all of the secondary schools in Liverpool had a positive Progress 8 score which means many pupils performed below the national average in the city.
- The Local Authority has a division called 'School Improvement' who work with schools to increase standards and improve attainment, particularly focusing on supporting schools graded 3 or 4 by Ofsted.
- Millions of pounds has been spent building new schools across the city, and adding classrooms to existing schools to provide school places for the increased number of children since the birth rate increased in recent years.

## Sustainable Transport

### Public Transport:

Bus operators (e.g. Arriva, Stagecoach) provide bus services across the city and various ticket options are available to make travelling by bus cost effective.

A local train service is also in operation across parts of the city by Merseytravel. Using public transport reduces air pollution in the city in terms of fewer cars being used and Arriva now have Electric Hybrid buses in operation to further reduce emissions.

### Cycling:

Although there are limited cycle paths available in the city, lots of City Bikes have been made available in numerous pick up/drop off points across the city for people to use them for leisure or transport purposes at low cost (starts at £3 hire cost).

### Sustainable transport in Liverpool

### Park and ride:

Liverpool has limited parking near most of its train stations so that people can get the train to the city centre, but specifically at Liverpool South Parkway there is extensive parking for people to park and ride by train as a less polluting method of transport.

### Tolls:

As a further disincentive to use the car, the tunnels underneath the River Mersey in the city centre and from 2018 the new and old bridges across the Mersey near Runcorn will all have tolls in place. These charges will encourage people to think about whether a journey on these routes is essential by car or not.

Challenge: which of the transport methods do you think is the most sustainable? Give reasons for your choice.



## Affordable and energy efficient housing

- Houses are responsible for 25% of the UK's carbon footprint (the amount of carbon we use – we are trying to reduce it) so Liverpool council tries to make the houses energy efficient:
  - People on benefits can apply to have loft insulation installed for free to reduce heat loss.
  - New developments in the city have to submit a sustainable energy strategy to the planning committee, considering whether solar panels etc. can be used on new developments.
  - Help to buy schemes and shared ownership schemes have operated in the city to make owning a home more affordable for people on low incomes and new housing developments are being built with cheaper, more affordable homes in them in some parts of the city.
  - Homes for a £1 has been successful in regenerating some streets in the city – people can apply to buy a derelict house for £1 if they do it up and live in it for a minimum of 5 years.

## Question time

1. How does Liverpool's recycling rate compare with the UK average?
2. How is education being improved in the city and how can this increase the quality of life for residents in Liverpool?
3. What do you think should be done to further increase employment rates in Liverpool?

### Challenge:

1. Assess the strategies which are used by Liverpool council to improve the quality of life for people who live in the city (8 marks)