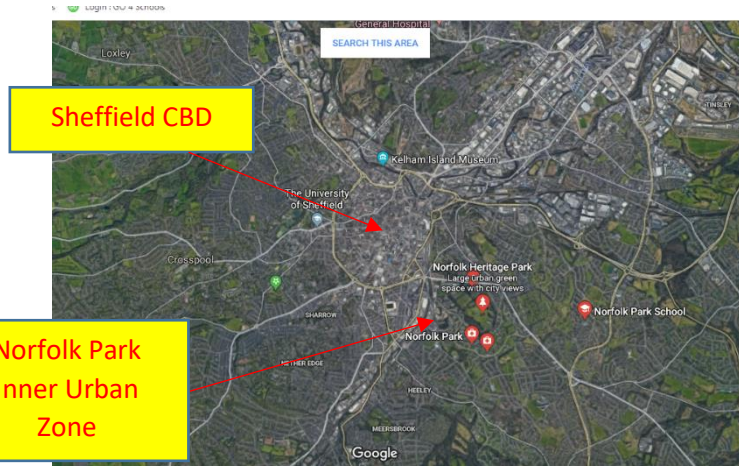
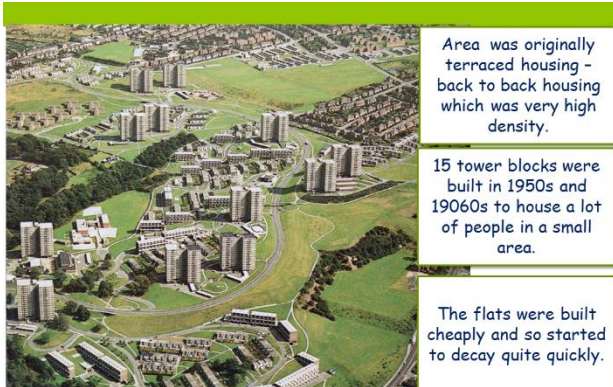


Urban Change in the UK

Urban Renewal-Case Study of Norfolk Park Sheffield

During the 1980s and 1990s there was a decline in many **Inner Urban** areas of UK cities. An example is the Norfolk Park area of Sheffield which had a significant amount of **deprivation and poverty**.



There was a high level of unemployment and single young men in the area.

Low rise maisonettes made of poor materials with no double glazing



There was a high turnover of population mainly due to movement of young people and as people improved their wealth and could move out.



After Urban Renewal in 2002

The image below shows how **Urban Renewal** changed Norfolk Park. For example:

- A **mixture of different housing types** (detached, terraced and flats) meant you have a mixture of different groups of people to create a **better community spirit** and reduce the risk of crime.
- **Socially sustainable Improvements** were made to the services such as the school and health centre were made to meet the needs of the different groups of people such as the elderly and families.
- **The mixture of tenures** (ownership) meant that you had more owner occupied housing which meant the owners were more likely to stay in the community for a longer period of time allowing a better community spirit to develop. Having housing that is **Council Rented** as well meant that lower income people could still afford to live in Norfolk Park as they need access to the CBD for work and services.
- The housing had a number of **environmentally sustainable features** such as double glazing and larger windows

Norfolk Park Health Centre opened in 2012



New eco friendly school - Green roof absorbs water and reduces flood risk



Guildford Grange Care Home

Owned and managed by a housing association called Places for People.



A mixture of tenures - some privately owned, some shared ownership, some rented from Housing association.



Good quality materials - double glazing, alarms and houses with drives;



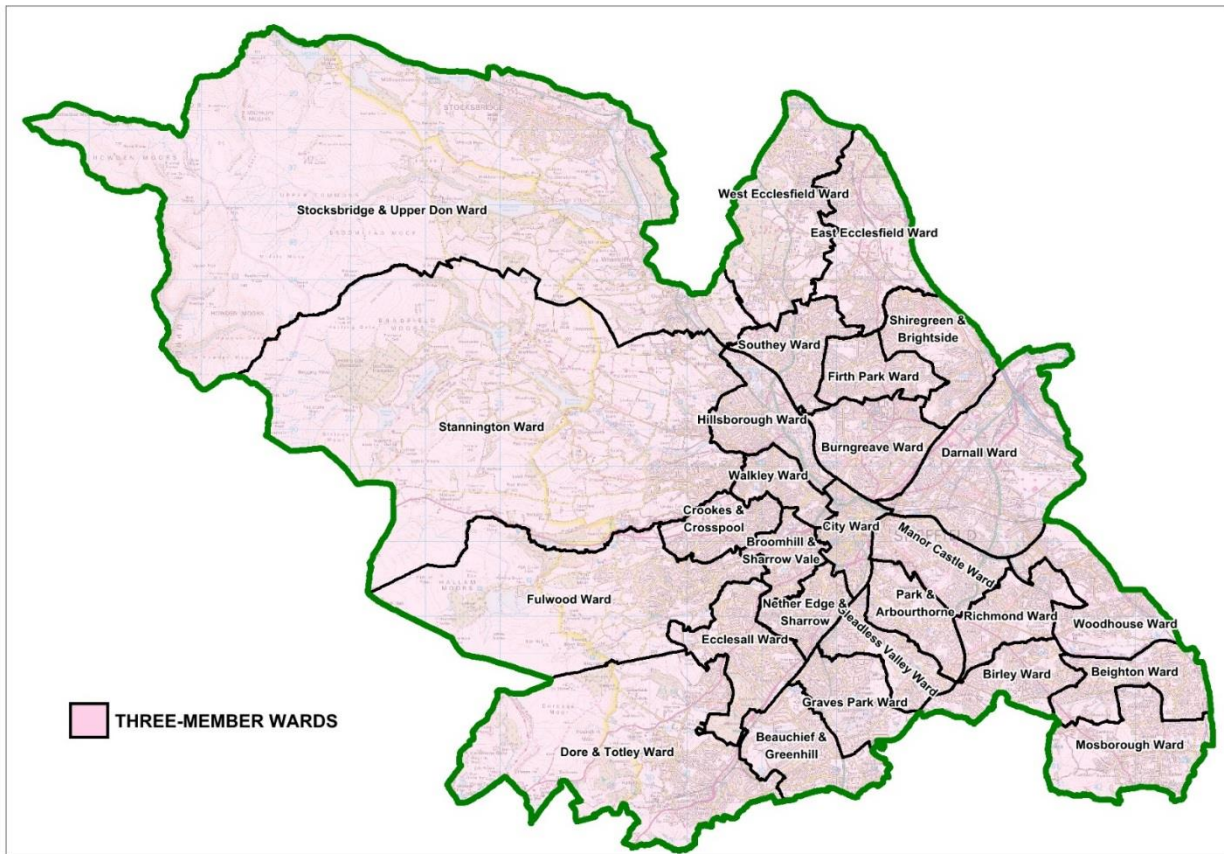
A mixture of housing types (flats, terraces, town houses) was built.

Re-Urbanisation in the UK

The process of **re-urbanisation** is where people have moved back into Inner Urban areas that have undergone **urban renewal** or where new housing has been built on brownfield sites, also known as **infill**. This means the population of areas in Inner Urban areas has increased as there is a higher demand to live in these areas which now have modern housing.

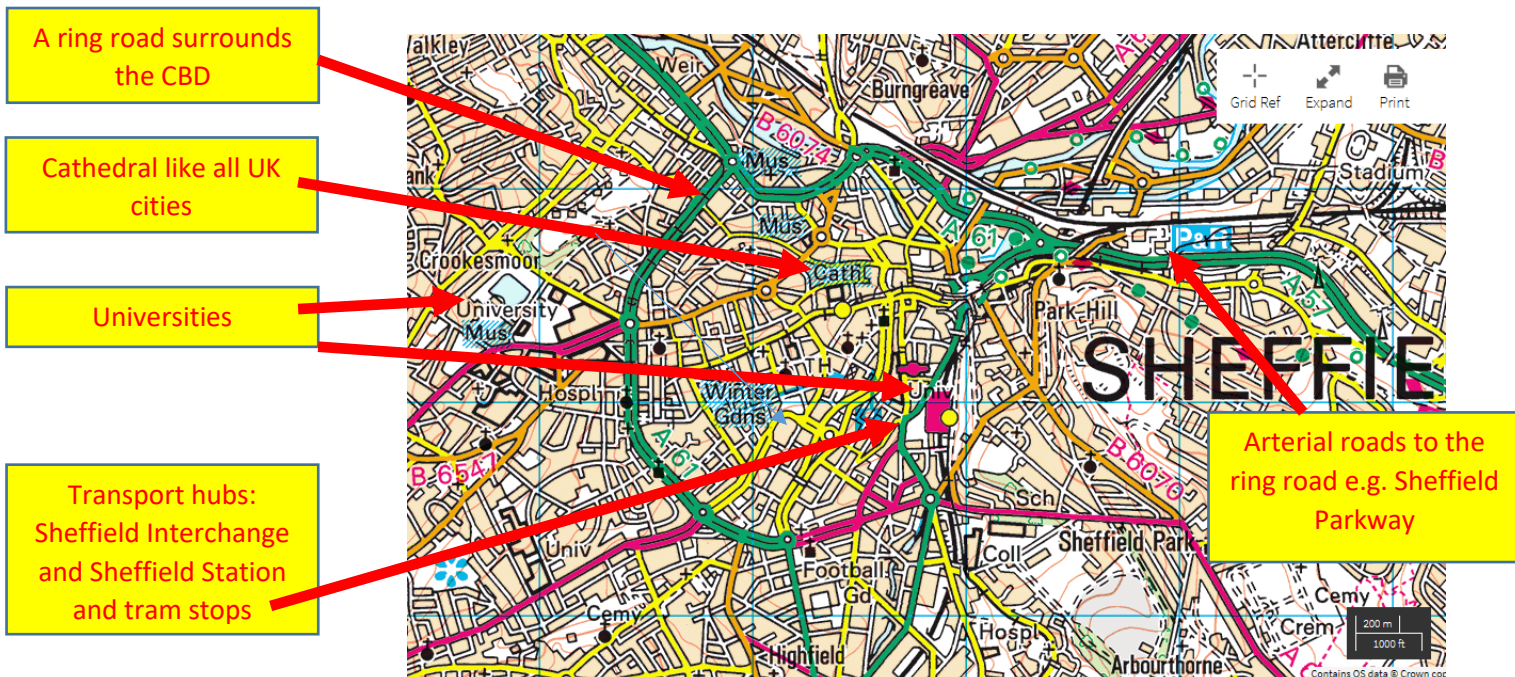
Sheffield's Urban Zones

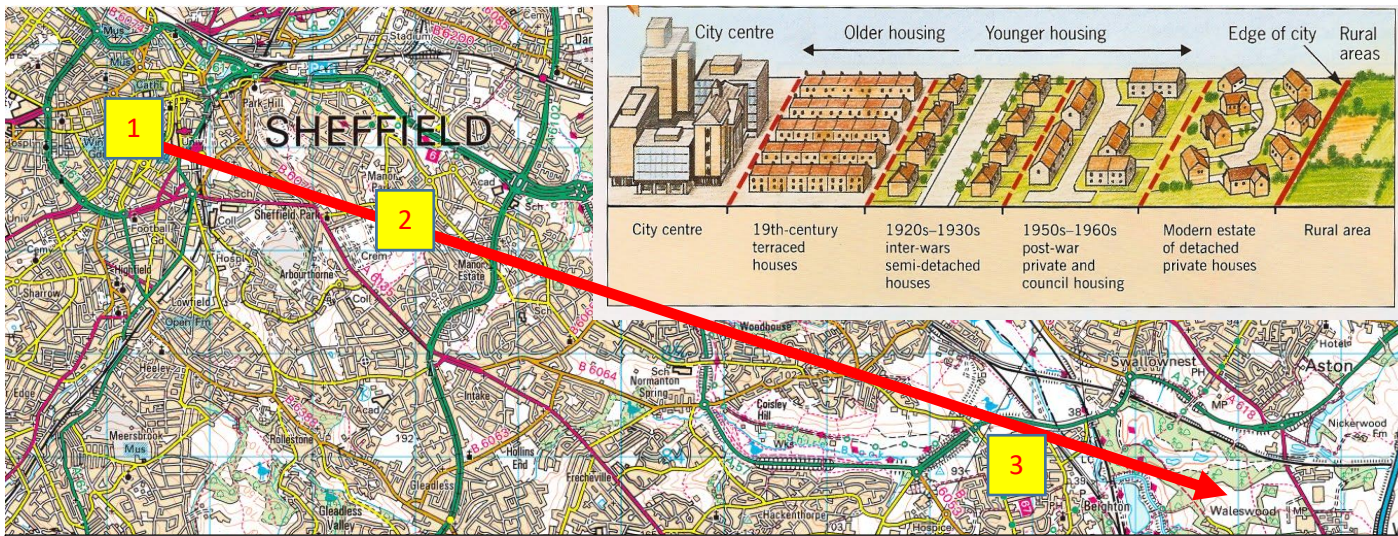
Sheffield is typical of a UK city in that it is divided up into wards that can be classified into different zones.



The Central Business District

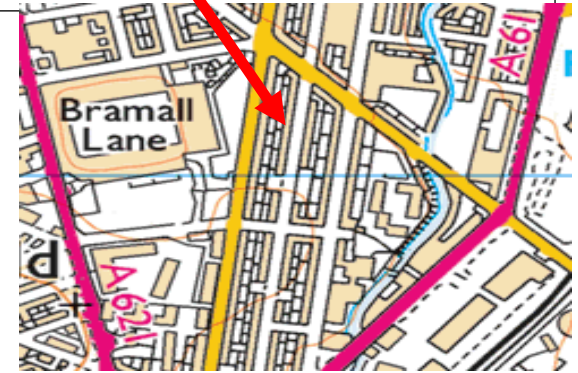
The **Central Business District** (city Ward on the map) is where **land values are highest** which means you find **high rise apartments** and many **shops and offices**. It is the **most accessible** part of the city with **transport hubs** (Sheffield train station) and **pedestrianized space** (e.g Fargate). You also find expensive **modern apartments** (e.g. West One) where **young professionals** live so they can access entertainment and work opportunities.





Inner Urban Sheffield

You find high density terraced housing in Inner Urban areas. This gives a grid pattern on an OS map as shown here.



The Red arrow is a transect from Sheffield's CBD to the Rural-Urban fringe. The diagram above shows the changes in the housing along that transect

Sheffield's Urban Zones

	Location 1 - CBD	Location 2 - Inner Urban	Location 3 - Outer Urban
Average Income £	26,000	18,000	33,000
% land that is gardens or green space	8%	51%	90%
% of household with families with children	2	35	50
Average age people (years)	27	37	51
% of housing that is Owner occupied	20%	35%	85%
% with a degree	50%	15%	20%

Socio-Economic Groups of People

We can use data to explain the socio-economic groups of people that live in the different zones of Sheffield. In the **Inner Urban** areas of Sheffield there is the cheapest **terraced housing** that is mostly council **rented tenure**. This means that **low income** people (e.g. £18,000 in location 2) tend to live here.

Young professionals who have higher level qualifications tend to live in the CBD where they can access entertainment services and work opportunities as shown by % with a degree and average age data.

Families tend to live in the outer urban areas where there is better access to green open space such as parks and rural areas (50% in location 3) and more of the housing is larger with gardens such as detached housing. Outer urban areas have **more owner occupied housing** (85% in location 3) here as people can afford a **deposit for a mortgage** as shown by the higher average income in location 3 (£33,000 per year)

Outer Urban Sheffield

You find low density detached and semi-detached housing in Outer Urban Areas. The street pattern shown is a curved to indicating cul-de-sacs in a suburban area.



Space for Revision Notes on Urban Change in the UK

Space for Revision Notes on Urban Change in the UK

Multicultural Zones in Sheffield

The map below shows the % of the Population that is Asian. Following World War 2, the Male population of Sheffield was significantly lower and there was a labour shortage in many of the steelworks. Subsequently the UK government recruited people from former colonies such as Pakistan, India and Bangladesh as economic migrants. These communities settled in wards such as Burngreave lived in the areas near the steelworks in wards and Firth Park as they were the areas of housing closest to Sheffield's Lower Don Valley where the steel works are located. This is also where the cheapest housing in Sheffield is which is what the newly arrived economic migrants could afford. These communities still live in these areas today because:

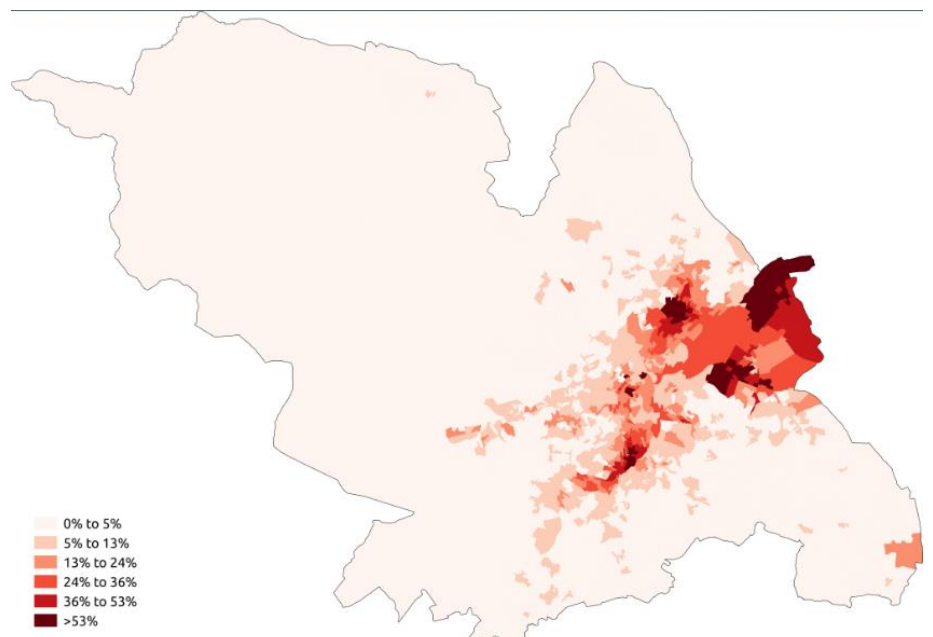
- Shops offering traditional Asian food and products are available
- Religious services such as Mosques are located in these areas
- Language services are available
- People can feel safer to continue with their traditional culture

Integration

Since the 1950s and 1960s, the Asian community has assimilated (mixed) into the wider Sheffield Community as shown by the map. Most of the wards in Sheffield have an Asian population of over 1.9% which has come as the younger generations have moved away the traditional areas where the Asian community live.

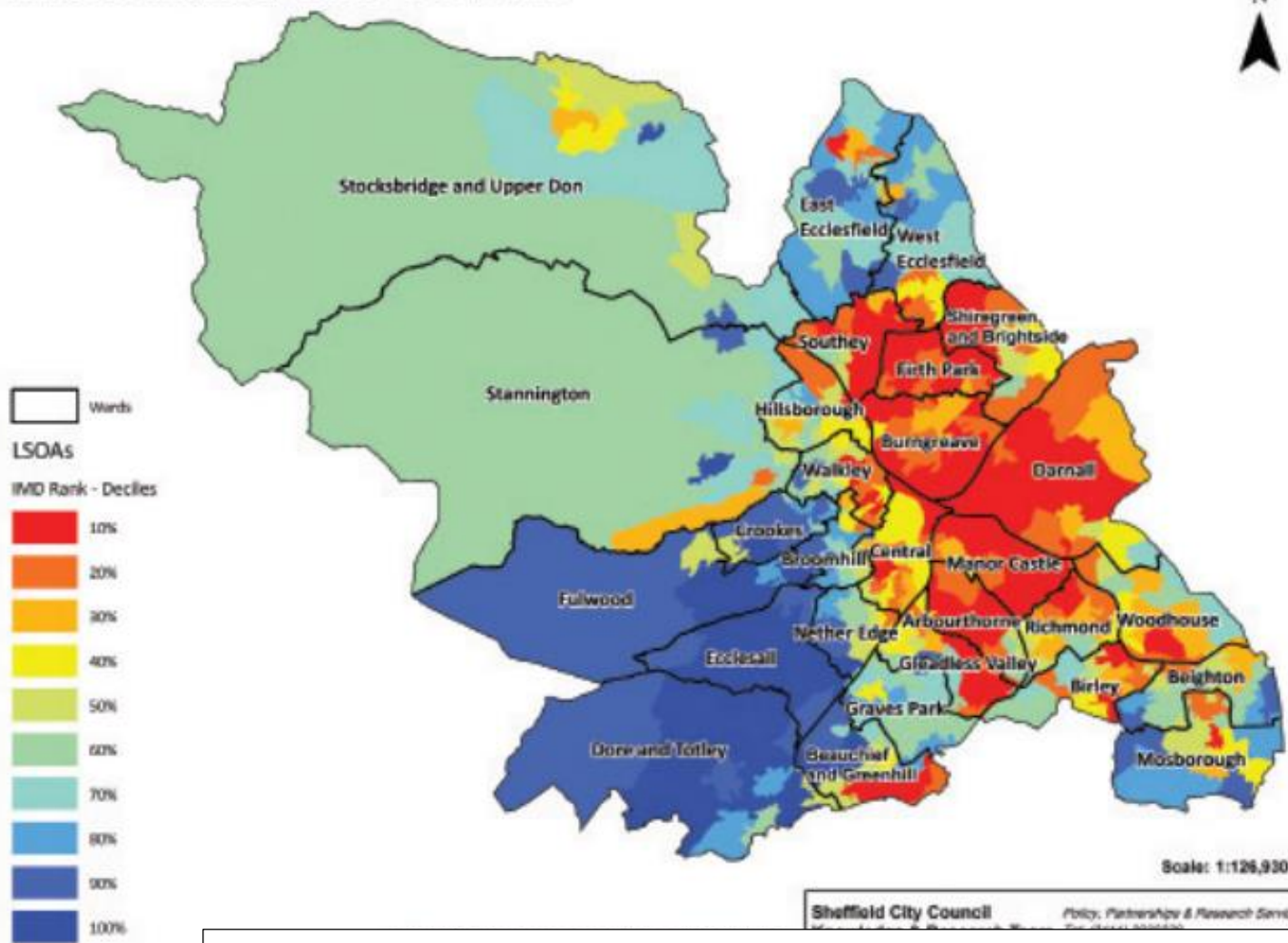
Sheffield's Ethnic Population

Ethnic Group	2011 ^[9]	
	Number	%
White: British	446,837	80.85%
White: Irish	2,891	0.52%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller ^[note 1]	358	0.06%
White: Other	12,458	2.25%
White: Total	462,544	83.69%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	5,868	1.06%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	21,990	3.98%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	3,326	0.60%
Asian or Asian British: Chinese ^[note 2]	7,398	1.34%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	5,803	1.05%
Asian or Asian British: Total	44,385	8.03%
Black or Black British: Caribbean	5,506	1.00%
Black or Black British: African	11,543	2.09%
Black or Black British: Other Black	3,033	0.55%
Black or Black British: Total	20,082	3.63%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	5,450	0.99%
Mixed: White and Black African	1,296	0.23%
Mixed: White and Asian	3,490	0.63%
Mixed: Other Mixed	3,053	0.55%
Mixed: Total	13,289	2.40%
Other: Arab ^[note 3]	8,432	1.53%
Other: Any other ethnic group	3,966	0.72%



Zones of Deprivation and Affluence in Sheffield

Indices of Multiple Deprivation - Overall Rank



Zones of Deprivation in Sheffield

Deprivation is a complex way of measuring poverty. It looks at **economic factors** for people living in an area such as their **income and job type** but also **social factors** such as **health and the risk of crime** in an area. The Zones of Deprivation in Sheffield are shown in **RED and Orange** on the map. Zones of deprivation can undergo **Urban Renewal** in an attempt to reduce deprivation. This has happened in **Norfolk Park Sheffield** in the Arbourthorne ward.

Sheffield is typical of a UK city in that the Zones of Deprivation are found in the Inner Urban areas that are also the Multicultural Zones of Sheffield.

Zones of Affluence in Sheffield

Zones of affluence are areas where people have high incomes and mostly do professional and/or highly qualified jobs. The standard of living (measure of possessions) in these areas is very high and unemployment and deprivation tends to be very low.

Sheffield is typical of a UK city in that the zones of affluence are in the outer urban areas such as Dore and Totley where the housing is detached and very expensive.

Sheffield's Multipurpose Zones

Tourist Business District (TBD)

The Tourist Business District is another term for a zone in an urban area that has a number of tourist attractions and for most UK cities is the same as the Central Business District. Sheffield's Tourist Business District has attractions typical of most UK cities including built attractions such as Museums, galleries, theatres and football grounds. They locate here because they are part of the most accessible part of the city and

Towards the outer urban areas of Sheffield you find more green open space where there is more access to outdoor leisure activities such as the watersports at Rother Valley Country Park. This is where land values are lower and there is good access to the rural-urban fringe.

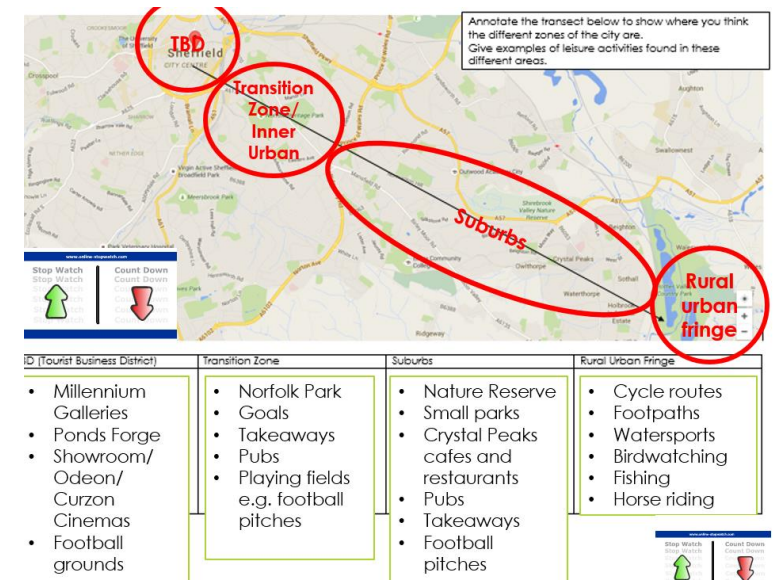
Multipurpose Zones



Multipurpose Zones of cities have a range of different uses where:

- Entertainment and Leisure services locate
- Retail Parks and out-of town shopping centres can be found for Shopping
- Green open space for outdoor leisure activities
- Offices, Headquarters and other places of work are located

Sheffield's Multipurpose Zone is found in the Lower Don Valley where Meadowhall, Centertainment, Sheffield Arena offer a range of leisure and retail opportunities. They locate here as they are very accessible from the M1 motorway and an A road from Sheffield's TBD as well as having a tram and train connection. Up until the 1990s, this area was mostly made up of steel works and factories which by the late 1990s had rapidly declined leaving a lot of brownfield sites (derelict land). The area became a Transition Zone of change during the 1990s with opening of Meadowhall and Centertainment in order to regenerate the area. The area still has steel works (e.g. Forge Masters) and other Secondary industries located here but also has modern Tertiary Industry (services) such as IKEA and the headquarters of Sheffield Police and Post Offices making it a typical Multipurpose Zone of a city.



Leisure Activity in an Urban Area

Sheffield is typical of a UK city in that the type of leisure activity varies as you move from the Tourist Business District (TBD) to the Rural-Urban Fringe (edge of the city). Some examples are shown above.

Space for Revision Notes on Urban Zones