



PAPER 2 SECTION A

The Quayside was an industrial area between 1880-1970s/80s. The government realised many of the activities could be replicated abroad cheaply and **deindustrialised** the quayside (and the country).

This resulted in many buildings on the Quayside being abandoned and fallen into disrepair. It attracted ASB and crime. The population declined as people lost their jobs. Homeless increased.

The main industries were coal export, ship building. However, the river was also a port for the flour mill, the co-operative, ice factories and Rowntrees sweets.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

The Tyne and Wear development corporation decided to invest in the quayside and gentrified it with a focus on leisure and tourism and legal services.

Many of the old buildings were regenerated and put to new use. The Flour Mill was the last business to close and is now an art gallery.

The images show the different uses.

The use of this as an art gallery restaurant shows a move away from secondary industries to a tertiary sector provider.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

Another example of a gentrified building. The co-operative, located right on the River Tyne, allowed for shared use of a warehouse and the businesses paid to rent a space. Their goods were then exported onto the boats in front of the warehouse. The use of this as a hotel, café and restaurant shows a move away from secondary industries to a tertiary sector provider.



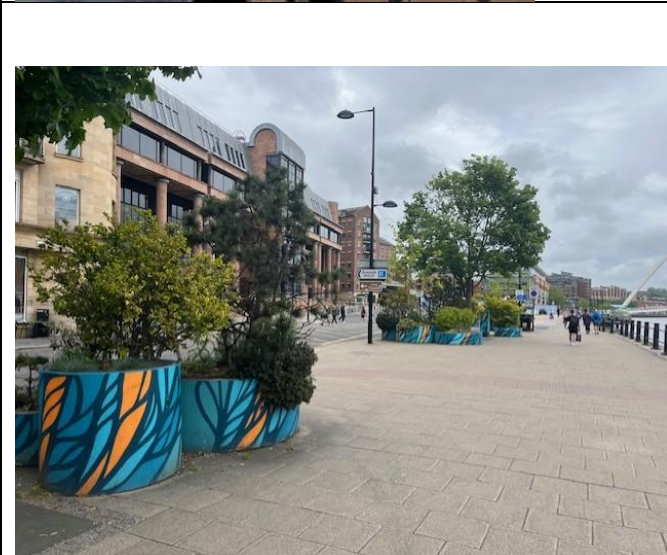
PAPER 2 SECTION A

This building was again a secondary sector market for fish, linked to the river for trade. It is now a popular night club. This brings issues to the quayside as drunk people spill out onto this river area creating a safety risk and ASB.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

Railings and street lamps were placed along the quayside to make it safer. The lighting reduced ASB and the railings meant that people using the facilities were safer and less likely to fall into the river.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

In an effort to be 'green' and environmentally friendly the Quayside benefits from Urban Greening such as these large planters placed along it. This supports balancing carbon, encourages eco-systems to thrive and provides a nice visual backdrop for those working on the quayside.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

Investment in making the quayside a place to live and work is visible through the free street based facilities available on the Quayside. This is an example of how the council are trying to bring communities together. There are 'relaxation stations' and comfortable furniture along the Quayside for people to relax.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

The Millenium bridge joined both sides of the river. Meaning people could work and live on the quayside without needing a car. Flats and apartments were built. This supports the council's efforts to be environmentally friendly.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

Orange scooters mean locals and tourists can travel around the quayside without needing to drive. However, as the area is focused on tertiary sector industries (bars and restaurants) these scooters have attracted anti-social behaviour such as unsafe driving and being thrown into the Tyne.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

The movement from industrial usage to tertiary sector jobs included the location of Newcastle Crown court on the Quayside. Many offices in the local area are occupied by legal companies too. Showing the post industrial economy of the area.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

The Metro is an example of an ITS. It reduces traffic and congestion in the city therefore improving QOL (less time in traffic) and reducing air pollution. It means people can live out of the city and not pay expensive parking fees. However, it is unreliable and therefore many opt to drive still. It also attracts anti-social behaviour as the main industry in Newcastle is tertiary sector leisure and tourism meaning lots of drunk people use the metro.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

Inequalities are an issue in Newcastle. We considered Walker and Jesmond:

1. Jesmond has a 10 years+ life expectancy as people have more disposable income, can spend it on healthier food, private healthcare
2. Jesmond has 62 crimes per 1000 residents and Walker has 138 crimes per 1000 residents
3. Walker has 60% unemployed, Jesmond has less than 10%- meaning more disposable income in Jesmond and better QOL
4. Average house Price in Jesmond is £390k, in Walker it is £130k

Living somewhere unsafe impacts the mental health of residents e.g. Walker.



PAPER 2 SECTION A

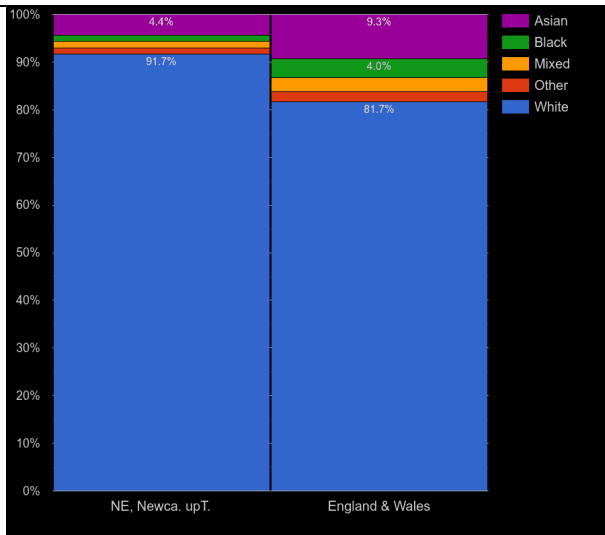
1. Jesmond has three private schools located in it for secondary aged children- as there is a higher disposable income parents can pay for their child's education
2. Walker has a secondary school which does not perform strongly on national tables
3. Successful education can determine life chances of children



PAPER 2 SECTION A

Newcastle is diverse- it has large international populations with around 25% of students being overseas students from countries such as China, Nigeria etc

The city has a China town which has increased revenue to an area of the city through the provision of restaurants and Chinese supermarkets. There are also schools where locals can learn Chinese.



This graph shows the mix of ethnicities in Newcastle vs the remainder of the country. It can be seen that Newcastle is less diverse than elsewhere. This brings opportunities for:

1. Food
2. Language
3. Culture and festivals

It can also bring:

1. Disagreements on land use
2. Disagreements on cultural norms
3. Increased community based tension
4. Increase pressure on services education, health and housing- as there are more people- house prices may increase
5. Increased pollution- as there are more people- air, noise, litter
6. Increased pressure on resources- water, energy and food- this can drive prices for resources up



Newcastle is important...

Regionally:

Provides a lot of job opportunities for the North East as it has the strongest economy e.g. in the Cobalt business park. It is also a major hub for culture and shopping. It is home to two cathedrals.

Nationally:

Two universities means it attracts students and researchers from across the country. The research completed at the University is often used in the NHS. Some of the hospitals provide national services e.g. heart surgery. It is an international transport hub (A1, East Coast Mainline)

International:

The airport is connected to 85 countries allowing for international trade from the region. Helix science park is driving international data and health science developments which are needed on a global scale. Tourists flock to the city through the airport (triggering multiplier effect).



Development on the RUF

Many new housing estates are developed on the RUF around Newcastle as its population increases. This allows for cheaper housing. It has negative environmental impacts. The name for such placements are commuter settlements- meaning they are out of town but people can commute (travel to work) from them. Hazelrigg is an example.