

APPROACHES TO URBAN MANAGEMENT UK CASE STUDY : LONDON

GREEN BELTS AND NEW TOWNS (1940's-70's)

- SUBURBANISATION
- DE-URBANISATION
- COUNTER-URBANISATION
- DECENTRALISATION
- URBAN SPRAWL
- OVERSPILL
- NEW TOWNS

KEY

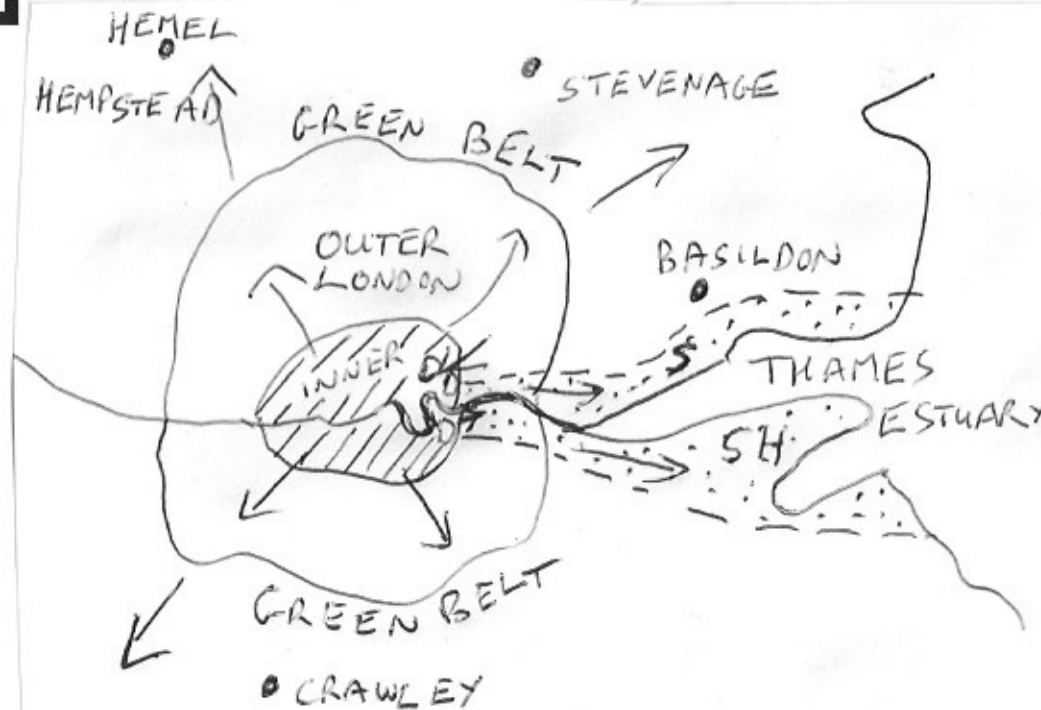
- CITY
- AIRPORT
- ☉ GATEWAY ZONE
- S SHELLHAVEN SITE
- SH SHEERNESS
- NEW TOWNS

THAMES GATEWAY A 21st CENTURY SOLUTION?

- PART OF THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PLAN
- GROWTH ALLOWED IN SECTOR TO EAST ALONG THE RIVER THAMES
- 60-90,000 NEW HOMES TO SOLVE THE SOUTH EAST HOUSING PROBLEM
- TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING 6 LANE BRIDGE
- BEAM REACH INDUSTRIAL PARK
- NEW INDUSTRY ON OIL REFINERY SITE AT SHELLHAVEN

URBAN REGENERATION (1980's-90's)

- D = DOCKLANDS
- RE-URBANISATION
- REDEVELOPMENT
- BROWNFIELD SITES



BUT :

- USES GREEN BELT / RURAL-URBAN FRINGE LAND.
- DESTROYS GREEN BELT
- DESTROYS FRAGILE HABITATS AND WILDLIFE eg SHEERNESS MARSH
- NEW ROADS AND INDUSTRY BRING MORE POLLUTION, MORE CONGESTION

IS IT SUSTAINABLE ?

