

URBAN MANAGEMENT APPROACHES (UK)

Post war housing development 1950's - '60's

- Slum clearance
- New housing especially high rise
- Overspill
- Suburbanisation continues
- Large edge of city estates
- Urban sprawl, Green Belt pressures
- Poor environments created
- Communities broken up
- Acceleration of Filtering
- Decentralisation / Counter-urbanisation

1970's

- Housing improvements
- Small scale Urban Experiments
- Gentrification
- Slum clearance continues
- More Maisonettes and High Rise built (streets in the sky)
- Urban sprawl continues
- Green Belts still under pressure

1980's - '90's

- Inner city regeneration
- Economic, housing and environmental regeneration
- UDC's, such as LDDC and MDC
- Enterprise Zones
- City Challenges
- Urban Development Grants
- Larger scale schemes such as London Docklands
- Use of warehouses, derelict building and land for housing schemes
- New jobs created with high skills
- Out-migration of locals

21st Century

- Growth of cities allowed along preferred axes
- 'Good Growth' such as Thames Gateway
- Sustainable Development, Sustainable Communities
- Urban drainage schemes, waste disposal, air quality highlighted
- Green Agenda
- Zero carbon emission targets
- Use of Brownfield sites where possible
- Protection of 'Green Environments'
- Healthy Cities
- Resilient Cities
- Integration of Parks and Leisure facilities into plans
- Social Infrastructure stressed to reduce inequalities
- Wealth creation
- New homes provided for growth, variety of homes
- Biodiversity conservation; streams, woodlands and verges
- Transport infrastructure integrated into schemes; road, rail, cycle and walkways
- Address all sustainability issues rather than just housing