

What activities have moved to out-of-town locations?

Out of town shopping centres

WHY? * Cheaper land; * Big sites; * Easy access by roads; * Big parking facilities; Access to large populations (near lots of cities). E.G.. **CRIBBS CAUSEWAY**.

Trading estates

Low-rise factory buildings provide cheap accommodation for small-scale manufacturing depots, distributing depots, etc.

High tech industries

e.g.. Silicon Valley, California

Leisure facilities

More people now partake in different sporting activities. Most of these are found on the outskirts of towns and cities e.g.. sport centres, football pitches.

What are the consequences of pressure at the rural-urban fringe?

Housing estates are built up around every urban area Most popular is high-value, easy to sell housing.

Suburbanization of villages

- Lots more housing
- Village shop used just for a convenience
- Schools may close Other services, like community groups lost.
- More traffic due to more people travelling into the city.

Pressure groups

Whichever way a city sprawls (spreads) somebody will object!

Proactive groups

Groups that exist all the time and watch what is happening e.g.. friends of the earth, small local clubs.

Reactive groups

Set up when something threatens their area, e. g. residents' association

What is the rural-urban fringe?

The rural-urban fringe is the area between the heavily built up town or city and the open countryside

Why have changes taken place at the rural-urban fringe?

- 19th century - there was a clear difference between urban and rural areas.
- 20th century - city centres have become less attractive and more expensive to be for people and industry.
- By the 1920s people could live in one place and travel to work by bus or train. Cities began to expand outwards.
- 1960s - cars became cheaper and more people chose to live in an attractive rural environment
- Industry also moved to find cheaper land, easy access and low rise factories and warehouses.
- 1980s and 90s - cities continued to sprawl outwards. Rural/urban divide less clear.

Pressure at the Rural-Urban Fringe

Advantages and disadvantages of living at the rural-urban fringe

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive houses and gardens • Garages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You need a car
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and quiet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few facilities e.g.. doctors • Employment limited in the area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less crime • Good environment to bring up children • Easy access to main roads and out-of-town developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play areas limited for children • Little for young people to do

How can the urban/rural fringe be managed?

1. Greenbelts

A zone of countryside around a city where building is tightly controlled.

AIMS

To prevent towns from merging, to conserve the character of towns and to stop further expansion of towns.

DISADVANTAGES

People may have to travel; further to get into the city, house prices go up because of the demand for housing, some regulations relaxed e.g.. the building of the M25 motorway around London.

2. New towns e.g.. Milton Keynes Can lack character, no sense of community, difficulty attracting jobs to the area.

3. Re-using brownfield sites e.g.. Bristol Docks

Can be expensive to clean up the area.

4. Encouraging development in some areas and banning it in others

Housing

More housing has been built in the suburbs of towns.

Why do we need more houses?

- More single people want to live on their own.
- Smaller family units
- People are living longer

This module is about how the outskirts of towns (the rural-urban fringe) are being developed. This puts a lot of pressure on the land. It also focuses on how these areas can be managed.