

Thursday 22nd July 2021

Urban regeneration in Bristol

Starter: List the urban features of Bristol's regeneration scheme

Pump priming the economy

Purpose - to provide leisure and recreation for residents and wider catchment as well as stimulating the local economy



Environmental benefits - improved the aesthetics / look of the area by using good quality materials / landscaped the area with more vegetation

Economic benefits - create jobs in the city (building the arena / maintenance / hospitality / security) also increase revenue and tax for the council - it creates POSITIVE MULTIPLIER EFFECTS

Social effects - people can access a range of leisure and recreation activities / raise Q of L / increase mental well being

The temple Quarter regeneration project

1. Describe the location of the Temple Quarter area?

-Inner City Bristol

2. Why was it an area of dereliction

-Old heavy industry, iron works, paint works, leaving abandoned building derelict.

3. How does the Temple quarter have the characteristics of a brownfield site?

-Brownfield site= already been built on

4. How has the temple quarter been regenerated?

-building new arenas(redevelopment) and refurbishing old existing buildings uni, flats and shops e.g. Paintworks, Environment improved by landscaping and transport

5. Why is the Bristol arena important to the regeneration project?

-there is major connections to other areas of the uk

6. Why is important to re-use buildings like Brunel's engine shed?

-re use of buildings keep local history alive and it is part of the culture of the place

7. What are the successes of the Temple Quarter regeneration project?

-transport is faster and more efficient

Environnement improved- less air pollution, more pleasing to look at, economy has been stimulated which provides jobs, Quality of life has improved for locals.

Sustainable Urban living:

E.g., Freiburg, Germany is a sustainable city

Housing: insulation of walls, double glazed windows, use the sun by using a solar panel.

Transport: City Centre is car free

500km of bicycle lanes 33% of all journeys are by bike

Energy: most homes use renewable energy, solar panels, wind, wave, geothermal

Food: Urban allotments, veg patches less meat more vegetable using resources around you

Waste: recycling programmes are put in place, CO2 emissions reduced by 30%

Leisure and recreation: open areas to break down the urban setting, increasing mental health and quality of life.

To have a sustainable city we need all of these linked together.

E.g., Newcastle, UK

Housing: Insulation of walls and the floor and having a ceiling board helping to aid in cooling. Insulation will help in saving money on energy bills and make the house more comfortable because the insulation will bar heat passing in and out of the house.

Transport: investing in public transport, encouraging the use of bicycles, car sharing schemes

Energy: renewable energy

Food: eating local, eating food that is in season, buy ingredients with a meal in mind because the food will be used rather than wasted, eat more dairy rather than cattle, grown your own food in garden or local farm.

Waste: Every household in Newcastle has recycling bins, allowing residents to recycle cardboard, plastics, metals and glass.

Households in Newcastle can also pay for a brown bin, into which garden waste can be put, collected and then composted

Local tips in Newcastle also force people to separate their waste whenever possible, further increasing recycling rates.

Leisure and recreation: greenbelts allow local authorities choose to restrict building around cities offers open space for recreation purposes.

e.g., Esmond Dene which was donated to the people of the city by Lord Armstrong and the Town Moor.

- parks, playing fields and individual gardens.

