

Title How do housing types vary between the inner city and suburbs?

### Background knowledge

Airbrath is a small 11<sup>th</sup> century town which experienced a population increase due to the Industrial Revolution. The Brothock Burn was the main power source to generate 19<sup>th</sup> century factories and mills up until coal and steam became more available and popular. Factories then located beside the railway lines in the inner city so ~~the~~ coal could be easily transported from Fife to Airbrath then from the train to the factories. Factory owners built tenements for the workers to live in. This accommodation ~~was~~ had to be cheap, high density and close to factories as walking was the workers only way of transport (see photograph 1) Higher paid workers and the owners built houses on the edge of town, in the suburbs - Timmergreens (see location 1 on map) This allowed them to have more private space and were able to use horse and cart as a form of transport to the factories. As wind blows west to East, houses were built on the west of the town to avoid the smoke from factories and air pollution. By mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, the 19<sup>th</sup> century tenements were no longer suitable for living in and as a result the council built flats in Timmergreens on a greenfield site for residents from tenements to live in. These flats were not suitable in the long run ~~as~~ as they lacked

private space and have a low environmental quality. These 1960 council flats are currently undergoing regeneration to make them more visible for residents.

### Research Methods

#### Method 1: Receipts

I used receipts to identify the land use at each area. I sampled 20 buildings in 3 different areas; beginning, middle and end within each location. At each building I used a coding sheet provided to identify which category it fell under and what the main land use was in each location. I also wrote down if any floors of a building were used differently and how many floors were in each building I sampled. This helped me to identify the height of buildings along a line of transect. With this information I then used a key and made a graph of the building and their land use at each floor. This technique was hard to use at the start but slowly became easier as I got used to the coding sheet. I found that not all buildings would fit into the coding sheet and I occasionally had to create my own key.

#### Method 2: Traffic survey

I stood at each location for 10 minutes at 3 different times during

### Method 2: Environmental Quality survey

I stood at each location and looked around the different areas within the location. I then scored each factor of the environment either 0: poor, 5: good or 10: excellent. After that was complete I created a graph with the information to make it easier to identify and compare which area scored higher or lower on each factor. Factors included landscape quality, litter/vandalism, open space etc.

### Analysis:

3 sub questions

What are the main types of land use in inner city/suburb?

Chart 1 shows that location 1 - Timmergreens is more than 75% residential whereas the Harbour has around 70% residential see chart 2. Chart 1 also shows that Timmergreens had half the amount of commercial buildings compared to the Harbour (Chart 2). This is because the inner city was a more populated area and people that lived in the inner city often had no other form of transport except walking and therefore needed to be a suitable distance for residents to walk. ~~Chart 1~~ Timmergreens also has a ~~few~~ few services whereas the Harbour had none. This is because residents that lived in Timmergreens tended to have more money and could afford these services such as laundrettes and barbers. Very few residents from the Harbour would've been able to afford these services.

What are the main housing types within the inner city and suburbs?

Chart 3 shows that only a quarter of residential buildings in Timmergreens were flats whereas  $\frac{1}{3}$  of <sup>residential</sup> buildings in the Harbour area were flats. This is because flats were a quick and easy option to enable residents to live comfortably and save land space. Flats were only built in Timmergreens for the ex residents of the 19<sup>th</sup> century tenements while they were being rebuilt to make them suitable. The Harbour also had more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of residential buildings being tenements (chart 4) whereas less than 5% of residential buildings were tenements. This is because the tenements for factory workers had to be space efficient and close to factories so the workers could walk to the factories. A quarter of buildings in Timmergreens were villas compared to the Harbour which had none. This was as a result of factory owners/higher paid workers wanting larger houses in the suburbs, away from factory smoke and because they could afford larger, private housing.

How does the height of buildings vary between inner city and suburbs?

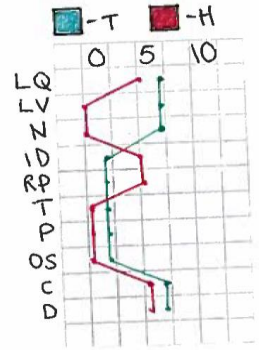
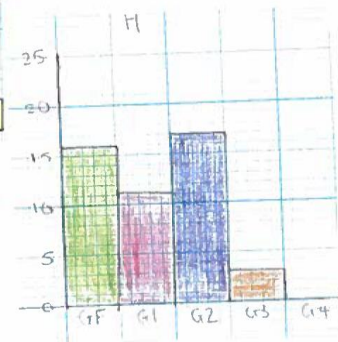
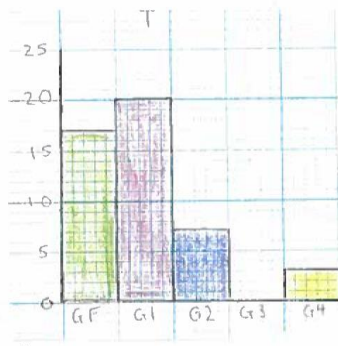
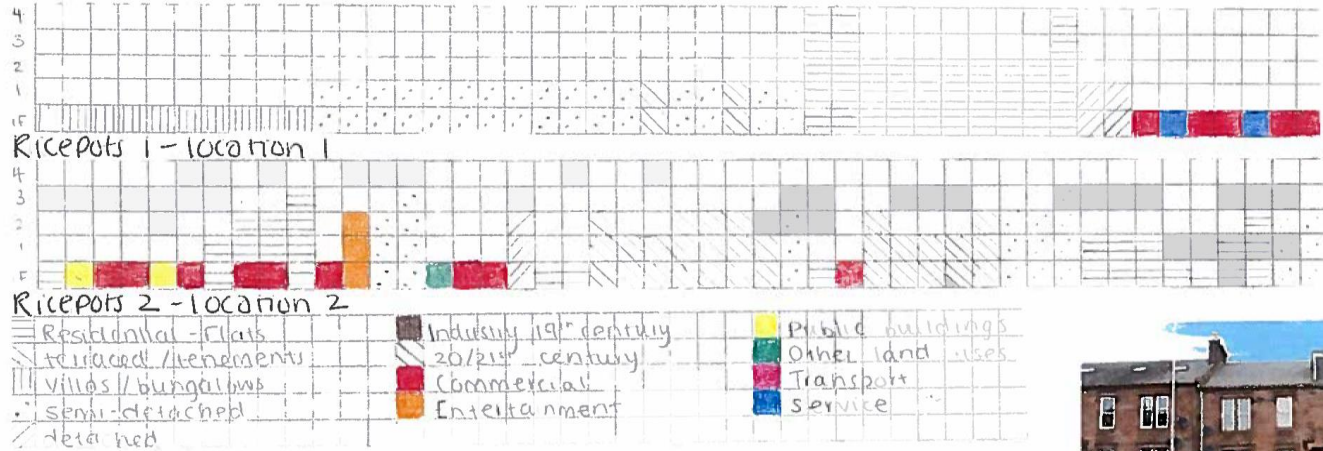
Graph 1 and Graph 2 show that the two areas have similar number of simple 1 storey buildings. Graph 1 then shows that Timmergreens has nearly double the amount of 2 storey buildings than the Harbour.

This is because the majority of buildings in Timmergreens are privately owned semi-detached housing with a few detached houses which will mainly have 2 floors. The Harbour then has more than double the amount of 3 storey buildings than Timmergreens ~~has~~ and has a few 4 storey buildings (Graph 2) whereas Timmer has none. This is because tenements were usually 3/4 floors to allow more residents to fit into a smaller area making it cheaper for the factory owner that built the tenements for his workers. However Timmergreens has 3 buildings with 5 floors whereas the Harbour has none. This is because the ~~year~~ 1960 council flats built in the suburbs were high rise to save space to build more properties and to save money on land.

Map 1 shows a small town with the railway line running through the centre to transport coal from the pit to power the factories. It also shows the Harbour built in the inner city close to factories for workers houses and (Location 2) and Timmergreens on the west of the town in the suburbs to avoid pollution from the factories, mill and train. (Location 1)

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In conclusion, the Harbour, an inner city area, mainly consists of ~~2/3~~ 2/3 floored residential buildings which were suitable for factory workers to live. More than 2/3 of these buildings were flats and tenements because they were cheap, high density and close to factories. The Timmergreens, a suburban area, mainly consists of 1/2 storey semi-detached housing or villas. This was because higher paid workers lived here and could afford private housing with a large open space and in the countryside, away from noise/air pollution.

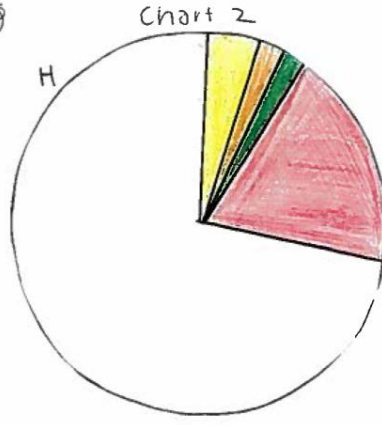
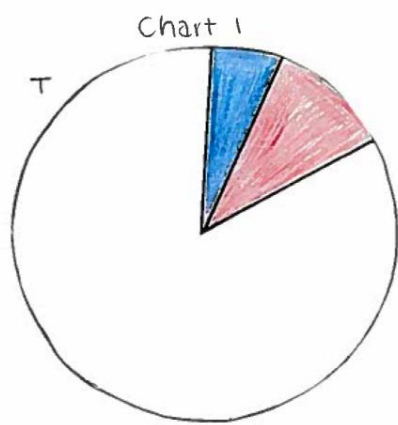


Photograph 1

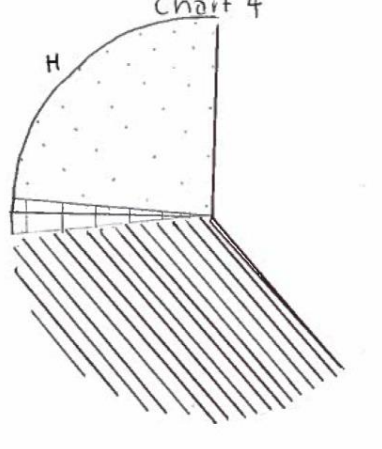
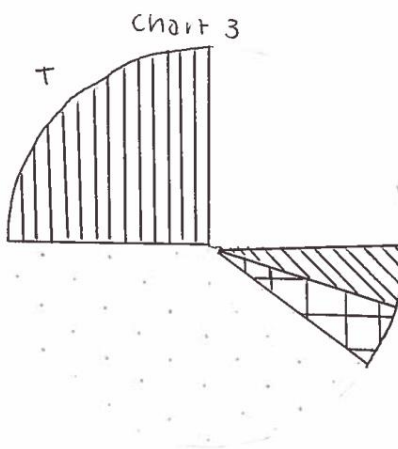


Photograph 2

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- S
- C
- PB
- E
- O
- R



- T
- D
- F
- SD
- V

