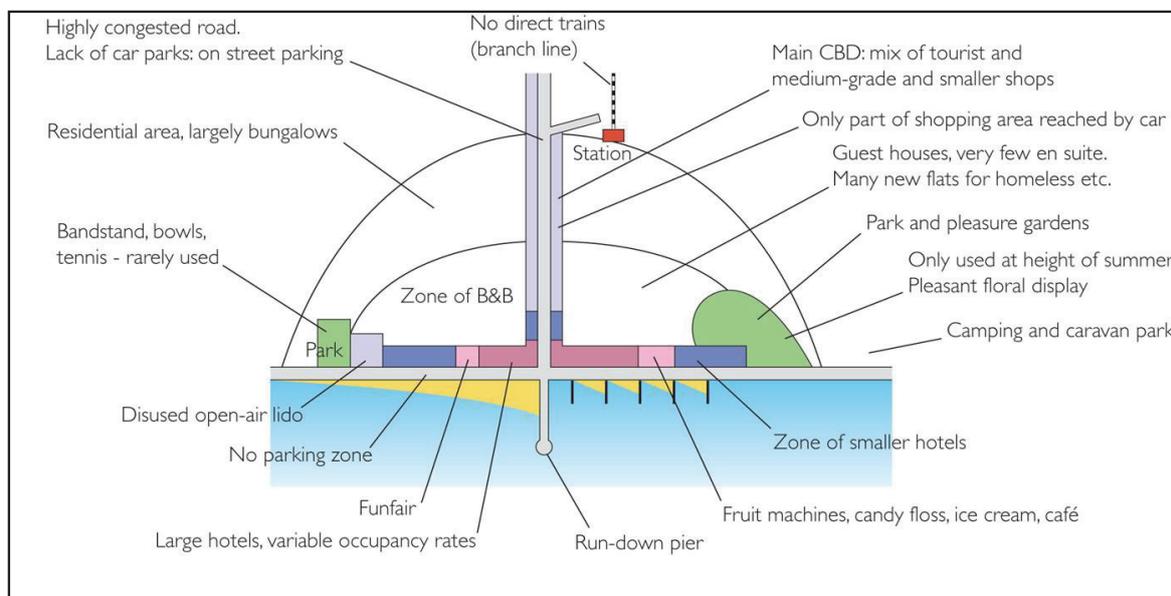


Development and land use along the coast

The development of the coasts around the world commonly feature beach resorts, hotels, leisure activities, a town centre with retail, housing for residents, services and roads to other places. However despite this coasts are in decline due to the arrival of package holidays, and a loss in industry.

Model of a seaside resort in decline:



The model above shows the land use of a coastal resort, illustrating some the reasons why coasts can be in decline. One the key features of this is that there is no parking for tourists, the roads are not adequate enough to handle large numbers of tourists and the train service is poor.

This model can be applied to the case study of Bournemouth that experienced decline, but has boosted its economy again.

CASE STUDY: Bournemouth:

Development of coasts through history:

1. Coasts developed over time due to the growth of the railway system. This means that people can move around the area quickly.
2. In 1859 the railway opened between Bournemouth and London. This attracted holiday makers, thus boosting the economy, causing the area to grow and develop
3. Wages were low, but tourists were wealthy, with many hotels opening on the coast
4. Piers were built in the 1880s, and in Bournemouth pulled in 'day trippers' which have eventually shaped the town it is today. An increase in wages pulled more work into the town also.
5. The arrival of cheap airlines such as Ryanair and EasyJet meant that people began to go on cheap 'package' holidays to EU cities which are only a short flight away. E.g. the Eurostar can be in France within 30 mins.
6. Due to this there was a decline in coastal resorts/towns with many struggling to compete.
7. Upgrades to transport and regeneration have boosted tourism numbers e.g under 2hrs from London to Bournemouth and an airport linking the Channel Islands.



The Growth of Bournemouth:

- Bournemouth is Dorset's largest city which is rapidly growing. In 1851 it had a population of 625, in 2001 it was 163,000. Some of the reason there has been such a large increase is due to the introduction of faster, more efficient rail travel.
- It has the highest population density 3543 people per km² with population growth being 6.4% between 1995 and 2005. Further increase is expected to be around 11% by 2011
- Bournemouth is growing because of the high level of inward migration. Natural increase is not responsible because the birth rate is below the death rate. Some of the reasons it has grown over the last 50 years is because:
 - i) Climate - second sunniest after Eastbourne with mild winters (little frost and snow)
 - ii) Environmental Quality - many homes are situated close to the coast with pleasant sea views
 - iii) Accessibility - local urban amenities and services are easily accessible, this attracts people due the short distance to travel

Reasons for Bournemouth's Recent Economic Growth:

- Increasing number of jobs in the tertiary sector, many of the jobs are in banking, finance and tourism
- Biggest growth in the financial institutes e.g in 1999 14889 worked in banking, growing to 18000 in 2003.
- Barclays IT centre in Poole is nearby which attracts wealthy quaternary sector workers to move into the surrounding areas from London. The company can also expand as it is not reliant on raw materials
- Companies have been attracted because:
 - 1) land available with planning permission as well as financial support
 - 2) universities e.g Southampton provide a supply of highly skilled graduates
 - 3) wages are lower than the south east of England and London
 - 4) House prices are a lot lower than most of the south east of England so people can afford to have larger properties

How Bournemouth is Planning for its Future?

- Urban expansion is occurring as a result of population growth, with many houses being 'squeezed' in between older Victorian buildings. This provides new housing however causes there to be conflicts of interest
- Bournemouth is now encouraging the development of brownfield sites. It aims to have 99% of residential housing on them, including 12,000 new homes.
- Old hotels are being converted (retrofitted) into student accommodation and flats for the nearby universities.

