

# UK's evolving Human Landscape

## Topic 5: The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Keyword	Definition	Reducing regional disparities between rich urban areas and poorer rural areas
<b>Rural Periphery</b>	Areas away from the urban core of towns and cities.	The multiplier effect occurs very quickly in urban areas and very slowly in rural areas. These are efforts and incentives by the UK government to attract investment away from the urban areas to slow down the growing gap in wealth between urban and rural areas.
<b>Population Density</b>	The average number of people in a given area, expressed as people per km <sup>2</sup> .	
Population density is obtained by dividing a population by the area they inhabit. Population density varies not only <b>between</b> countries but <b>within</b> countries also e.g. urban areas in the UK such as London are very densely populated (high population density) where as rural areas are much more sparsely population (low population density).		<b>Enterprise Zones</b>
<b>Core Region</b>	Urban areas that make a much larger percentage of the countries GDP than the percentage of the population they contain or the percentage of land they take up.	Are areas that companies are offered reduced tax rates, help with start-up costs, good access to internet etc.
People migrate to these core regions for work, spending money they have earned on goods and services. This leads to the creation of jobs. This is known as the <b>multiplier effect</b> .		There are 24 in England. All are in urban areas!
The continued multiplier effect in urban areas leads to the outward growth of urban areas. As this process "engulfs" surrounding towns and villages they become known as <b>conurbations</b> where the once separate areas become merged.		<b>Investment in Infrastructure</b>
<b>Northern Powerhouse</b>	A major core region of cities (e.g. Manchester, Liverpool etc.) that have the potential to drive the economy of the north of England.	Motorways are lacking in many rural areas which makes transports of goods slow. This will allow rural areas to become more connected with urban areas and make them more accessible.
<b>National Migration</b>	This is migration that happens within a country, internally e.g. rural-urban migration. Skilled graduates migrate looking for work in the knowledge economy.	<b>Regional Development Grants</b>
<b>International Migration</b>	Migration of people between two different countries.	Financial help and advice on setting up a business, mostly targeted at rural areas but funds are small with investors having to generate 5x more than the grant.
<b>What is the Rural Periphery like?</b>		<b>How has the population geography of the UK been affected by national migration?</b>
<b>Population Density</b>	The further you travel away from the urban core regions the lower the population density becomes. Urban 200+ people per km <sup>2</sup> . Rural 1-100 people per km <sup>2</sup> .	<b>Distribution</b>
<b>Age Structure</b>	The rural periphery has a older population as it is popular for retirement where as urban areas attract younger (often single) people with jobs and services (out-migration of younger people from rural areas)	Many young people migrate to urban areas in search of work.
<b>High Transport Costs</b>	Public transport is less common in rural areas which means people depend on car ownership as most people drive to work.	<b>Age Structure</b>
<b>Economic Activities</b>	Largely primary economies such as farming compared to largely tertiary economies in the urban areas such as retail and offices.	The rural periphery has become older due to retirement of older people due to the beautiful scenery, slower pace of life, lower crime rates and sense of community.
<b>Settlements</b>	Rural = Market towns, villages and isolated farms that are low rise and cheaper. Urban = Conurbation. city. large town. Low and high rise buildings. Property more expensive.	This puts pressures on health services and increases house prices, forcing young adults out who can no longer afford to live there.
		<b>How has the population geography of the UK been affected by international migration?</b>
		<b>The UK has become multi-cultural</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the 1950s the UK government encouraged migration from former colonies (India, Pakistan, Caribbean) to meet the shortage of workers.</li> <li>• Membership of the European Union (EU) has resulted in waves of migration from member-countries as more have joined e.g. Poland in 2004 offering skilled (nurses) and unskilled (construction) labour.</li> <li>• As a result the UK's population is more ethnically and culturally diverse (food and religion).</li> </ul>
		<b>Age Structure</b>
		Many of these migrants are young adults with young children or single males which puts pressures on housing and schools.

Keyword	Definition	The Importance of London's Situation (location in the UK)			
Old economy	Jobs in the primary and secondary sectors (mining and manufacturing)	<p>London is an extremely connected city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Internationally:</b> With all London's airports it by far has the worlds largest flow of people in and out of the city as well as the Eurostar train connecting most major European cities with London.</li> <li>✓ <b>Nationally:</b> The UK's fastest rail services link London and other major UK cities.</li> <li>✓ <b>Regionally:</b> Most motorways lead to London.</li> </ul>			
De-industrialisation	The closure of factories and industries in an area.				
Knowledge economy	An economy based on specialist knowledge and skill. Required highly qualified people.				
New economy	The development of tertiary (services) and quaternary (R+D) employment sectors.				
Tele-working	Employees work from home under flexible hours allowed by access to the internet and improved communications.				
Footloose	Companies that can locate anywhere and not tied to a specific location.				
Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A company with offices/factories in many countries around the world. The headquarters are often in developed countries.				
Foreign direct investment (FDI)	Investment from a company in one country into another creating jobs.				
Globalisation	The world becoming more interconnected through increased trade, technology and migration.				
<b>How has the UK's economy changed?</b>		<b>How does the structure of London vary?</b>			
Decline of the old economy	De-industrialisation and cheaper labour overseas has led to the decline in manufacturing in the UK. In 1970 manufacturing accounted for 40% of the employment in North East England. Now it is just 10%. As a result unemployment and child poverty both sharply rose.	<b>Age of Buildings</b>	<b>CBD (central business district – Canary Wharf)</b>	<b>Inner Suburbs (Hackney/Kensington)</b>	<b>Rural-Urban Fringe (Loughton)</b>
Rise of the new economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many of the jobs lost from the primary and secondary sectors have been replaced by part-time service jobs with low wages e.g. retail.</li> <li>• However some jobs created are in the knowledge economy e.g. banking, finance and law which pay high wages to their highly qualified staff (most will have degrees) that attract migrants from all over the world.</li> </ul>	<b>Density of Buildings</b>	Oldest as it is where the city first began	Residential	Generally newest.
<b>Why has FDI increase in the UK?</b>		<b>Land Use</b>	Very high. High rise offices.	High. Densely packed factories (From the industrial revolution) and terraced housing.	Lowest density. Low rise buildings. Semi-detached houses with gardens.
Globalisation	The global economy has become more connected through TNCs, networks that link countries together and flows of good and services e.g. raw material, labour, money.	<b>Environmental Quality</b>	Commercial (knowledge economy) and retail.	Mainly residential.	Largely residential with some industry,
Free-trade policies	Trade without tariffs or import taxes have encouraged free-trade within the EU to enable companies to sell goods at a cheaper price.		Has the UK's worst air quality but does have green spaces e.g. Hyde Park.	Varies massively e.g. Kensington, one of the most expensive suburbs in the world and Hackney which includes older factories and houses that have been divided into flats. Some areas are run-down and others have been done-up.	High. Gardens and near Epping Forest.
Privatization	Many UK industries have been sold by the government to foreign companies.	<b>London and Migration</b>			
		Skilled workers migrate looking to take up well-paid jobs in the knowledge economy. Unskilled workers also find work easy to get e.g. rubbish collection, pizza delivery etc.			
		Migrants tend to cluster together and affect an area's ethnicity/diversity, level of income, housing (owned vs rented), pressure on services such as schools and culture.			

Keyword	Definition	London Facing Growth	
<b>Deprivation</b>	A lack of wealth and services. It usually means low standards of living caused by low household income, poor health and low educational qualifications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Sprawl on the rural-urban fringe:</b> Suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation has led to London growing in size as the boundary between the city and the countryside becomes harder to locate.</li> <li>✓ <b>Culture and Leisure</b> such as the 2012 Olympics led to the regeneration of former brownfield sites for stadiums etc.</li> </ul>	
There is a correlation between single parent families and child poverty due to low household income. There is also a close link between levels of deprivation and life expectancy as well as deprivation and crime rates. The government collects data (census) to produce a measure known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation which shows how deprived a place is.			
<b>Why does deprivation vary in different parts of the city?</b>		<b>Impacts of Regeneration and rebranding on the City</b>	
<b>Newham</b>	East London. One of the most deprived boroughs with low income and 20% children on free school meals (child poverty). 26% of adults educated to degree level. 12.3% have a limiting, life-long illness which <b>limits their ability to work and earn money.</b>	The process of rebranding changes an image of an area and makes people want to live there. This is done through regeneration of derelict buildings and brownfield sites. The Tower Hamlets borough lost 40% of its population due to counter-urbanisation between 1951-1981 but since then it has grown by 58% with more people living there than ever before.	
<b>Richmond-upon-Thames</b>	South-west London. Far higher income (£41k average). 8.4% of children on free school meals. 64% of adults educated to degree level <b>makes it much easier for them to get a higher paying job.</b> 7.6% have a limiting life long illness.		
<b>London Facing Decline</b>		<b>Positives</b>	<b>Negatives</b>
<b>De-industrialisation</b>	London's docks closed in 1981 as the waters were too shallow to support container ships transporting goods. This led to industries that relied on the docks closing. Between 1971 and 2001 the people working in manufacturing in London fell by 22.5%.	Improved environmental quality: Areas that were once run-down have become more desirable.	London's housing is some of the most expensive in the world.
<b>De-population</b>	De-industrialisation led to high unemployment (60%) and depopulation. Between 1971-1981 inner London boroughs lost 500,000 people. 100,000 of these were areas closest to the docks. Many moved to the suburbs (suburbanisation) for a house with a garden which became possible due to improvements in transport such as London's underground.	Economic opportunities: Thousands of new jobs are created each year especially in construction where demand for houses is so high.	London is in desperate need of affordable housing to support those working in the new economy on minimum wage.
<b>Decentralisation</b>	Shopping activities moved from CBD to the suburbs which led to the formation of out-of-town, under-cover shopping centres, retail parks and business parks. Decentralisation was also helped by e-commerce (shopping online).	Regeneration includes improving public transport/transport links making areas more connected and accessible.	Environmental quality remains low as little open, green space has been created.
<b>London Facing Growth</b>			The cost of everything (coffee, restaurants etc.) is more expensive with hundreds of thousands of people having a lower quality of life than they would elsewhere in the country.
Re-urbanisation (where a city regrows following population decline) has taken place in London since 1991. Caused by:		<b>Keyword</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Space:</b> The closure of the docks created space for regeneration. Housing and offices were built on brownfield sites (former industrial areas that have been developed before but have been left derelict).</li> <li><b>Investment by TNCs</b> created jobs (knowledge economy) in the old docks e.g. Canary Wharf with many company headquarters there.</li> <li><b>Gentrification:</b> Many areas that were previously working-class are now occupied and have been renewed by middle-class people who do not want to commute.</li> <li><b>Studentification:</b> The impact of students on local communities due to their massive influx help provide jobs and their spending regenerates areas. There was 370,000 university students in London in 2015.</li> </ol>		<b>Re-urbanisation</b>	When people who used to live in the city and then moved to the countryside/suburbs move back to live in the city.

## Making London More Sustainable and Improving Quality of Life

## Interdependence between the city and accessible rural areas

<b>Transport</b>	<b>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London depends on the rural-urban fringe to supply enough people to work in the city as not enough live in London (flow of labour/commuters)</li> <li>Housing on the rural urban fringe becomes more expensive</li> <li>Dormitory towns are created where many people are absent during the day as they are at work in London. This means local services struggle to stay open.</li> <li>Accessible rural areas then depend on London for services as well as high-salary jobs.</li> </ul>	
<b>Employment</b>	<p>1. London introduced the congestion charge in 2003 which charges drivers to drive into central areas of the city. It cost £80 mil to set up but generates £252 mil per annum which has been invested to improve public transport. There are now 21% less vehicles travelling through the city per day and 45% more bus passengers.</p> <p>2. Since 2012: London buses now have <b>hybrid engines</b> which means they are 40% more fuel efficient (can travel 40% further on the same amount of fuel) that their older models and their carbon footprint is 40% smaller.</p> <p>3. There are more electric vehicle charging points than there are petrol stations encouraging people to buy electric cars.</p>	<b>Economic and Social Change in Exeter</b>	
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	<p>Companies encourage people to work from home 102 days per week which lowers their carbon footprint and reduces time commuting on crowded trains. The number of people who worked mostly from home doubled in 2012 but it is still low overall. However working from home doesn't apply to all jobs e.g. coffee shops!</p> <p>Shared ownership of houses is more common where people buy 25% or 50% of a property and rent the remainder. There is also "affordable housing" however these schemes still aren't accessible to the many people on minimum wage.</p>	<p>The Met office moved their office and 1200 employees from London to Exeter in 2003 because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land is much cheaper in Devon as it is mainly rural.</li> <li>It is also well connected to London despite being 170 miles away due to being 3km from Exeter airport (daily flights to London, northern powerhouse cities and European cities)</li> <li>42 daily train services between Exeter and London taking 2 hours and well as motorway transport links.</li> </ol> <p>The Met office's move brought a huge multiplier effect (economic) to Exeter as more money was being spent in the area, creating jobs but it also brought pressure with it.</p>	
<b>Energy Efficient Housing</b>	<p>BedZED is a sustainable community which is very energy efficient, using 81% less energy for heating, 45% less for electricity and 58% less water than the average British home but the scale is far too small. There is only 100 of these apartments in a city with a population of almost 9 million.</p>	<b>Population Change</b>	<p>Social: Devon gained 5000 people in 2014. People retiring and also families.</p>
<b>Green Spaces</b>	<p>The high demand for houses in London puts pressure on building on greenfield land which destroys rural scenery and farmland. Green space is essential for a decent quality of life.</p>	<b>Pressure on housing</b>	<p>Economic: Lack of housing has pushed the prices to 3% above the national average despite wages being 10% lower. It is not a simple as building new houses as 2/3 of Devon is classed as an area of outstanding natural beauty and is therefore difficult to get planning permission.</p>
<b>Recycling</b>	<p>Aims to reduce household waste by 10% by 2020 by encouraging recycling and composting by providing recycling bins all over the city and to develop waste-burning power stations to generate heat and water.</p>	<b>Increased Leisure and</b>	<p>Environmental: There is pressure on roads and the environment due to them being hotspots for tourism e.g. Dartmoor national park, Jurassic</p>

## Challenges Facing Rural Areas (Cornwall)

Cornwall has no motorways. Road and rail transport is extremely slow. No large employers as there are no large towns for a labour force and no knowledge economy exists. Most employment is seasonal, part-time and low pay.

<b>Decline of Primary employment</b>	<p>Due to this there a few full-time and permanent jobs. Dairy cows have fallen 60%, over-fishing has led to a decline in fish populations, cheaper china clay from overseas have reduced the mining jobs from 10,000 to &lt;1000. The global price fall of tin has meant it is not worth the cost of mining it.</p>
<b>Healthcare</b>	<p>Only 38% of villages have a doctor's surgery, majority of which only open one morning per week. Buses only serve 70% of villages 3-4 times per day which isolates elderly people. The main hospital in Truro is 30 miles away from West Cornwall which can be the difference between life and death. Students have to travel up to 30 miles for school which is expensive. This lack of services makes West Cornwall one of the most deprived areas in the UK making quality of life very low for elderly and young people.</p>

### Opportunities in Rural Areas

**Diversification:** Finding a wider range of activities to increase income and enable a farm to survive.

#### **Farm shops**

Selling local produce to visitors to the area which creates jobs.

#### **Tourist Accommodation**

Barn conversions into holiday cottages has created more income BUT means birds have less place to nest.

#### **Leisure Activities**

Quad-biking, horse-riding, clay-shooting, bird of prey experiences etc.

#### **Tourism projects**

E.g. The Eden Project create 700 local jobs, attracted 13 million people in its first 10 years, with visitors spending £1 billion in the local economy on accommodation and food.  
However, 97% visitors arrive by car meaning high carbon emissions instead of public transport/cycle pathways.  
Popularity is decreasing with few people returning after their first visit.