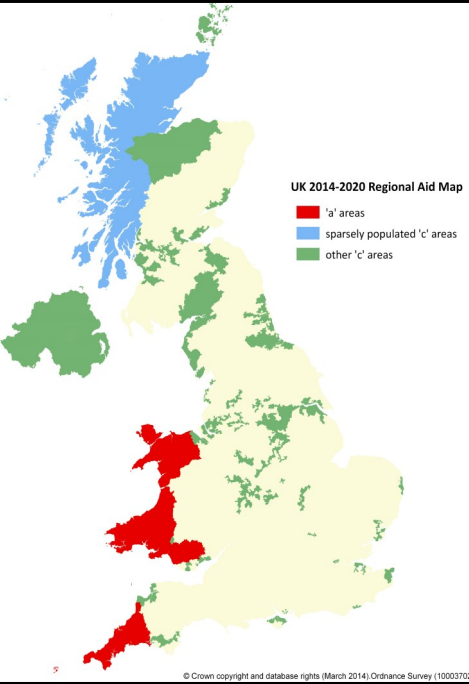
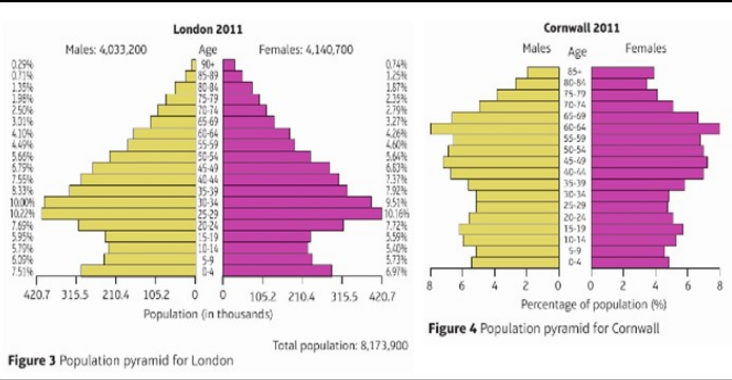


Why are population, economic activity and settlements key elements of the human landscape?  
How do the urban core and rural periphery compare?

	Urban core E.g. London	Rural periphery E.g. Cornwall
Population density	High, over 200 people per km <sup>2</sup>	Low, 1-100 people per km <sup>2</sup>
Age structure	Young adults, single people	Older people, some single
Economic Activities	Retailing, large shops, offices, HQ's, many jobs	Farming, fishing, forestry, mining, working from home, tourism,
Settlement	Conurbation, large town, high and low rise buildings. expensive	Market towns, villages, farms, low rise generally cheaper



How are the regional disparities being reduced?

There are certain areas that qualify for assistance from the government. Assisted Areas in north Wales, north west Scotland and Cornwall are rural areas facing isolation and a lack of jobs. In general people are poorer here than other parts of the UK. Other Assisted Areas include former industrial areas such as South Wales and

North-East England where a decline in coal, steel and ship building left unemployment and poverty.  
**What is regional development and transport infrastructure?**  
The EU's Regional Development Fund supports UK regions by economic regeneration for example projects connecting businesses to fast broadband enabling people to live in Cornwall and work from home. Investment in transport for example rail routes linking Manchester with Sheffield.

Unit 2: Topic 5a The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

How does migration shape the UK economy and society?  
**Retirement migration**

Older people moving within in a country when they retire. The SW attracts many retirement migrants because of beautiful scenery, slower pace of life, lower crime rates and a sense of community.

**Rural to urban migration**

Advantages	Disadvantages
Creates demand for services, shops and social activities creating jobs locally	Healthcare pressure, house price rise, young people move out

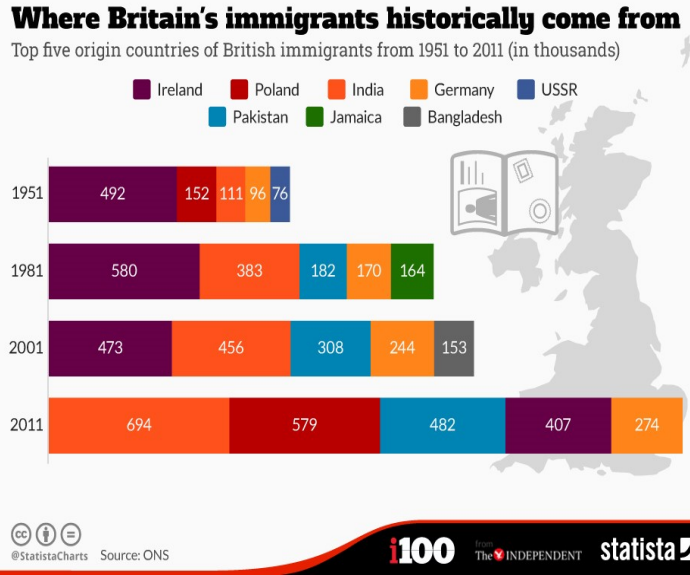
In rural areas, apart from a few jobs in farming, fishing or mining/quarrying jobs opportunities are scarce so young people leave to find better jobs in the city leaving a concentration of older people.

**International migration**

The UK government encouraged immigration from former British colonies in the Caribbean, India and Bangladesh during the 1950's in response to shortage of workers reaching 1million by 1971. During the 1970's there was no longer a shortage of workers and immigration was controlled by the government. Around 2004 and the enlargement of the EU saw young immigrants, 80% aged 18-34, from Eastern Europe especially Poland to cities such as London and Birmingham for jobs in industries or fruit farming. In 2014 560,000 immigrants arrived in the UK and during the period 2012-15 people fled from fighting in Syria and Afghanistan arrived in cities like Birmingham.

**What are the impacts of international migration?**

Advantages	Disadvantages
Source of cheap unskilled (construction) and skilled labour (doctors/nurses). Benefits of a youthful population. Introduced to new cultures	Puts pressure on services e.g. housing, healthcare, education, social unrest



**How is the UK economy changing?**

There have been many changes in the UK economy in the last 50years in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors. These changes are best seen in two contrasting regions on the country, the NE and SE of England.

**How has the North East changed?**



The economy of the NE used to be dominated by heavy industry e.g. coal mining/ shipbuilding. In the last 50years this has declined due to foreign competition, high land and labour costs and end of coal deposits. In 1971, manufacturing was 40% of employment but in 2011, this was only 10%. Between 2007 – 2013, unemployment rose quickly to 8%. The contribution of the area to national GDP is

only 2%. Between 2011-12, child poverty rates in Middlesbrough and Newcastle rose 39% on average. In rural areas, economy still relies heavily on agriculture. Mining, fishing and quarrying are very small scale. Manufacturing is based in urban areas but employs fewer people due to increase in machines and new technology. Manufacturing, especially chemicals, are still important but employ fewer people with improved technology and Nissan employ 4000. Tertiary activities have increased (257,000) which has reduced unemployment slightly, 22% of all employment.

**How has the South East changed?**

Primary industries are mainly centred on farming in rural areas with some of the most prosperous farms in Britain. Manufacturing industry is growing rapidly, mainly in urban areas and along the M4 corridor, a centre for light industries in electronic s and engineering. The region is very important for tertiary and quaternary industries in financial and business service firms. Unemployment is low, 6% and prosperity is high compared to the NE.



**Why is the South East so attractive to industries?**

**Transport**—M25 motorway network and railways. 72% of UK freight was carried on roads in the south-east. It has 4 major airports e.g. Heathrow and ports e.g. Southampton.

**Markets and labour**— a market of 19million people, skilled labour from Oxbridge and London Universities

**Political**— Close to national government. Previous governments encouraged movement from London to the South East.

**Geographical**—transport routes radiate from London and its close to the channel tunnel giving access to Europe.

	% of UK pop	Median age	Unemployment %	Manufacturing employment 2011
NE	4	41.5	8.2	10.2
SE	14	40.8	6.0	7.2

**What are the effects of Globalisation, trade and investment?**

**Globalisation**

'The growing importance of international operations for all economic sectors and for the culture and way of life of people around the world'.

Manufacturing, tertiary and quaternary industries are being increasingly affected by decisions and events in other parts of the world. The three key elements of the global economy are: **Networks** – linking countries together e.g. internet/ trading blocs

**Flows** – goods and services that move through networks e.g. raw materials, manufactured goods or migrant workers

**Global players** – organisations that have a big impact on the working of the global economy e.g. TNCs, World Bank, IMF

**Privatisation**

Privatisation of many UK industries e.g. steel, railways, computers, airports, docks, petroleum, electricity, water, gas and postal services.

The Effects of privatisation include:

- Increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from businesses wanting to invest in the UK.
- Increased awareness of markets and increased competition
- Increased foreign ownership of UK firms
- Dividends and profits from some UK based firms going abroad
- Loss of jobs in the UK due to increased efficiency

**Free trade**

Firms want to and need to take part in international trade to increase their profits. Global links can significantly increase the market for a firm. Not all trade is free trade which is trade without tariffs or import duties. Some countries have high import duties to protect their industries. The UK, as part of the EU, has pursued a policy of promoting free trade with the EU to allow the free movement of goods and services which should make them cheaper.

**Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)**

FDI is composed of the flows of money (capital) from businesses in one country to another. The flow of finance allows the companies to become involved in the business life and markets of the receiving country – for the UK, this is the EU markets. The companies can vary from giant TNCs e.g. GlaxoSmithKline. In 2014, the largest investor in the UK was the USA. 50% of investment into the UK came from European countries. Most of the investment was in energy projects e.g. wind and nuclear or infrastructure e.g. airports and hotels.

**Transnational Companies (TNCs)**

TNCs are large companies that operate in a range of other countries. They are powerful players in the global economy and link up national economies in many different parts of the world. The top TNCs are involved in 3 main industries – oil, electronics and motor vehicles. Some TNCs are specialised e.g. Nestle (food & drinks) or Rio Tinto (mining) where are others e.g. Mitsubishi have a range of interests e.g. vehicles, air transport and food processing.

