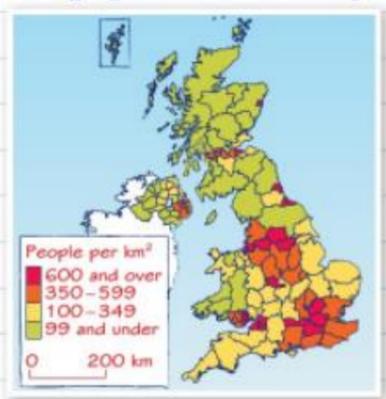


UK Evolving Human Landscapes - including Birmingham as a case study

Population - density and distribution

Define the terms:
Population distribution

UK population density



Population density

Describe the population density shown on the map opposite

Explain the factors that lead to high population density

Urban cores have more economic activity

The amount and type of economic activity is different in urban and rural areas

Define the terms

Urban core

Rural area

Summarise how economic activity differs between the 2 areas

Urban core	Rural areas

Urban cores have a younger population

How is the age structure or urban and rural areas different?

Some rural areas of the UK have high levels of poverty

Some rural areas of the UK are struggling to grow economically. These include:

- 1.
- 2.

UK and EU government policies aim to reduce differences in wealth

Urban cores tend to be thriving and generate lots of wealth whilst rural areas may have high levels of poverty. Strategies include:

Enterprise Zones (remember The Waterfront at Merry Hill was designated as an Enterprise Zone in June 2017)

Transport infrastructure

Regional development

Exam style question:
Describe the main economic activities in rural areas. (3 marks)

Top tip: when the command word is describe, aim to use some of the following connectives: for example; specifically; such as; as shown by

Migration

Migration influences the age structure and distribution of people in the UK

Define the terms

Birth rate

Death rate

Natural increase

Net migration

There has been a constant flow of people leaving the UK since 1970. Suggest why this is so.

Migration - impact on distribution and age structure

Distribution	1.
	2.
	3.
Age structure	1.
	2.

UK immigration policy has increased diversity

Complete the flow diagram that shows how migration has led to diversity post WWII and 2011



Now try this

Explain one way in which European policy on immigration influences cultural and ethnic diversity in the UK. (2 marks)

The UK Economy

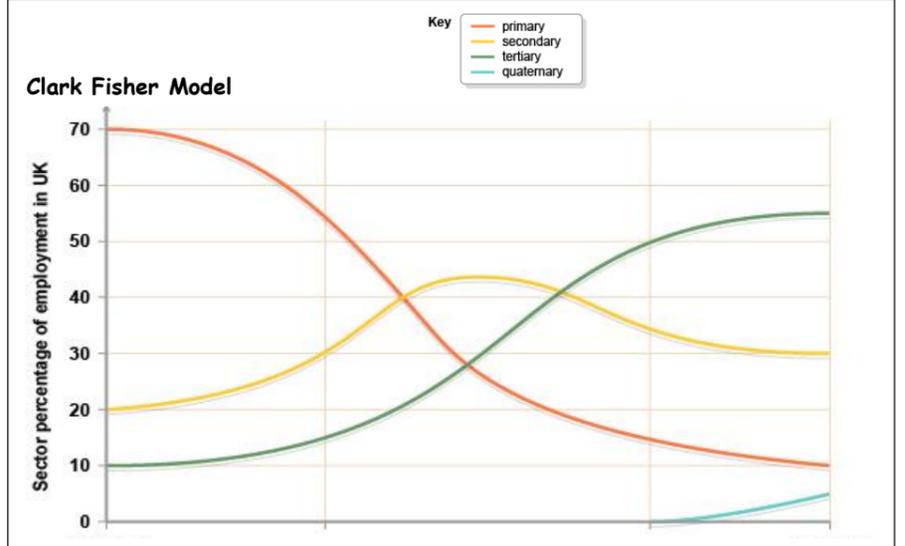
Primary and Secondary industries have declined. Define the terms

Primary industry

Secondary industry

Tertiary sector

Quaternary sector



Describe and explain the trend shown on employment sector graph above. (6 marks)

UK links with the wider world

FDI is increasing in the UK. Define the terms

FDI

TNC's

Globalisation

Privatisation

Free Trade policies

Did you know?

Birmingham's 78,000 students (2011), mostly between the ages of 18 and 22 years, have an impact on the city's geography and population structure. In two small areas of Selly Oak near the University of Birmingham more than 80% of residents are students.

The UK economy is increasingly affected by TNC's

Examples of TNC's include:

They being advantages and disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages

A UK city in context

Birmingham is a major UK. It has undergone a significant period of change, which is still in progress. As a result, it is a dynamic city.

Site

The original factors that led to the location of Birmingham were: dry site, on a well drained sandstone rock, south-facing slope, with good access to resources (timber and coal) and the River Rea.

As time progressed industries making jewellery, guns and brass goods developed. With the Industrial Revolution came the development of the canal network that put Birmingham at its heart. The **situation** of Birmingham was all important. Railways soon replaced canals and again Birmingham was at the heart of the network. Just over 120 years later and motorways had replaced rail.

Birmingham is England's most central city and provides crucial links with The North-east and west and London.



- Study Figure 11 and use an atlas.
- 1 Which motorways meet at Birmingham?
 - 2 Use your atlas to describe how Birmingham is connected to the rest of the UK by motorway. Include details of distances to well-connected cities, and any areas which are poorly connected.
 - 3 Explain why Birmingham's good communications network is useful for industry, business and leisure.

Birmingham - a city of global importance

Birmingham's global reputation and importance have been growing and are being increasingly recognised. The city has more canals than Venice, Europe's largest public library, creative hot spots, cultural variety, restaurants and music spots. This illustrates the way in which, since the 1990s, Birmingham has emerged as a globally important city.

In addition to traditional manufacturing, Birmingham is emerging as a city of significant financial importance - HSBC are relocation from London and this should be completed by 2018. The ICC hosts exhibitions and conferences that draws people from around the world and contributes £1.5 billion to the local economy. High quality restaurants ensure Birmingham's international reputation as do the three universities, including Birmingham. The development of The Bullring and it's flagship store, Selfridges, have undoubtedly contributed too.

Exam style question: Label and annotate different land-uses within the CBD



City Structure

This diagram should look familiar (see Challenges of an Urbanising World).

A city can be split into 4 main parts, each part has a different land use (e.g. residential - housing; industrial - factories). The land use of each part will stay very much the same from one city to another, but it can differ.

CBD - the central business district. Usually found in the centre of the city. It is the commercial centre with retail (shops) and offices, Birmingham

The **SUBURBS** - residential areas (housing) found towards the edge of the city, Halesowen



Key

The **INNER CITY** - found around the CBD. It has a mixture of poor quality housing (older terraces and high rise flats) and older industrial buildings, Ladywood (next to the Five Ways Island)

RURAL URBAN FRINGE - where the edge of the city (urban) and its land-uses (e.g. factories) meets the countryside (rural) and its land-uses (e.g. farming), Hayley Green

Complete the key above and define the terms: function

multifunction.

Answer the following:

1. Where would you find the oldest buildings or the newest housing?
2. How does population density change as you move through the city sectors?
3. What is environmental quality like in different sectors; where would quality be lowest and highest?
4. What evidence is there of land-use change in your city - e.g. greenfield development on the urban-rural fringe, or brownfield development in the inner city?

REMEMBER - Birmingham's BIG City Plan: global city; local heart

Exam style question: Define the term CDA and explain how Birmingham has changed because of it. (5 marks)

Aim to use these connectives: because; due to; so; depending on; as a result

Migration influences the character of different parts of the city

Define the terms

Migration

Push factor

Pull factor

Identify if these are push or pull factors

Immigrants may change the characteristics of the places in which they settle, but they are also initially limited in terms of their choices of location. The increase in numbers may cause a range of impacts on the areas where they locate.

- **Age structure** - the areas of the city where immigrants settle have a young population. They have young children or will soon start families, with consequent demands for more school places.
- **Ethnicity** - these parts of the city generally are the most diverse ethnically.
- **Population** - these areas are forecast to be some of the fastest growing in terms of population in the next 10 years.
- **Housing** - these areas have older housing, with 1970s tower blocks or high density low-rise terraces, which are cheaper and more affordable.
- **Culture** - migrants bring a great cultural mix to the city, making Birmingham one of the most diverse cities in the UK. Although this sometimes brings tensions, it also attracts people and businesses to the city.

What people said about their move to Birmingham

- 'I wanted to bring my family from Syria to get away from all the fighting.'
- 'There was not enough work for me in Poland so I had to move.'
- 'I wanted somewhere with a better night life.'
- 'I worked on a farm but the job was poorly paid and I needed to earn more money.'
- 'Where I lived the nearest shop was 5 miles away, with little choice. I wanted something closer and better.'
- 'We had family in Birmingham so we could live with them til we got settled.'

- **Services** - these parts of the city require a lot of services, from health to education and employment, yet they are some of the poorest and most deprived parts of the city.
- **Deprivation** - the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)** uses statistics of income, employment, health, deprivation, disability, education, housing, crime and environment to produce an index reflecting the quality of life. The pattern for Birmingham is shown in Figure 16 and there are inequalities partly based on ethnicity.

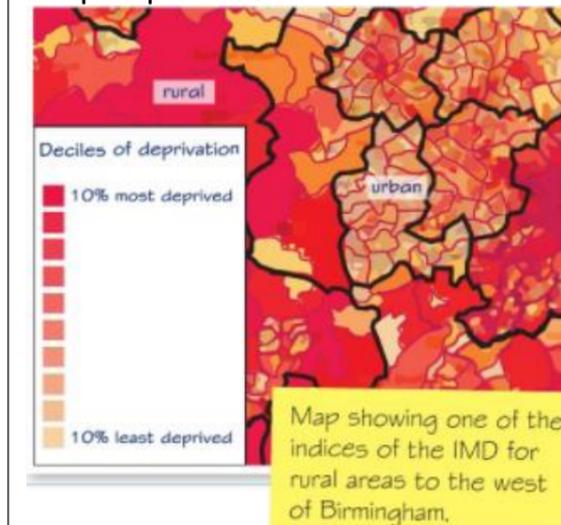
For each of the impacts that migration brings highlight no more than 2 key words per point.

People travel to Birmingham's Bullring Shopping Centre from all over the UK. Located in Birmingham's CBD, the Bullring was redeveloped in 2003 at a cost of £50 million. 38 million visitors come to the Bullring each year.

Did you know?

- Eastside is part of the Birmingham City Centre Enterprise Zone, which aims to create 40,000 digital, finance and creative jobs by 2030. Enterprise zones offer government grants and fewer planning regulations to stimulate business and create more jobs.

Multiple deprivation Index



Map showing one of the indices of the IMD for rural areas to the west of Birmingham.

This type of map is called a **CHOROPLETH**. What makes it unique? (hint: think shades).

Multiple deprivation index measures the following:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

The combination of these factors will indicate the **quality of life** within the area. Why may rural areas have a poorer quality of life than an urban area?

Decline and decentralisation

In the second half of the C20th many UK cities went into decline.

Explain the 2 main reasons:

1. deindustrialisation
2. decentralisation

Economic and population growth

Growth in cities occurs because economic opportunities attract people to live and work in city centres.

Explain how these factors affect the growth of cities:

1. Sprawl on the rural-rban fringe
2. Financial and business services
3. Gentrification
4. Studentification
5. Culture and leisure

Identify which of these factors are economic.

Place specific: name examples within Birmingham and the West Midlands that you could use within your GCSE.

Birmingham - a city of change and migration
 In 2011, 42 per cent of Birmingham's population was from an ethnic minority population, many from Pakistan and India. People come to Birmingham now from many places and for many reasons. New arrivals can feel more at home among communities of people from their old country.

- 40 per cent of Birmingham's residents live in areas described as among the most deprived - 10 per cent in England.
- The areas of deprivation are found in a ring around the city centre.

highlight
 no more than 4 key points.

Birmingham - improving city life
 There are different strategies that can improve ways of life in a city. Regeneration schemes can redevelop deprived areas, whilst environmental initiatives can improve the quality of life. **Remember:**
FIELDWORK - we went to Millennium Point, Eastside.

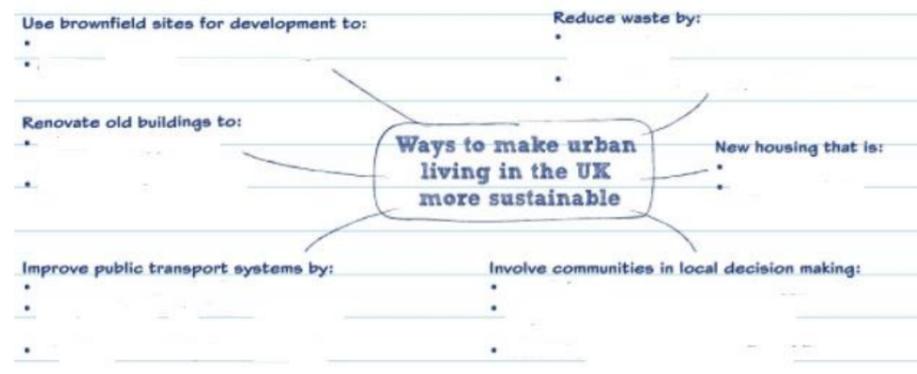
Positive impacts of regeneration	Negative impacts of regeneration

Affordable housing

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Birmingham - sustainable urban living
 Define the term: sustainable urban living

Complete the diagram below:

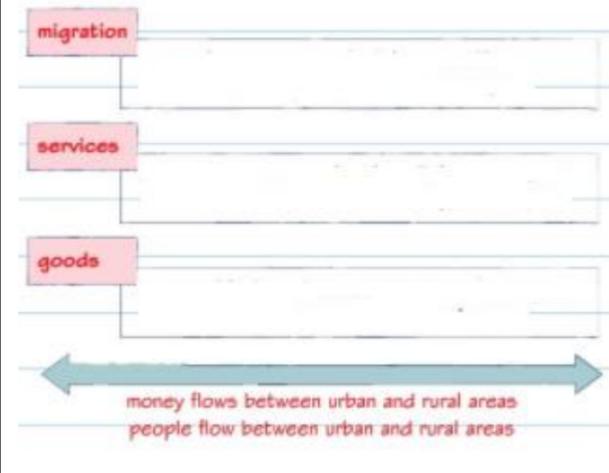


Birmingham - the city and rural areas: costs and benefits
 The relationship between urban areas and accessible rural areas has costs and benefits

Complete the diagram below:

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Economic		
Social		
Environmental		

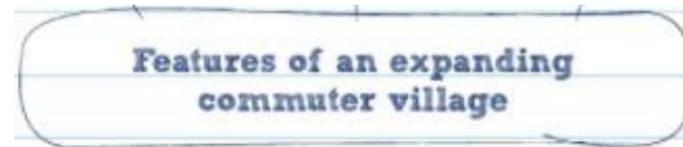
Birmingham - the city and rural areas
 The city and the rural areas around it (North Worcestershire in the case of Birmingham) are linked together so that the city affects rural areas too. There are flows between rural and urban areas. Complete the diagram below:



Exam-style question
 Explain how economic change in a major UK city has increased inequality. (4 marks)

Exam tip
 Make sure you define terms such as 'inequality' used in a question at the start of your answer.

Birmingham - the city and rural areas: commuter villages
 You need to know why a rural area has experienced economic and social change. Use the text to complete the diagram below:



Pressure on housing. People moving from the city can afford to pay more for houses. This pushes up house prices so that there is less housing available that local people can afford.

Population change. Young people move from rural areas to the city; older people move from the city to rural areas.

Change in services. There has been a growth in recreation and leisure services in rural settlements but fewer people are going into farming jobs. Rural services like banks, post offices, pubs and shops have closed in many villages.

Commuter lifestyles. Because commuters leave early and get back late, commuter villages can seem empty during the week, only to become congested again at the weekends.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

I know why population, economic activity and settlements are key elements of the UK's human landscape (Revision Guide pages 72 & 73)			
I know how migration shapes the UK economy and society (Revision Guide page 74)			
I know how and why the structure of the UK's economy is changing (Revision Guide page 75)			
I know the effects of globalisation, trade and investment of the UK (Revision Guide page 76)			
I know the site, situation and connectivity of Birmingham (Revision Guide page 77)			
I know Birmingham's structure and land-uses and function in different parts of the city (Revision Guide page 78)			
I know how national and international migration have influenced Birmingham's growth and character (Revision Guide page 78)			
I know the reasons for different levels of inequality across Birmingham (Revision Guide page 78)			
I know the impact of de-industrialisation and decentralisation on some parts of the city (Revision Guide page 79)			
I know how parts of Birmingham have experienced economic and population growth (Revision Guide page 79)			
I know the effects of regeneration and rebranding on Birmingham (Revision Guide page 80)			
I know how Birmingham is trying to become more sustainable and improve the quality of life (Revision Guide page 80)			
I know Birmingham is connected with its rural surroundings (North Worcestershire) and the costs and benefits of their interdependence (Revision Guide page 81)			
I know the causes and impacts of counter-urbanisation on Birmingham's rural surroundings (North Worcestershire) (Revision Guide page 81)			
I know the challenges of rural change and the impact on people's quality of life (Revision Guide page 82)			
I know the opportunities and environmental impacts of rural diversification (Revision Guide page 82)			

Diversification in rural areas
 Define the term: diversification -

Products	New outlets	Tourism
1. Organic crops 2. Herbs, cheese, bottled water 3. Different animals, e.g. bees, goats, ducks, ostriches	1. Pick-your-own 2. Farm shop 3. Farmers' market	1. Bed and breakfast 2. Caravan or camping site 3. Café or restaurant
Leisure and recreation	Development	Energy
1. Shooting 2. Off-road driving 3. Mountain biking	1. Convert barns into housing 2. Industrial units 3. Telecentres	1. Wind turbines 2. Solar farms 3. Energy crops (bio-energy)

What other types of diversification can you identify?

Exam-style question

Explain the main costs to rural areas of interdependence with a major city. (4 marks)