

## Population in the UK:

**Population Density** is the amount of people that live in a certain space. 8 out of 10 people live in urban areas.

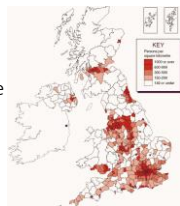
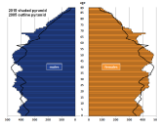
**Population Distribution** – How the people are spread out This can be even or uneven.

Since 1964 the population of the UK has grown by over 10 million. The population is now around 65 million and is slowly increasing.

Post reproductive years (44-85+)

Reproductive years (15-44)

Pre-reproductive years (0-14)



## Urbanisation:

'A process where an increasing proportion of the population lives in towns and cities resulting in their growth.'

- Natural Increase
- Rural to Urban migration

### Push Factors

- War
- Poverty
- Drought
- Natural Disaster
- Lack of jobs

### Pull factors

- Employment
- Better access to services
- Friends and family.

Whilst there has been a large increase in urbanisation in developing countries (LIC's and NEE's), the opposite is occurring in most HIC's. This is because of counter urbanisation

## Counter urbanisation:

When large numbers of people move from urban areas into surrounding countryside or rural areas.

Counter-urbanisation impacts the communities in many ways:

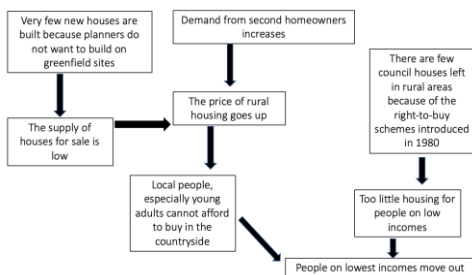
- An increase in house prices due to higher demand
- Fewer people in the village during the day
- An increase in the number of people attending rural schools
- Increased amounts of traffic and pollution in rural areas
- Loss of villager 'identity' as the majority of residents do not work in the village.

## How are rural areas changing?

Counter-urbanisation, sphere of influence and technological change has led to changes in rural areas.

- Reduction or change in employment opportunities in rural areas
- Closure of rural services
- Increased 'second home ownership'.
- Reduction in bus services as less people use them.

Some of the 'deep green' rural areas have experienced negative change. Such as depopulation and deprivation (characterised by lack of public transport, healthcare and education).



## Types of Rural Environments:

Deep Green = Remote, isolated places with poor road networks. They have lots of open space and very sparse populations.

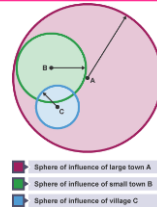
Rapid Change = Less densely populated areas and include some larger towns. Many people living here are commuters who work in urban environments.

Leisure and amenity = Some of the UK's most beautiful scenery and National Parks are located here. They are in remote parts of the UK.

Coastal retirement = The population of these seaside towns include significant proportion of people who moved here when they retired.

## Urban Spheres of Influence:

A complex web that links a city to its surrounding rural region. The city will often provide important social and economic benefits to the local area. This influence is stronger in places closest to the city and gets weaker with increasing distance.



## Rising demand for houses in the UK?



**Cause** - increased immigration, longer life expectancy and an increase in single-occupancy households all lead to an increase in the amount of home required. The government set a target to build a million new homes by 2020. In August 2016, the government admitted that it was going to miss that target by 266,000 homes.

**Issue** - In not building homes and missing targets it is likely to cause an increase in house prices due to supply and demand problems.

## Out of Town Shopping –

Traditional shopping centres have come under threat due to out of town shopping centres. Such as Merry Hill.

### Advantages

- Large free parking areas
- Less congestion
- Quick and easy access
- Often room for expansion
- Near suburban housing

### Disadvantages

- Causes a decline in city centre shopping
- Can increase congestion out of town
- Often has chain stores so does not support small independent shops

## The Issue of Second Homes:

Around 1.6 million people in England and Wales own a second home. In the countryside that they use at weekends or holidays.

## Mega-city:

Cities with more than 10 million residents are known as mega-cities. In 2015 there were 28 mega-cities. 16 in Asia, 3 in Europe.

Tokyo (Japan) is currently the largest 'megacity' in the world with 37.4 million inhabitants

# RURAL-URBAN LINKS

## Paper 1

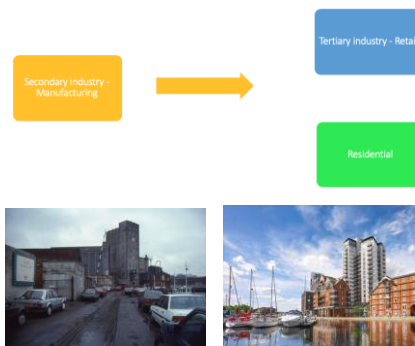


## Rural sustainability -

**Reliability and frequency of transport** – ensure the public have access to transport  
**Economic investment in tourism** – Attract visitors to the area to create jobs and bring money.  
**Availability of jobs** – secure investment from companies  
**Internet connections** – reliable  
**Education** – ensure village schools remain open and there is a wide range of subjects taught  
**Healthcare** – Ensure doctors and hospitals can be accessible  
**Village services** – Encourage local post offices, pubs to remain open for people to use.  
**Green technologies** – Promote the use of renewable energy

## Urban Regeneration:

Urban renewal is a program of land redevelopment often used to address urban decay in cities. Urban renewal is the clearing out of blighted areas in inner cities to clear out slums and create opportunities for higher class housing



## Urban Sustainability –

About ensuring that cities and towns have a minimal environmental footprint

Egan's wheel suggests that sustainable communities must meet 'the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users' by offering choice. Communities must:

- Make effective use of natural resources
- Enhance the environment
- Promote social cohesion and inclusion
- Strengthen economic prosperity.



## Case study – Ipswich:

The site was formerly an industrial dock area with warehouses and factories. Since the 1970's this area had become derelict leaving it to be an area of crime and increased the levels of poverty in the area.

Old warehouses are now restaurants, shops and flats. A range of new buildings have been constructed for homes, leisure and education.

✓ Prevents urban sprawl which prevents more transport issues

✗ Some derelict sites were contaminated by waste from their former industrial use. For example, the Orwell Gasworks Quay was the site of a town gasworks where coal had been converted to gas. The land was polluted, and it cost £270,000 per hectare to remove the water and make it safe.

✗ Buildings of historical interest, such as old warehouses had to be protected. This was more expensive than building new homes and offices.

## Changes in Commuting patterns:

An increase in counter-urbanisation in HIC's has meant that more people are commuting long distances to work.

### Factors leading to increased commuting

- Cities have more jobs than rural areas
- Rural housing is often cheaper
- Better road and rail have cut journeys in half
- Improvement in car safety has encouraged people to drive longer distances.

### Pull factors

- People can work away from central office due to better internet and mobile coverage
- Skype has meant people do not have to travel to meetings

## Case study – Cardiff:

Half the population of Wales, 1.49 million people live within 32km of Cardiff city centre. Almost 78,000 people commute into Cardiff and about 39,000 commute out of Cardiff each day. Cardiff commuters are often stuck in queues on the A470 from the north and A48 to the east. This causes traffic and can cause delays of up to an hour.

Solutions to the congestion problem - Cardiff has three park and ride schemes, cycle routes, bus lanes, flexi hours so that businesses start and finish at different times as well as water taxi to take passengers from Cardiff Bay to the city centre.

Greenfield Site vs Brownfield Site

In British town planning, the green belt is a policy for controlling urban growth. The idea is for a ring of countryside where urbanisation will be resisted for the foreseeable future, maintaining an area where agriculture, forestry and outdoor leisure can be expected to prevail.



Greenfield sites	Brownfield sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encourages urban sprawl, so are not favoured by environmentalists</li><li>• Reduces area of countryside</li><li>• Cheaper to build on</li><li>• Encourage commuting and therefore traffic (causing pollution)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Valuable, since old building can be split up into new homes</li><li>• Use unsightly areas and redevelop them, therefore improves the urban environment</li><li>• Reduces urban sprawl because the site has previously been developed</li><li>• Found in urban areas, so reduces demand on car use</li></ul>

Case study – Mumbai:

Facts:

- Mumbai is India’s largest city with a population of 18.4 million in 2015
- Growth is due to natural increase and rural-urban migration

How is Mumbai a global city?

*Political* – Location of India’s government buildings.

*Communication* – Mumbai airport carried over

36million passengers to 45 different countries in 2015.

*Demographics* – migrants constitute about 37 per cent of Mumbai population.

*Finance and Trade* – location of India’s stock exchange as well as hosting the headquarters of MNC’s such as Cadbury India, Volkswagen, and Tata steel

- Free education with more than 1000 schools
- More people have electrical supply .

- Literacy rates are high (89.7%). Even in the slums, the literacy rate is estimated to be more than 69%.

- ✗ Water pipes run close to the sewers causing leaks
- ✗ Crime rates are high – 1/3 of population have been victims of crime
- ✗ 62%. Of the population lives in slums today

Solutions – upgrade street toilets, give residents new homes, upgrade street drains.

Housing in Mumbai – Pavement Dwellers/ Slum/ Chawls

Bhendi Bazaar is a mixed area of chawls and 1,250 shops and stalls. It is estimated that 20,000 people live here. The chawls are old and overcrowded. There is no proper waste disposal system and water is only supplied for a few hours each day. An ambitious plan will demolish 250 buildings and replace them with 17 high rise tower blocks.

Push:

- Poor standard of housing
- New farming techniques meant there were less farming jobs
- Poor sanitation

Pull:

- Cheap rail – costs about £2.50 to travel from one side of India to the other
- More variety of jobs – transnational corporations
- Better wages
- Better education opportunities
- More access to healthcare

UK Ageing Population –

By 2025, more than a third of the UK’s population will be over 55.

There are two reasons for this; an increase in life expectancy and a decline in the fertility rate.

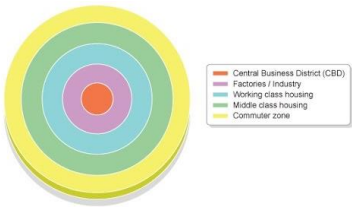
Impacts:

- There are a growing number of wealthy older people
- The proportion of people of working age is shrinking while the proportion of people who are retired is growing
- The number of older people who live alone is increasing
- The number of older people who have complex or long term health issues is growing

Responses:

- Encourage people to take up regular exercise
- Encourage migration of younger people
- Encourage young people to start saving to pension scheme sooner
- Discourage smoking, alcohol and overeating
- Raise the age people can access their old age pension.

Burgess Model –



This leads to high-rise, high-density buildings being found near the **Central Business District (CBD)**, with low-density, sparse developments on the edge of the town or city.

- ✗ The model is now quite old and was developed before the advent of mass car ownership.
- ✗ New working and housing trends have emerged since the model was developed. Many people now choose to live and work outside the city on the urban fringe - a phenomenon that is not reflected in the Burgess model.
- ✗ Every city is different - there is no such thing as a typical city.

Countries categorisation –

**HIC = High Income Country**- A country that has a GNI per capita of \$12,746 or above according to the World Bank.

**LIC = Low Income Country** - Countries that have a GNI per capita of \$1,045 according to the World Bank

**NIC = Newly Industrialised Country** - Have a large percentage of countries working in the secondary sector

Global city

How well connected they are to the rest of the world and the global economy.



*Transport hubs* – good access by rail and air  
- developed road



*Information* – state of the art communication



*Demographics* – large population  
- Ethnic diverse with high tolerance  
- high proportion of educated population



*Culture* – centre of excellence of arts  
- rich heritage



*Finance and trade* – major hubs of international banking  
- headquarters of multinational companies



*Governance* – national seat of government

Case study – London:

London is a global city as it is home to some of the world's top universities. There are around 300 languages spoken. 37% of the population was born outside the UK. There are endless opportunities for entertainment such as the West End. It has 3 international airports. Houses of Parliament and Canary Warf.

Online Shopping –

In 2014 almost ¾ of adults reported buying goods online which is more than double that of 2003.

About 50% of online shopping in 2015 was made on a mobile device.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Convenience - shop from any computer or mobile phone with an internet connection any time, while avoiding the need to travel, pay for parking and queueing.</li><li>•Greater variety - more shops online than any high street or retail park.</li><li>•Cheaper goods - increased competition between retailers</li><li>•Accessibility - those with a disability that limits their mobility Comparability - using the internet makes it easy to research products or services</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Security concerns surrounding payment by credit card over the internet.</li><li>•Not being able to physically inspect the goods before purchase.</li><li>•Goods getting damaged during transport.</li><li>•Goods not arriving in time or at all.</li><li>•Concerns over what information retailers are storing about customers, eg buying habits.</li><li>•Fewer people visiting the CBD, high street and retail parks.</li></ul>

Case study – Cardiff:

Facts:

- Largest city in Wales – 350,000 population
- 1850 = urbanisation → 1930 = counter-urbanisation → 2000 = re-urbanisation

How is Cardiff a global city?

*Political* – Location of Wales government buildings

*Communication* – International airport, widespread internet access

*Demographics* – multicultural city with 8% of people are ethnic minorities with people settled from over 50 countries.

*Finance and Trade* – location to MNC’s such as BBC, Admiral insurance, Glassdoors.

Housing in Cardiff - Zones of wealth and poverty.

Somali population live in a small neighbourhood in the inner-city area of Riverside. In this area there are halal shops, mosques and a large community. Pontcanna is an area with a higher standard of living and less deprivation.

TEST YOURSELF:

- Explain why a large urban area would have a sphere of influence over a neighbourhood rural area (4 marks)
- What do you understand by the term. ‘remote rural area’ (2 marks)
- For an example you have studied, describe the pattern of commuting (4 marks)
- What do you understand by the phrase ‘rural poverty and deprivation’ (2 marks)
- Discuss the challenges that are faced in creating sustainable. Rural communities. (8 marks)
  - Describe any two Egan’s wheel part (4 marks)
- Evaluating the various options available to alleviate the current housing crisis in the UK (8 marks)
  - Describe why cities in NIC are growing at the fastest rate (4 marks)
- Describe the characteristics that cities need to become classified as a global city (4 marks)
- For two global cities that you have studied, describe the connections that they have to the rest of the world and decide which connection is most important to the city (8 marks)

Command Words:

**Analyse** - Take apart an idea, concept or statement and criticise it.

**Assess** - Come to a conclusion about the overall value or significance of something; discuss its positive and negative aspects to show balance.

**Compare** - Identify similarities and differences.

**Define** - State the meaning of an idea or concept.

**Describe** - Set out the main characteristics of something; DON'T EXPLAIN.

**Discuss** -Set out both sides of an argument (for and against) and come to a conclusion; there should be some evidence of balance.

**Evaluate** - Make a judgement about the effectiveness of something; discuss its strengths and weaknesses and come to a conclusion about its overall success or importance.

**Explain** - Give reasons why something happens.

**Give** - Produce an answer from recall.

**Justify** - Support an idea or argument with evidence; for the outcome chosen, the positives must outweigh the negatives.

**State** = name

**To what extent** - Discuss and conclude how far you agree or disagree with a statement or view.



Box = command word  
Underline = key words  
Glance = back