7.1ai: UK Physical Characteristics: relief

- Most mountains are located in the **north** and **west**, such as Wales and Scotland.
- These areas have **few roads** and **settlements** but beautiful scenery – Sparsely populated.
- **South** and **east** of the UK is **flat** with a few hilly areas.
- These areas are suited for **settlements**, **roads** and **railways** – Densely populated.
- Rivers flow from mountainous areas down to the sea.

7.1 ai: (physical) Rainfall Patterns

- **Highest rainfall is in the north** and **west** where average rainfall is **2500mm**.

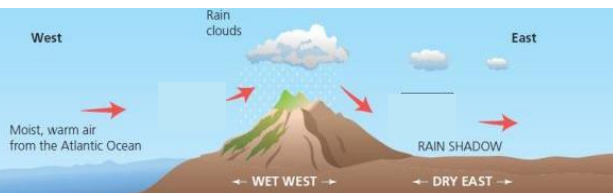- **Lowest rainfall** is in the **south** and **east** with average rainfall of **500 – 625mm**.

7.1 ai: (physical) UK Relief Rainfall

Most UK rainfall is caused by **prevailing wind** blowing from the southwest over the ocean.

When air carrying moisture reaches upland areas, it is **forced to rise** to produce **relief rainfall**.

Air descends the other side of the upland area and warms. Moisture evaporates, **so less rain falls,** this is called the **rain shadow**.

West — Rain clouds — East
Moist, warm air from the Atlantic Ocean
RAIN SHADOW
← WET WEST → ← DRY EAST →

7.1 ai: (physical) Water stress in the UK

Water stress is when areas have limited water supply.

Problems	Solutions
*Most rainfall occurs in **North & West** but least rainfall in **South & East**. *South & East UK are more populated and therefore have **High demands but low supply** *Demand involve domestic, industrial & agricultural uses.	*Water can be **transferred** from the wetter west to drier east by **pipelines** or rivers. *Construct **new reservoirs** in the east to capture/store more water. *Greater **water conservation**.

7.1 ai: Land use in the UK

Land use varies throughout the UK. However our land is always changing. Nonetheless, the vast majority of the UK is farmland.

UK mountain areas have rough pastures and moorlands. The climate is harsh and soil is poor for crops

Grassland areas are found in the west. It is ideal for cattle and sheep because of the mild and wet climate.

Arable farmland dominates because of the warm, sunny and dry climate. Crops such as cereals and vegetables are found in the South and East.

Coniferous woodlands are found in northern England, Wales and Scotland. There areas have poor soils and are remote.

Urban areas are growing. This outward growth or sprawling is caused by population growth.

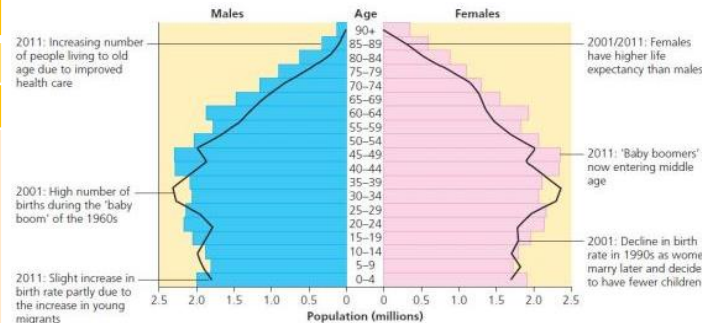|	
Grasses	44%
Arable	20%
Urban	12%
Forest	13%
Water	1%
Mtns	7%
Other	3%

Topic 7

UK in the 21st Century

7.1 bi: Population in the UK

The UK population is 65 million and still rising. It is predicted to reach 70 million by 2030.

Reasons for growth	Future of growth
Natural increase – the difference between deaths and births. **Net migration** – the difference between immigration to the UK and emigration from the UK. **Life expectancy** – the average age someone will live up to.	The UK's **population pyramid** shows that the country's birth rate is fairly low and death rate is also low meaning there are more elderly people. **Population pyramids** are useful to help plan for the future.

2011: Increasing number of people living to old age due to improved health care

2001: High number of births during the 'baby boom' of the 1960s

2011: Slight increase in birth rate partly due to the increase in young migrants

2001/2011: Females have higher life expectancy than males

2011: 'Baby boomers' now entering middle age

2001: Decline in birth rate in 1990s as women marry later and decide to have fewer children

Males — Age — Females
90+ / 85–89 / 80–84 / 75–79 / 70–74 / 65–69 / 60–64 / 55–59 / 50–54 / 45–49 / 40–44 / 35–39 / 30–34 / 25–29 / 20–24 / 15–19 / 10–14 / 5–9 / 0–4
Population (millions) 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5

7.1 ai [H] UK Population Distribution
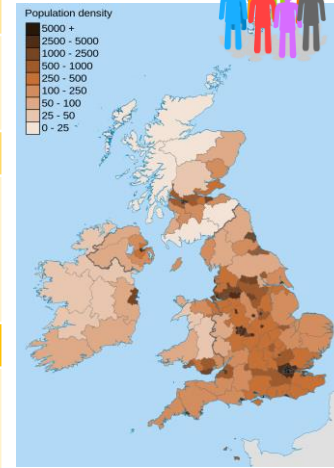
Low Population/Sparsely

Much of Northern Scotland
Reason: **mountainous landscape** and **difficult climate**.

High population/ densely

Rest of the UK (exc London & cities)
Reason: **good relief**, **moderate climate** and **good transport** routes.

Very High/Densely

SE England, in cities eg London
Reason: **employment**, **shops** and **entertainment**. [PULL factors]

Population density
5000 +
2500 - 5000
1000 - 2500
500 - 1000
250 - 500
100 - 250
50 - 100
25 - 50
0 - 25

7.1 ai: Factors affecting population density (Hum & Phys)

Moderate climate.	Remote and poor communications.	Opportunities for work
A presence of raw materials.	Steep and mountainous.	Fertile and suitable for farming.
Poor quality of soil.	Plentiful supplies of water.	Flat land for farming.

7.1 ai: [H] UK Housing Shortage
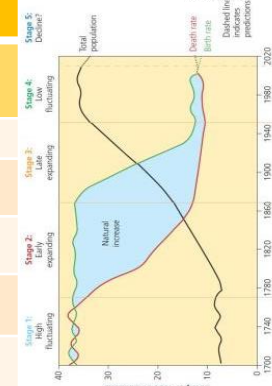
Problem and Reasons

- The UK **population is rising** and therefore **more houses are needed**.
- UK needs to build **240,000 homes a year**, but only half that are built.
- As a result, **house prices are rising** and becoming too expensive.

- Planning permission for new houses leads to **local opposition**.
- **Green belt areas** prevents urban areas becoming bigger.
- The **price of lands keeps rising** due to demand.

Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

As countries experience economic development they also go through stages of population transition. The DTM describes this change and shows the UK in stage 4.

1	Birth rates high and death rates fluctuates.
2	Birth rate high but death rate is falling rapidly. Natural change increases.
3	Birth rate and death rate falling rapidly. Natural change is rapid.
4	Birth rate and death rate is low and fluctuating. Little Natural changes.
5	Birth rate is falling and death rate is rising slightly. Natural change falls.

7.1 bii: UK Ageing Population

Distribution of Ageing Population

Around 18% of the population are over 65. The distribution of older people is high in coastal areas, especially in east and south-west England. However, it is lower in Northern Ireland and Scotland and generally in big cities.

Causes
- Large number of people were born after the WW2 and are now moving into old age – **Baby boomers.**
- **Improved healthcare** and new treatments to prolong life.
- Greater awareness of the benefits of a **good diet and exercise.**

Effects
- **Healthcare cost are very high** and will increase with increasing ageing population.
- **Shortage of places in care homes**, many of which are becoming **increasingly expensive**.
- Many older people join clubs and spend on travel therefore helping to boost the economy – **the grey pound.**

Response
- **Government pension bonds** to encourage older people to save money for the future.
- Pensioners receive **support in care, transport and heating** allowance to make life more comfortable.
- **Allowing more immigration** will provide the demand needed of a younger workforce needed for the economy.

7.1 biii: Ethnic Diversity in the UK

- **13%** of the population in the UK where **born in another country**.
- In **London**, this value is appx **38%.** This has increased between 2001 and the present day.
- The change was driven by an increase in **white non-British, Black African** and **Asian** people.

7.1ci: UK's Changing Economy

- **UK has one of the largest economies in the world.**
- **Heavy manufacturing industries declined (1970s+) due to competition from overseas (TNCs in EDCs and China)**
- **Now the UK is moving into the service industry such as finances, technology and media and quaternary industry (R&D)**

Political Changes
- Between **1997-2007**, the **UK economy grew strongly** & **unemployment decreased.** This was due to increase investment in **education & technology.**
- In **2008** the UK entered a **recession** and **unemployment increased.** Recession ended in **2009.** Now strong focus on **decreasing the national debt. Impact of BREXIT tbc**

7.1ci: UK's Employment Sector

Key changes since 2001
- The **quaternary industry** has **increased**, whilst **secondary** has **decreased**.
- Number of people employed in **primary** and **tertiary industry** has **stayed the steady**.
- Big increase in **professional** and **technical jobs**.
- Employment in **manufacturing** has **decreased** the most due to **cheap labour abroad.**

2001: 2%, 28%, 70%
2011: 1.5%, 18.8%, 79.7%

Key
- Agriculture
- Industry (including construction)
- Services

7.1ci: UK Working Hours

- In **2011** the **average number of hours** worked in the UK was **42.7**.
- This figure is **the 3rd highest figure** within the **EU.**
- **Fathers now work fewer hours** [so can look after children].
- Number of **mothers in fulltime work has increased**.

7.1 cii: UK's Core Economic Hubs

An economic hub is a town/city or an area associated with economic success and innovation. Many of these economic hubs are located near universities.

All of the top 11 economic hubs in 2011 were located in England.

7/11 in the South; 3/11 in the Midlands and just 1/11 in the North

Salford
Media industry including BBC and ITV. Manufacturing of chemicals.

Silicon Glen
High-tech industries based in key Scottish cities. They focus on electronics and software.

Bristol
Creative and digital industries. Key services such as law and finance.

Silicon Fen
High tech research hubs associated with Cambridge University.

7.1 cii: Case Study: UK Economic Hub - London

With a population of 8.6 million, London is the economic hub for the UK, and has a global economic influence as well. It is a key location for trade and financial markets with many headquarters of major banks and other businesses located there.

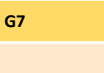| Change Over Time	Significance to the UK
• Key trade conducted through its **docklands have declined**. • New investment in communication infrastructure and transport links such as **Crossrail**. • London has become a **major world city** with a **key financial industry** in the City of London & Canary Wharf.	• London has **13% of the UK's population** and produces **22%** of the **country's wealth**. • London **ranks higher** than other UK cities for **economic performance**. • Many **start-up companies** in media and hi-tech industries, along with **well established companies** such as Amazon and Facebook.

7.2a: The UK's Role in the World

The UK may be a small island state, but it does play a significant role in the wider world. It is part of several key international organisations including the World Bank (deciding where £ should go), the EU (trade), NATO, the UN and G7.

NATO	UN	G7
A group of **28 countries** who **work militarily and politically** to resolve conflict as a last resort.	Is made up of **193 member states** with the aim of **maintaining peace** and **resolving issues.** UK is also part of the **Security Council**.	Involves **seven** of the **wealthiest western countries** to discuss relevant **issues** and come to **economic agreements**.

7.2a: Case Study: UK role in Resolving Conflict in Middle East

Basic Background

* 9/11: a series of four terrorist attacks on USA by the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda, whose actions were supported by Saddam Hussein
* 4 passenger planes hijacked and flown into the
* Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre
* 2996 people killed inc 67 Brits, 6000 injured
* $10 billion damage to infrastructure'

UK Involvement

The UK, as part of NATO, **sent troops to Iraq,** to remove the government from control & ↓ terror threat. Soldiers stay to keep Islamic extremists away. The World Bank (UK is a member) gave $1.2 billion of aid to assist innocent victims. UK DFID **gave £534 million towards the reconstruction of Iraq. UK charities like Oxfam & ActionAid** send aid too.

7.2bi: UK Media Exports

The UK exports many different types of media products such as **films, TV, music, books & comp games**.
Exporting media is key to the UK economy as it **employs 1.7 million** people and **generates £70 billion.**
Example: Skyfall earned £103 million at the UK box office alone

UK's Media's influences

Most exports are in English, meaning it **develops** other's **understanding of our language**. Our culture, music and buildings are featured = generates business &/or tourism = ££ . Many people around the world **copy fashion** & **styles** seen in UK media.

7:2bii: Multicultural UK

The UK is a multicultural country due to many ethnic minorities moving here from India, Pakistan, Caribbean and parts of Africa. These groups have shared their culture and have influenced the UK in many ways.

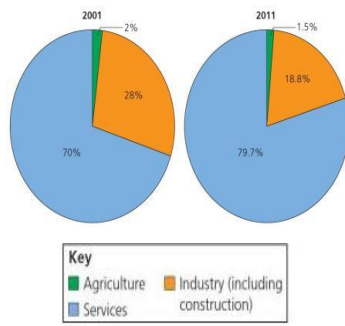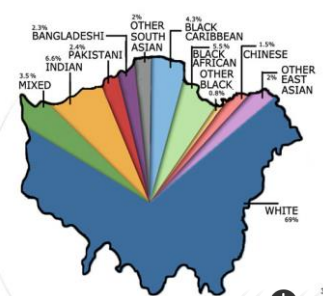| Fashion	Media	Food
• Many shops sell **traditional clothing**. • As these traditional clothing become **more common**, other cultures have started to wear them too. i.e. Saris • **Hair styles** from other cultures such as dreadlocks from the Jamaica.	• Many ethnic minorities have **influenced music** (i.e. dubstep) and **television** (i.e. Bollywood). • With greater influence, **greater understanding** from other ethnic groups have been established.	• Food that has originated from other countries have **become very established** (i.e. Curry and Pizza). • Many mainstream **supermarkets sell** a great range of **ingredients** and ready made **foods** from **other cultures**.