

## UK Evolving Human Landscape

### 1 The differences between Urban core (e.g. Bristol) and Rural Periphery (e.g. Gillingham) areas in the UK

RURAL PERIPHERY	URBAN CORE
Low population densities	High population densities
Older populations	Younger populations
Lower incomes	Higher incomes
High transport costs	Lower transport costs

### 4 The employment structure of the UK has changed over time

Primary and secondary industries have declined due to cheaper labor abroad and the importing of raw material and food

For example, car manufacturing, textiles, ship building and steelworks mainly as a result of cheaper imports from, in particular, Asia.



Tertiary and Quaternary jobs have increased

For example Banking, financial services and insurance, accountancy and legal services, creative industries – media, advertising, film, IT

### 2 The UK and EU Governments have tried to reduce the differences between urban and rural areas in the UK:

**EU and Government Grants** – are available to help businesses start up in deprived areas.

In 2015 only North Wales and Cornwall qualified for EU grants that can be used to attract businesses, like the A30 Bodmin upgrade in Cornwall and Eden Project.

**Transport improvements** - Often deprived areas suffer from poor transport links and thus businesses are reluctant to start up. It can also make it more difficult for tourists to get to areas like Cornwall or North Wales. HS2 is a huge project and involves a high speed rail link linking London, Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds.

### 5 FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) into the UK:

Increasingly, foreign TNCs such as TATA steel and Nissan are investing into the UK and in 2014 the UK received more FDI than any other country in the EU.

**The reasons are:**

- It is (currently) a member of the EU which allows tariff free access to a market of 550 million people. Most business supported 'remain' in the referendum.
- The EU allows the free movement of people which means businesses can access skilled labour more easily. Low paid migrants also keep the costs low for some TNCs

**HOWEVER, if and when the UK leaves the EU this could change**

### 3 National and international migration over the past 50 years has altered the population geography of the UK

In 2015, a record 641 000 long-term migrants arrived to live in the UK and 320 000 people emigrated. Thus the net migration was 318 000.

The key reasons for this include:

- EU membership** which allows the free movement of people across Europe
- Globalisation** which has increased the number of skilled people being allowed into the UK from across the world.
- Rising Birth Rate**-birth rates in the UK Have also been rising in both the UK born population and amongst immigrants

**This has resulted in:**

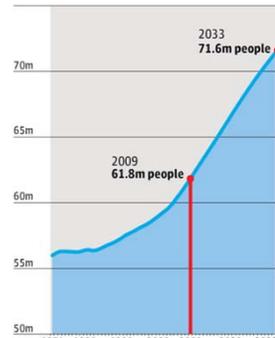
- Increased multiculturalism
- Immigrants filling gaps in job market left by an ageing population in the UK
- Increased access to the foods, sport and music from other cultures

**The UK population distribution has changed in the following ways:**

- London and the South East are growing most rapidly
- The South West is seeing an increase in retired people
- Growth is slowest in areas with slower economic growth; Wales, North East and North West

#### The UK's rising population

Mid-year population estimates, UK



SOURCE: ONS

### 6 BRISTOL-A case study of a UK city



Bristol's site, situation and connectivity:

- Access to the Bristol Channel via Tilbury Docks just to the north of Bristol allows for large ships to import and export goods
- Railway line to Paddington and Bristol
- The M5 connects Bristol with the South West and the North, the M4 with Wales (via the two Severn bridges) and London.
- Bristol's airport has seen rapid growth in the past few years and now over 7 million people use the airport each year

### 7 Causes of national and international migration that have influenced different parts of Bristol:

The proportion of the population who are not 'White British' has increased from 12% to 22% of the total population. There are now at least 45 religions, at least 187 countries of birth represented and at least 91 main languages spoken by people living in Bristol. Most immigrants are attracted to inner city areas of Bristol due to cheaper rent.

**Causes:**

**Post-war migration**-After the war the UK government actively encouraged people from former colonies to move to the UK. This was because the UK had a shortage of workers, particularly, in low paid jobs. As a result Bristol saw a growth in the number of people from India, parts of Africa (Bristol has a Somali community), Pakistan, Bangladesh, West Indies and the Caribbean.

**The growth in number of EU member states**-From 2004 a number of Eastern European countries joined the EU. As a result, hundreds of thousands of Eastern Europeans moved away from their country of birth to other EU countries. As a result Bristol saw a growth in immigrants from places like Poland, Slovakia and Romania.

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**Bristol has varying levels of deprivation and the Floating Harbour development has aimed to reduce this, but how successful has it been?**

Inner city areas of Bristol such as Bedminster (one of your fieldwork locations) is a more deprived area. This is due to deindustrialisation when the docks and industry in the area closed due to cheaper manufacturing being available abroad. This increased unemployment and therefore deprivation.

Regeneration project: The Floating Harbour development-The docklands have been redeveloped with a mix of private and public money with the overall aim of providing a new creative quarter for the city with leisure facilities, housing and offices. This includes, cafes, bars, cinemas, shops, restaurants

Successes	Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3000 jobs created</li> <li>New art galleries</li> <li>Sports facilities</li> <li>Over 1 million visitors every year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tertiary and quaternary jobs were not suitable for many unemployed people in Bristol</li> <li>Traffic congestion is a real issue in Bristol and many argue the development has done little to alleviate the traffic problems</li> </ul>

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**Strategies aimed at making BRISTOL more sustainable:**

**Recycling**-In 2012 the city recycled 50% of its waste. There is a new state of the art waste plant at Avonmouth which can deal with 200,000 tonnes of waste each year and means that no waste will now go to landfill. The incinerator will also provide enough electricity to run 13,000 homes.

**Transport**-Car sharing schemes and bus lanes-although traffic congestion is still problem in Bristol

**Cycling**-The council has recently invested £35 million with the aim of getting 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the commuters using bikes by 2020. Dedicated cycle lanes will rise from 9 to 20% of the total road area.



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**Bristol and it's accessible rural areas are interdependent in the following ways:**

- Increased leisure facilities and gentrified housing has encouraged people to move from rural areas around Bristol to inner city areas
- Rural areas provide food to the restaurants and cafes in Bristol
- People live in rural and suburban areas of Bristol and commute into work

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**The Eden Project was introduced as a way of improving Cornwall's economy and overall quality of life**



The Eden project built in an old China clay pit in 2001. The Biomes contain large plastic biomes that contain plant displays from around the world. There's also a zip wire, winter ice skating, summer outdoor concerts, art projects

Successes	Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor spending contributed £1 billion to the Cornish economy in the first 10 years</li> <li>• Employed 700 people and 3000 linked jobs in the first 10 years</li> <li>• Provides education on healthy lifestyles to more deprived communities in nearby areas such as St Austell</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite a cycle path and public transport, 97% of visitors arrive by car</li> <li>• Few visitors return for a second visit and visitor numbers are now declining</li> <li>• Even though there are some jobs all year, the number of jobs decreases significantly in the winter months as visitor numbers decrease</li> </ul>



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**CORNWALL is a Rural Periphery county in the UK**

**Cornwall is experiencing a range of issues:**

- There are no big population centres to attract employers. St Austell is the largest town with 23,000
- Cornwall has the UK's lowest weekly wage at £340
- A lot of employment is **seasonal**, low paid and part time in tourism and farming
- House prices in some areas are too high for locals to afford. Second home owners and retired people moving to Cornwall have pushed up prices.
- Overfishing of fish stocks has resulted in the EU enforcing quotas and thus the fishing industry has experienced severe decline
- China Clay quarries have declined from 10,000 employees in the 1960s to just 1000 people today as a result of cheaper clay overseas.
- Only 38% of villages have a doctor's surgery and most of those only operate very limited opening hours.
- There are limited bus services with 30% of villages having no bus service.
- The main hospital in Truro provides a wide range of services but is over 30 miles away from some places in west Cornwall.
- Sixth Formers sometimes have to travel 30 miles to go to further education and there is limited university provision in Cornwall. Many young people choose to leave Cornwall for university or better paid jobs.