

UK Physical Characteristics

- 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.



UK 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**.

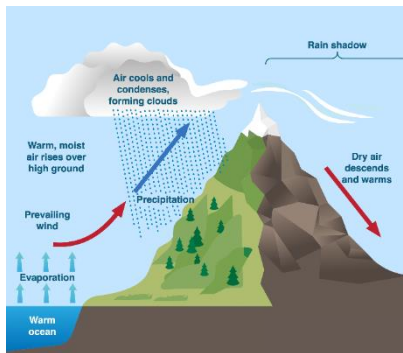


UK Relief Rainfall

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

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

The other side of the upland area has **little moisture**, this is called the **rain shadow**.



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 (Scotland) have rough pastures and moorlands. The climate is harsh and soil is poor for crops

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

Grasses
Arable
Urban
Forest
Water
Other

52%
20%
14%
12%
1%
1%

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 woodland 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 urban developments is caused by population growth.

UK Population Distribution

Low

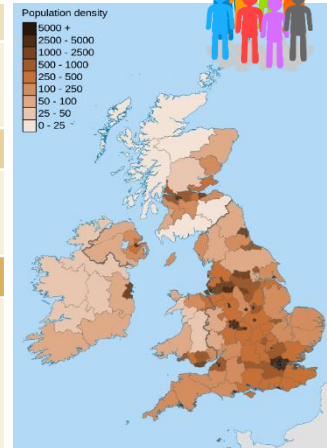
Much of Northern Scotland is **sparse** due to a **mountainous landscape** and **difficult climate**.

High

Rest of the UK because of the **gentle hills, moderate climate** and **good transport routes**.

Very High

Population is **concentrated** around the South East of England, in cities such as London, due to attractions of **employment, shops** and **entertainment**.



Factors affecting population density

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.

UK Housing Shortage

Problem and Reasons

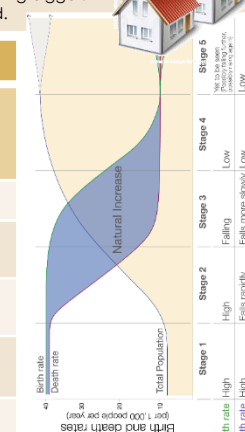
- The UK **population is rising** and therefore **more houses are needed**.
- UK needs to build **240,000 homes a year**, but only half that are built.
- As a result, **house prices are rising** and becoming too expensive.
- Planning permission for new houses leads to **local opposition**.
- Green belt 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.



Topic 7

UK in the 21st Century

Population in the UK



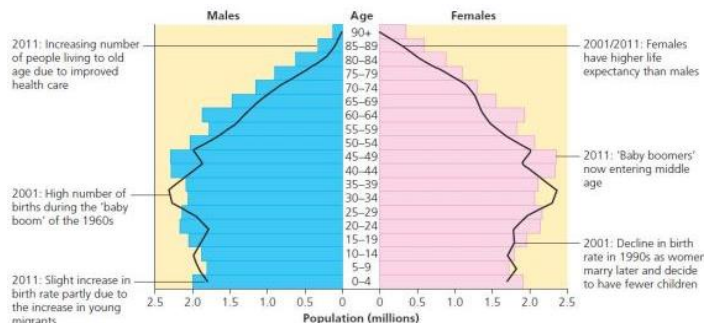
The UK population is **65 million** and still rising. It is predicted to reach **70 million** by 2030.

Reasons for growth

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.

Future of growth

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.



Water stress in the UK

Water stress is when areas have limited water supply.

Problems

- Most rainfall occurs in **North & West** but least rainfall in **South & East**.
- South & East UK therefore have **High demands**.
- Demands involve domestic, industrial & agricultural uses.

Solutions

- 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**.

Ethnic Diversity in the UK – Birmingham

- The proportion of white people in its population will fall from 66 % to 53 % between 2001 and 2011.
- In 2019 Romania represented the largest source of migrants to Birmingham.
- Birmingham has the largest Pakistani population outside of Pakistan. It increase by 3% between 2001 and 2011.



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	Effects	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare cost are very high and will increase with an 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

UK's Changing Economy



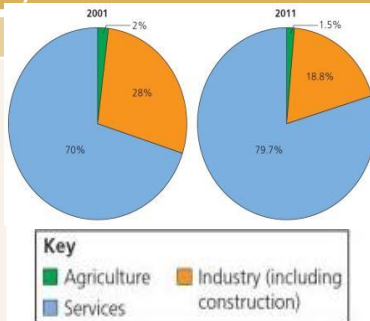
- UK has one of the **largest economies in the world**.
- The **last few decades, heavy manufacturing industries have declined due to competition from abroad**.
- Now the UK is moving into the service industry such as finances, technology and media**.

Political Changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, creating a strong focus for decreasing the national debt occurred in 2010 elections.

UK 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**.



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** to look after children.
- Number of **mothers in fulltime work** has **increased**.



UK's Core Economic Hubs

An **economic hub** is a **central point or area associated with economic success and innovation**. Many of these **economic hubs are located near universities**. Below is a selection of **economic hubs throughout the UK**.

<p>Belfast Titanic Quarter Film studio, offices and education based on the old shipyard.</p>		<p>Aberdeen Centre for the North Sea oil and gas industry, now developing as a research and development hub.</p>
<p>Salford Media industry including BBC and ITV. Manufacturing of chemicals.</p>		<p>Silicon Glen High-tech industries based in key Scottish cities. They focus on electronics and software.</p>
<p>Bristol Creative and digital industries. Key services such as law and finance.</p>	<p>Silicon Fen High tech research hubs associated with Cambridge University.</p>	

Case Study: UK Economic Hub - Oxford

There are an estimated 1500 high-technology companies in the Oxford region varying in size from small start-ups to large multinationals. Oxford is part of the UK's 'Golden Triangle'. This area is defined by the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, and universities based in London. The universities within the 'Golden Triangle' together have a combined annual research income of over £1.4bn.

Change Over Time	Significance to the UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Oxford Science park was opened in 1991. Over 100 leading companies located here focusing on bio-medical research and artificial intelligence and employing 3,500 employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped to develop the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. Over 2 billion doses were sent to more than 170 countries. Employment in high tech industries has grow by 40% (compared to 18% nationally).

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 also part of several key international organisations.

<p>NATO</p> <p>A group of 28 countries who work militarily and politically to resolve conflict as a last resort.</p>	<p>UN</p> <p>Is made up of 193 member states with the aim of maintaining peace and resolving issues. UK is part of the Security Council.</p>	<p>EU</p> <p>AN economic union of 28 countries in Europe. It has a single market for and allows for the free movement of people and goods between countries.</p>
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Case Study: The UK in Resolving Conflict in Ukraine

Basic Background

- Ukraine is in **Eastern Europe, bordering Russia**.
- In **2014**, the Russian president took control of **Crimea** and **supported Russian separatists**.
- In 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine.



UK Involvement

- UK has agreed to accept 200,000 Ukrainian refugees but they must apply for a visa. Refugees can stay for a year.
- Selling oil and gas to other countries is a big part of Russia's economy (about 60 %). The EU and other countries including the UK and US are starting to cut back on how much Russian energy they will buy. The UK government has said it will stop using Russian oil and oil products by the end of 2022.

UK Media Exports

- The UK exports many different types of media products such as **films, TV and music and books**.
- Exporting media is key to the UK economy as it **employs 1.7 million people and generates £17 billion**.
- Example: Harry Potter sold 400 million copies to 200 territories**.

UK's Media's influences

- Most exports are in English, meaning it **develops other's understanding of our language**.
- Many people around the world **copy fashion & styles** seen in UK media.
- Can **attract people to visit** the UK.

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.