

# **Edexcel Geography A-level**

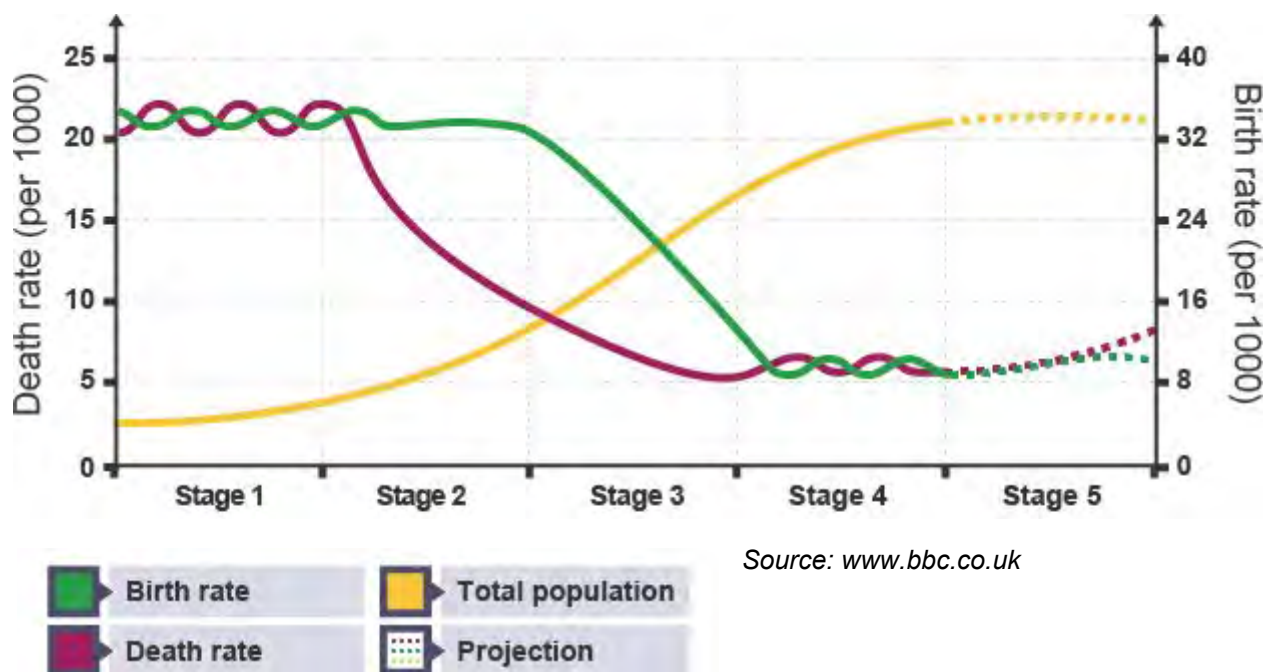
## Diverse Places

### Detailed Notes

## Describing a Population

### Demographic Transition Model

Populations are expected to **fall and rise** 'naturally' due to increasing development. Populations will grow if the **birth rate** (number of babies born per 1000 people) increases and the **death rate** (number of deaths per 1000 people) decreases.



There are four stages to the **Demographic Transition Model**:

- Stage 1** - There are **high birth and death rates** meaning the total population tends to be quite low and there isn't much change in population size. The country tends to be **poorly developed**, so has little wealth to spend on services such as health education. Most employment is in **primary industries** (farming, mining, etc) which can be intensive labour work and low income. Birth rates are high due to factors such as a lack of access to contraception, religious beliefs, lack of education etc. Death rates are high for various reasons including lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare.
- Stage 2** - Death rate begins to decrease while birth rate stays high this means that the population size starts to increase. This is because the country often becomes more developed meaning it has more money spent on **hospitals and doctors**, which has a huge effect on reducing the death rate. The population will increase as a result of fewer people dying. Epidemics and disease are better understood, with households developing **basic knowledge** of sanitation and transmission of diseases. Improvements in farming and mining practices - **use of machinery**, for example - will reduce injuries and fatalities in the workplace. As development increases, **secondary industry** (manufacturing and production) will also develop; secondary industry can offer **higher-paid, more secure jobs** (workers are paid for how many hours they work rather than the crops they produce, and jobs aren't

seasonal). This means income is more consistent and often standards of living improve and malnutrition decreases.

3. **Stage 3** - Death rate continues to decrease while birth rates decrease which means the population expands more rapidly. Often women have more rights and therefore have more education and improved access to contraception and family-planning advice. A focus on career may mean women start having children later and they also have less children. A move away from the primary industry means most families don't need so many children to work on the land.
4. **Stage 4** - Birth rate and death rates are much lower and have plateaued. Despite this, population continues to increase for MEDCs as **migrants** from other countries are attracted to **employment opportunities** and the better quality of life provided. If controlled, migration can fill skills gaps and keep services and industries growing. (*The UK used international migrants to fill a skills gap in the NHS in 2000, so medical services could be maintained for the growing population*).

The Demographic Transition Model suggests that there is a **correlation** between the development of a country and its birth and death rates and any changes to these rates are **gradual**. There are a few exceptions, such as the UAE, whose **sudden population growth** is predominantly due to economic migration.

Also, the model doesn't consider countries whose **development worsens**; countries devastated by **conflict** or **natural disaster**. For example:

- **Syria's** development has significantly declined due to the conflict there. There has been significant outward migration to avoid bombing, infrastructure and services have collapsed as a result, and death rates are significantly larger than the model suggests for LEDC countries.
- **Haiti** was devastated by an earthquake in 2010. Most countries will experience an increased death rate following a natural hazard. However, Haiti hasn't recovered and following the 2010 Earthquake has experienced:
  - Cholera Epidemics, claiming 9200 lives by 2016, as the Artibonite River became contaminated with sewage.
  - Annual hurricane seasons causing storm surges, severe winds and threatening temporary shelters built for the displaced.
  - Two years after the earthquake, only half the rubble created during the earthquake had been cleared.

## Population Structure

### UK Population structure

- The population of the UK is **unevenly distributed** because of the condition of the land in the area.
- 84% of the population live in England, which has low-lying **hospitable** land.
- Dense population in **major cities** and concentrated along the **south coast**.
- Lowest population density in rural areas.
- Rapid growth in areas of economic development – London and the South-East.

- **Declining populations** at Scottish coast and Cumbria from lack of employment opportunities and **counter-urbanisation** from deindustrialised cities like Bradford

### Reasons for UK Population Changes

Birth Rates have **increased** over the last century due to:

- **Population Growth** - As the population increases, the number of child-bearing people increases and so the rate of population growth increases.
- **Government Policy** - (Maternity/Paternity leave)

Birth rates in the UK are the lowest this decade. Birth rates may **decline** due to:

- The use of **contraception**, is more widespread; there is free access to contraception through the NHS and sex education is taught in schools.
- **Religion** - Britain is tending to become less religious with more people identifying as atheists or becoming less strict than the previous generations. This means they can use contraception, get married later and feel less pressured to have children by their religion.
- Increasing **financial cost** of raising a child mean some families are choosing to have less children.
- Advancement of **women** - more women wish to pursue a career and so postpone having children.

Death Rates have generally **decreased** in the UK due to:

- Advancement in **medicine** - Many diseases have been eradicated, and access to healthcare has improved (especially in urban cities).
- **Immunisation** to disease - Again, many diseases have been eradicated, with minimal cases of Polio, Measles and Rubella.
- **Clean water and sanitation** - 96% of UK households are connected to the main sewage system and 100% have access to clean water, hence reducing the risk of water-borne diseases and diarrhoea.

However, the death rate of Western countries is limited by their **lifestyle choices**, which reduce average life expectancy:

- **Smoking and Alcohol** consumption, which leads to lung and liver cancer.
- **Unbalanced diet**, which can lead to obesity and Type 2 Diabetes. The diet (heavy in carbohydrates and sugar) is unsuitable for the office jobs they do.

There has been a large **increase** in **inward international migration** to the UK, since WWII:

- **Political alliances**, especially with Commonwealth countries.
- Lower price of **long-distance travel**
- War and conflict
- Increased **employment opportunities** in foreign countries

## Changes to The UK Over Time

The **UK's population** has changed and diversified and its urban and rural environments have developed over the last 50 years. These changes continue to affect the UK to this day. The UK's diversity may be due to **various reasons**: political relations, economic opportunities, migrants fleeing conflict, perception of better quality of life here, new technology.

### 1960s

- Large-scale housing construction, providing the working class with new houses. Some **social housing** is built, but often as tower blocks, which increased the crime rates, reduced quality of life in social housing.
- Inward international migration from **Pakistan and India**.
- The development of **transporting people** (development of the jet aircraft) and **goods** (containerisation) in the 1950s will accelerate the movement of people and goods in 1960s.
- **Commonwealth Act of 1962** - Restricts the flow of Commonwealth migrants to those with skills, encouraging economic migration.

### 1970s

- **Decline in secondary industry** in cities such as Liverpool and Birmingham. An increase in unemployment and poor city living conditions encouraged migration away from major city hubs.
- Docks became unnecessary, with improving plane transportation, therefore large-scale **dereliction** in docks such as London, Liverpool and Salford.
- Inward international migration from **Vietnam, Bangladesh and Chile** (following a military coup).

### 1980s

- **Economic recession** continues to cause unemployment and deindustrialisation in many towns and cities. This discourages some international migrants, who are interested in better employment opportunities in the UK.
- UK Government begins to offer **tax incentives** and **special economic zones** to try to encourage Foreign Direct Investment and TNCs establishing offices or manufacturing within the UK.
- First **basic internet developed**. Over time, this will lead to the development of online banking (1984), allowing capital and financial transactions to transfer around the world quickly.
- Inward international migration from **China, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Somalia and Australia**.

### 1990s

- Growth in the UK population is mainly due to **net migration**.
- Conflict in **The Congo, Balkans, Yemen and Kosovo** encourages international migration to the UK. The collapse of the Soviet Union also encourages migration to the UK, as migrants wish to improve their quality of life.
- 1994 - The first **smartphone** is developed.
- The NHS begins **recruiting overseas**, trying to use migrants to fill their skills gaps.

## 2000s

- The **Race Relations Amendment Act** aimed to reduce racial tensions and reduce discrimination by the Police and Government.
- **Suburbanisation** accelerates, creating new towns for highly-paid migrants to move into, offering them a more rural lifestyle whilst maintaining their job in the city nearby.
- **EU Freedom of Movement** - Increased migrants from the UK due to reduced limitations
- Increase in the creation of religious secondary and primary schools, to cater for Muslim and Jewish migrants.
- Development of **social media** (Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp) allows personal and business connections across the world.
- **Expansion of the EU** to include previously Soviet states increases the number of Polish, Slovakian and Lithuanian migrants.

## 2010s

- London's reputation continues to develop and attract new migrants by developing as a **multicultural city**, shown through the Olympic Games, the election of Sadiq Khan and clustering of different cultures and ethnicities.
- Conflict in Syria pushes **asylum seekers** into the UK.
- **Brexit** causes uncertainty in migration and population patterns: increased outward migration of some British wishing to live in Spain and France, uncertainty for existing Commonwealth and International migrants ([Windrush Generation](#)) and the closure of some TNCs manufacturing plants (as they may wish to remain connected within the EU for logistics, a cheaper workforce and more economic certainty).

## Describing Rural and Urban Places

### The Rural-Urban Continuum



The population density ranges between **high density, inner urban** areas to **low density, remote rural** areas

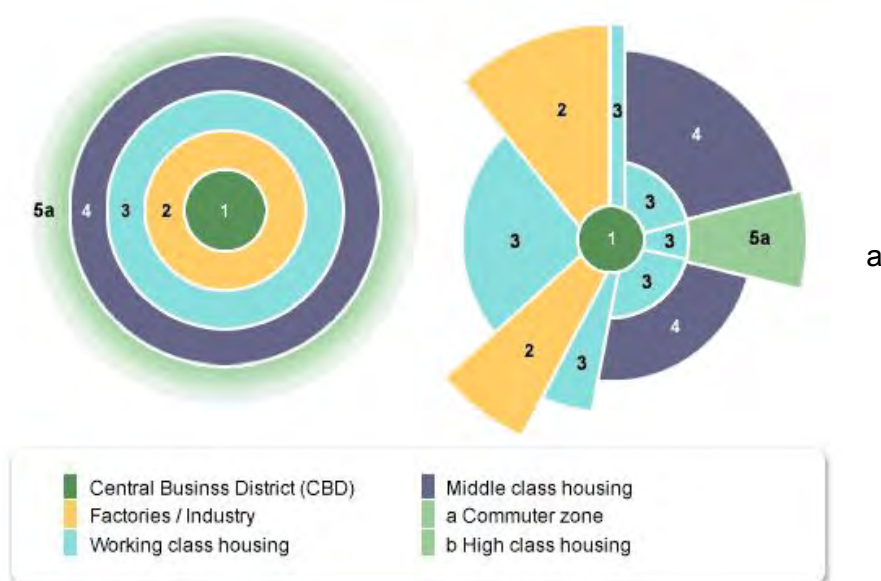
### Continuum

Urban Core → Suburbs/urban sprawl → Commuter settlements/expanded towns → Suburbanised villages/market towns → Rural villages & farming areas → Remote rural tourism & second home areas

**Population density** as well as the characteristics of the **built environment** suggests the changes in stages of the rural-urban continuum.

### Urban City Structure

Most cities have a **similar structure**, with development occurring outwards and living conditions changing the further outwards you travel. There are two models that can describe the structure of city: Burgess & Hoyt.



Source: [www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)

**Burgess' Model** shows the city as bands moving outward from a central business district (CBD). The next band out from the CBD is often industrial, followed by working class housing. The other

residential bands are often middle-class housing and commuter areas. Here, the houses become bigger and more spaced out as you move away from the centre into the suburbs. Typically, the class of the population increases the further suburban you go, and so the type and size of housing, income and quality of life will improve too.

**Hoyt's Model** has industry travelling outwards in sectors, these often run parallel to transport routes (in the past these followed rivers when most transportation was done by boat but more recently this has changed to railways and train lines). The working class housing tends to be close to the industrial areas.

## Place Character

**Place character** relates to the **specific qualities, attributes or features** of a location that make it unique. Place character is affected by **endogenous and exogenous** factors:

### Endogenous Factors

**Endogenous Factors:** Those which **originate from within** the place and are **local**:

- **Land Use** - Is the area **urban or rural**?
- **Topography** - The **relief** and lie of the land
- **Physical Geography** - Are there **natural physical features** such as waterfalls or estuaries?
- **Infrastructure** - Built services that **enhance** or are **essential** to living conditions:
  - Roads, railways, canals, airports
  - Broadband and phone networks, water supply, sewers and electrical grids
  - Parks, public pools, schools, hospitals, libraries
  - Education system, health care provision, local government, law enforcement, emergency services
- **Demographic Characteristics** - **Age, gender, number, ethnicity** of the population
- **Built Environment** - The architecture of the area. Contemporary, ageing, historical
- **Location** - Elevation, distance to the coast etc.
- **Economic Characteristics** - In debt, growth market, ageing industries, economic sectors

### Exogenous Factors

**Exogenous Factors:** Those which **originate from outside** a place and provide **linkages and relationships** with and to other places. Exogenous factors are commonly referred to as **flows** of:

- **People** - **Impact** of tourists, workers, migrants, refugees, visitors and changing quantities of people on an area **over time**
  - Germany has around **1.4 million asylum seekers**, who integrate into their society, though also creating political and social disputes. Inevitably this will impact the character of Germany
- **Money and Investment** - **Trade** deals, tax, major **events** (e.g. sports competition), new businesses or movement of business from an area
  - Investment into the London borough of Stratford before, during and after it hosted the Olympics has had a long-lasting impact on its place character. Smaller sporting events may have a short-term impact.
- **Resources** - Availability of **raw materials**, products, food, water and energy

- Due to good transportation networks, the UK is food secure. If the crops fail one year more food can be imported from other countries to make up for the deficit. In less developed countries this is unlikely to be possible.
- **Ideas** - Entrepreneurs may move to an area bringing new businesses with them. Ideas could be information about an area from another country. Designers drive creative processes within an area.
  - Detroit has been impacted by the ideas of urban planners which have helped develop the city, leading to positive reviews by Lonely Planet. This has driven the tourist industry of Detroit, impacting on its character

Over time, **endogenous factors will be shaped by the changing flows of exogenous factors.**

### Perception of Living Spaces

The **perception** of an individual is dependent on factors, including:

- **life experience** - what an individual has experienced, unique to them
- **stage in a life cycle** - what an individual of a particular age tends to believe or value
- **economic position** - wealth, employment, financial background.

As well as many other factors:

Human	Accessibility	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Age</li> <li>- Family composition</li> <li>- Education level</li> <li>- Gender</li> <li>- Income</li> <li>- Religion &amp; Cultural beliefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employment possibilities</li> <li>- Services availability</li> <li>- Public transport options</li> <li>- Affordable housing</li> <li>- Broadband and utility access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pollution levels</li> <li>- Crime levels</li> <li>- Physical climate</li> <li>- Traffic and congestion</li> <li>- Open space areas</li> </ul>

### Insiders and Outsiders

**Insiders** are those people who feel at home within 🏠 and may have the following characteristics:

- **Born** in 🏠
- They hold **citizenship** for 🏠
- **Fluent in local language** and conform with **idioms** (language relating to a specific location or culture). For example 'kill two birds with one stone' might be a complicated phrase for migrants to understand. Some local idioms may be specific to places. This is a dictionary of London Slang: [www.timwoods.org/the-london-slang-dictionary-project/](http://www.timwoods.org/the-london-slang-dictionary-project/)
- Conforms with **social norms and behavioral traits** common in 🏠

**Outsiders** are the opposite to **insiders**. Lots of factors can contribute to make someone feel like an insider or outsider in a place. This feeling of belonging **can change over time**.

It can be the case that people who do not belong to the main **ethnic group** of a community feel like **outsiders**. For example, an **immigrant family** could have moved into a neighbourhood where they are an **ethnic minority** which - combined with other factors - may cause the family to feel like **outsiders**. For example:

- Initially, they may not be accustomed to the **culture, social norms** and **dialect** of the majority of the community.
- The shops and restaurants along the high street may not be **familiar** to them.

- They may find it hard to find particular foods which they had in their **country of origin**.
- The **architecture** of the buildings and the **vehicles** on the street may look different from what they are used to. (These feelings could be similar to how you feel when you go on holiday and your surroundings are different to usual).

## Perception of Urban Places

**Victorians** perceived inner city area to be **dangerous** and threatening because of **pollution**, **poverty and crime** which meant it was seen as a lower class area.

However, nowadays inner city areas are perceived differently. Inner city areas provide high paid **job opportunities** and a range of **amenities** within the local surroundings.

Some urban areas still have negative images associated with them, due to high levels of **crime** and **poor living standards**.

There can be a **larger variety of houses** and lifestyles available in the inner city than elsewhere in the country. **Regeneration** of derelict areas will appeal to high income individuals (due to **gentrification**) whereas some people would prefer **green environmental projects** (e.g. BedZed). For disadvantaged or low income families, inner city areas provide the most **affordable social housing**.

## Perception of Rural Places

The **Rural Idyll** is the general **perception** that rural areas are beautiful, pleasant relaxed area which is free of crime, has a relaxed pace of life and strong sense of community

Rural areas also have a large **visitor attraction**. Viewings on **TV** (e.g. Cornwall & Poldark, Midsummer Murder) combined with **art and literature connections** (e.g. Beatrix Potter & The Lake District) are major sources for tourism connections to encourage people to visit and improve the economy of the area. Tourism will also create new **job opportunities**, though this work tends to be low-paid and **seasonal**.

However, the **reality** of living in a rural area can differ from the rural idyll.

- High **house prices** can make it unaffordable for low-income families to live here. High **energy prices** for old systems and homes have high **maintenance costs**.
- Many **seasonal** jobs as tourism is only busy in the summer.
- Infrequent access to **public transport** and also long, expensive journeys.
- **Isolation** from services, which can cause severe consequences for the **elderly** population who need easy access to healthcare and can become lonely.

## Variation in Population

**Clustering – Migrant** groups live in significant clustered communities. People who share **similar cultural beliefs** want to be located close to one another for use of facilities and to feel at home. However, this can create a **misleading view** of the proportions of migrants in the UK.

**Inclusion** – By adapting to **British beliefs** and achieving qualifications in education, migrants have the **same chances** of being successful economically and socially as locals. Second and third generation migrants are better adapted to UK as they have a **hybrid culture** of their traditional beliefs and British influences. Within recent years, members of these communities have MP's and councillors that can **represent** them

**Tension** – The differences between the original population and **ethnic clusters** can lead to increased anxiety and cause people to take violent actions. **Hostility** can then continue to build and even more people become involved which escalated the issue. Often, these tensions are based on **incorrect perceptions** or fake news in the **media**.

### Measuring Management of Cultural Issues

**Using Quantitative data** – For example, comparing the inclusivity of different ethnicities within workplaces, poverty rates for ethnic minorities and involvement in election voting where allowed.

The most successful management of cultural issues is usually by **non-economic factors**, to gauge the **social acceptance** and **happiness** of people.

### Progress on Cultural Issues

Cases of prejudice and issues between different cultures can escalate into violent attacks. Hate crime is the assault on minority groups and levels of hate crime have been escalating recently.

It is important to consider urban and rural **stakeholders**. A stakeholder is any individual involved in a management or construction process with a point to express. Stakeholders include: local businesses, residents, TNCs that operate in the region.

## Groups of People

### Nuclear Family



Source: Ckcr

**Description:** Family that consist of two parents living together with children. One or both parents will work to support the family.

**Needs:** Local schools, employment, house in an area of low crime and limited traffic.

Tends to live in suburban villages and towns:

- 👍 Can commute into city centre for employment
- 👍 Low crime rates and quiet lifestyle
- 👎 Reduced diversity in suburbs, limiting acceptance of other ethnicities by the children.
- 👎 Commuting and working office jobs (tertiary & quaternary) can lead to long hours worked, reducing time together as a family.

### Young Person/Student



Source: 101clipart.com

**Description:** 16-25 year old, often living at home or living in student accomodation for university.

**Needs:** Employment or Education, cheap accomodation and lifestyle.

Tends to live in city centres:

- 👍 Lots of services and entertainment
- 👍 Clustering of students who can support each other
- 👎 High density of students can reduce quality of life for those living in the area (e.g. increased noise, crime)
- 👎 Living in the city can be more expensive than at home, with higher prices and transport costs.

### First-Time Buyers



Source: Property Price Advice

**Description:** 25+ years, they are trying to save up for a mortgage. Often following university or they've become young parents.

**Needs:** Affordable housing, local services & employment, access to social services.

Tends to live in inner city locations:

- 👍 Close to job opportunities and services in the centre of town
- 👍 Housing is cheapest here than anywhere in the city
- 👎 Sometimes inner city areas have high crime rates and pollution from car traffic
- 👎 Inner city areas tend to have highest deprivation levels

### Local Businesses



Source: Shop Lincoln

**Description:** Own local independent businesses such as shops, cafes, B&Bs, etc.

**Needs:** High footfall within the city centre, low business rates, attraction to their town/city to tourists.

Independent businesses tend to be located on the high street of towns & cities:

- 👍 High streets have a good pedestrian footfall, since shops are concentrated together
- 👍 Events and markets tend to be hosted near the high street, so extra business opportunities available in local area
- 👎 If town or city becomes tourist attraction or heavily populated, business rates will increase

## Case Studies for your Local Area

There isn't a lot of content to learn for dynamic places. However, it is important to know **in depth case studies**.

Use the guide below to create an **urban** and **rural** case study for regions near you. Remember - **statistics** are essential!

### Rural Case Study

Location	Name of village or town Geographical Location? How far from the nearest city?
Unique Features	Any geographical features (forests, mountains, river) that could isolate the rural region?
Economy	What kind of work are locals employed in? Is there seasonal work? Unemployment levels Are there problems associated with rural work? (e.g. manual labour can cause health problems, poor pay limits an individual's ability to progress and improve, etc)
Social	Population composition. Any social issues - deprivation, low achievement levels, tensions. Are houses affordable in general? Is there a variety of houses, for a variety of situations?
Progress & Management	Find three projects that aim to either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Solve a social issue</li> <li>- Improve quality of living and lifestyle</li> <li>- Reduce isolation for a minority group</li> </ul>

### Urban Case Study

Location	Name of village or town Geographical Location? How far from the nearest city?
Historic Background	Why did the city become important or successful? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural resources that provide wealth</li> <li>- Trade and international port</li> <li>- Was it a trading port or logistic hotspot?</li> <li>- Cheap workforce for manufacturing</li> </ul>
Economic	What kind of work are locals employed in? Unemployment Levels Are there problems associated with urban jobs? (e.g. office work can lead to unhealthy lifestyles, opportunity to progress) What level of skill or education do you need to work in your urban area?

Social	Population composition. Any social issues - deprivation, low achievement levels, tensions. Are houses affordable in general? Is there a variety of houses, for a variety of situations? How culturally diverse is your urban area? Does this cause conflict or opportunity?
Progress & Management	Find three projects that aim to either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Solve a social issue</li><li>- Improve quality of living and lifestyle</li><li>- Encourage economic growth or city development</li></ul>