

- Population Distribution - where people are located.
- Dense – lots of people live in an area.
- Sparse – very few people live in an area.
- Urban – a built up area (e.g. town or city)
- Rural - a sparsely populated area
- Urbanisation - the movement of people from rural to urban areas.
- Pull factor - factors that attract people to an area.
- Push factor – factors that push people out of an area.
- Settlement – a place where people live.
- Site – the land a settlement is built on.
- Redevelopment – attempts to improve an area.
- Agriculture - The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals
- Industry - The process of making products by using machines and factories. There are 4 types of industry, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary.

All settlements vary in size.

- **CITY** – a very large settlement, with a population of over 100,000 people (e.g. London). *Services: large railway stations, many large schools, large shopping centres, football teams, museums, universities and cathedrals.*
- **TOWN** – a large settlement, with a population of over 10,000 people (e.g. Grimsby). *Services: many churches, at least one senior school, doctors, banks, small hospital.*
- **VILLAGE** – a small settlement, with a population of over 200 people (e.g. Waltham). *Services: church, post office, small shop and junior school.*
- **HAMLET** – a tiny settlement, with a population of less than 200 people (e.g. Swallow). *Services: a small shop. Sometimes there is nothing other than houses.*

Industrial Revolution : From 1750 Britain went through a process of change in a number of key areas:

- Agriculture – New tools, fertilizers and harvesting techniques were introduced, resulting in increased productivity and agricultural prosperity.
- Industry – factories sprung up all over the country creating more efficient ways to produce goods such as wool, cotton and coal. The increase in factories brought thousands of new jobs.
- Transport and communications - Thomas Telford built roads and canals in the 1700s and George Stephenson and Isambard Kingdom Brunel oversaw the 'Railway Mania' of the 1800s. There had previously been no very fast way of transporting goods and people around the country.
- Technology - There were also many scientific discoveries and technological inventions that changed society and industry. Changes to sanitation and medical treatment such as the work of John Snow and Edward Jenner improved people's quality of life.

Modern day **transport** is faster, can carry more and to more places.

Less reliance on trains and more on roads. Canals used for tourism. Some train lines lost and built on. Planes can move good around the world quickly, containers are easily moved around the world on ships. Containerisation changed the way good moved around the world by making the size of cargo the same around the world.

There are environmental questions around the amount of good transported around the world. Vehicles are moving to electric power, and buying local is becoming more important to consumers.

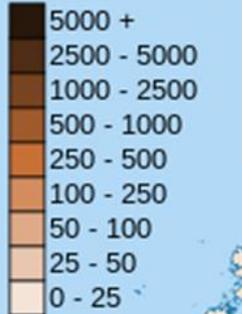
In the UK we produce **energy** from a number of sources. Coal, Oil and Gas are the more traditional fuels and are not good for the environment. They produce green house gases which has been linked to Climate Change. These resources are called non renewable as they will one day run out. Solar, Wind and Hydro Power are renewable forms of energy production. These do not produce green house gases and are more environmentally friendly. In the UK the amount of these fuels used is increasing. The UK also uses nuclear power to produce energy.

PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
Steep slopes	Flat land
Lack of services/schools/hospitals	Good access to services/schools/hospitals
Extreme temperatures	Mild climate
Few natural resources (coal, oil, wood)	Lots of natural resources (coal, oil, wood)
Unfertile soil	Fertile soil
Lack of employment	Lots of employment
Dense forest	Grassland
War and conflict	Peace

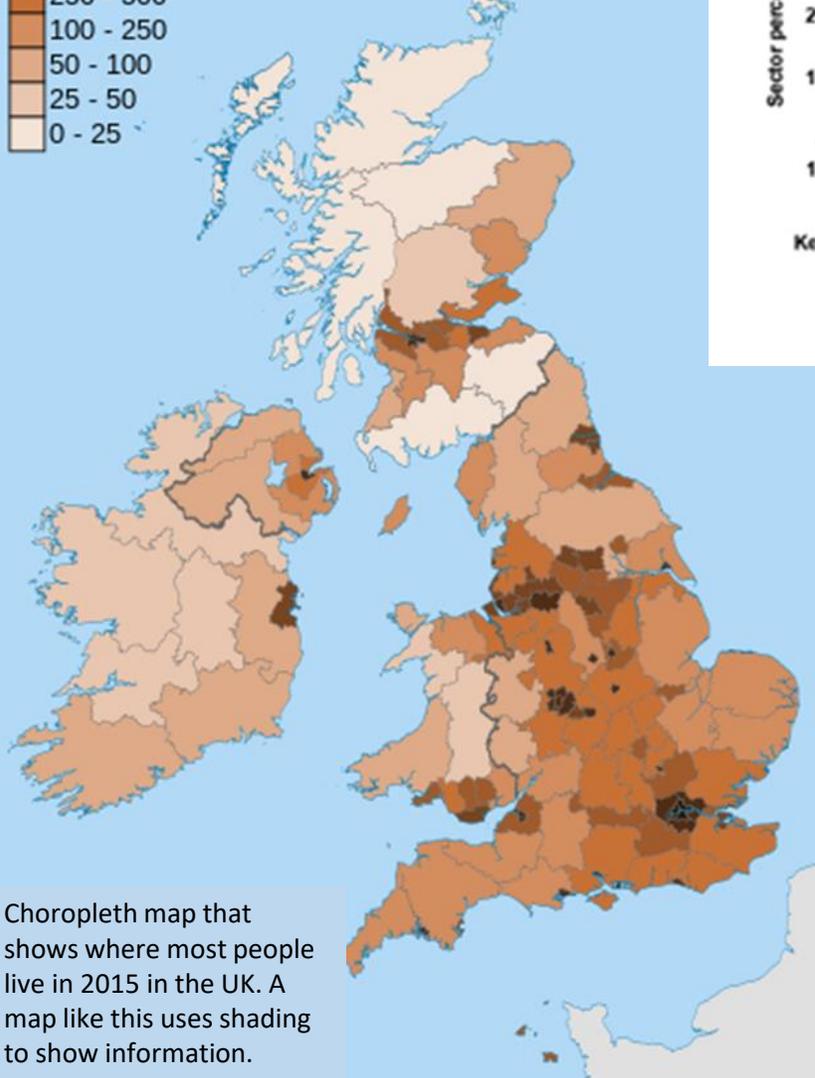
Deindustrialisation, the process where industry slows down and can stop in an area. Examples include the Steel industry, mining and the fishing industry in Grimsby. It leaves buildings empty and lots of people unemployed. The government has tried to minimise the effects of deindustrialisation by offering a wide range of incentives (or benefits) to new industries if they decide to set up their business in areas of high unemployment. These government schemes are called Enterprise Zones. These Enterprise Zones improve the local populations education levels, employment levels and in turn it is hoped will economically improve the life chances of the locals.

Believe, Achieve, Succeed

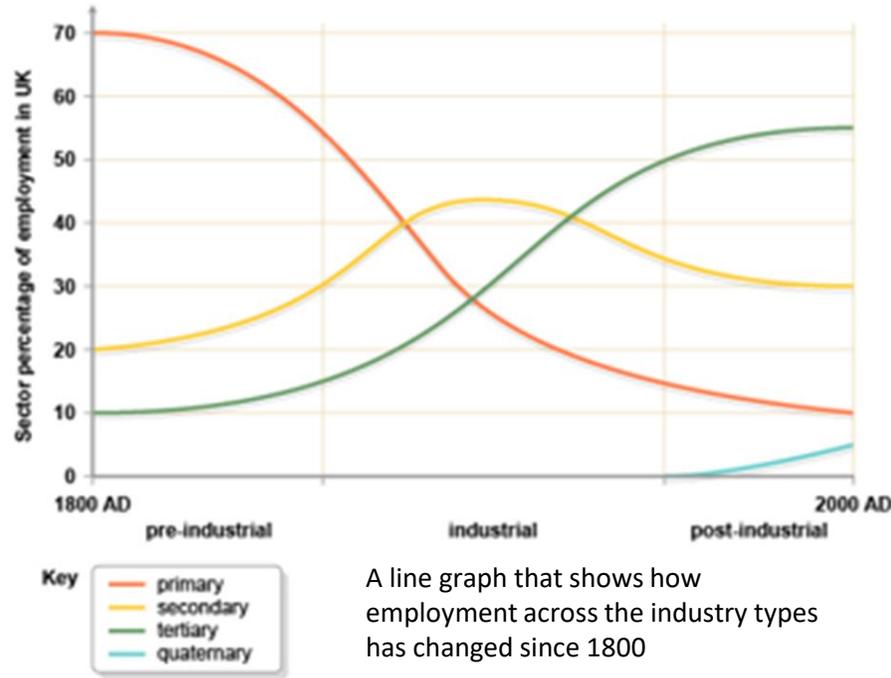
Population density



The darker the area, the higher the population density. Notice how the areas with the most mountains are sparsely populated.



Choropleth map that shows where most people live in 2015 in the UK. A map like this uses shading to show information.



A line graph that shows how employment across the industry types has changed since 1800

With the advent of Containerisation



	The north	The south
Economic activity	Heavily dependent on the public sector.	Private sector dominant.
Incomes	Lower incomes, eg in 2011 the average household gross disposable income was £13,560 in the NE region. Benefits make up higher proportion of incomes.	Higher incomes, eg in 2011 the average household gross disposable income was £20,509 in London.
Unemployment	Higher unemployment, eg May 2015 - NE region = 7.7%. Pockets of extremely high unemployment, eg Glasgow.	Lower unemployment, eg SE region = 4.4%.
House prices	Lower house prices. Average prices in NE = £154,000.	Higher house prices. Average price in SE = £305,000.
Education	Pupils from the north are less likely to achieve straight A grades at A level, and are less likely to go on to study at Oxford or Cambridge universities.	Pupils in the south are 40% more likely to achieve top GCSE grades.
Life expectancy	Lower life expectancy, eg life expectancy in Manchester 2013 = 71.8 (male) and 77.8 (female).	Higher life expectancy, eg male life expectancy in East Dorset 2013 = 83.1, female life expectancy in Kensington and Chelsea = 84.7.