



Topic 5: GCSE The UK's Evolving Human Landscape PLC

Element of the course			
Differences between urban core and rural and how UK and EU government policies have attempted to reduce them.			
Why national and international migration over the past 50 years has altered the population geography of the UK (numbers, distribution, age structure) and how UK and EU immigration policy has contributed to increasing ethnic and cultural diversity.			
Why the decline in primary and secondary sectors and the rise of the tertiary and quaternary sectors in urban and rural areas has altered economic and employment structure in contrasting regions of the UK.			
Why globalisation, free-trade policies (UK and EU) and privatisation has increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and the role of TNCs in the UK economy.			
Significance of site, situation and connectivity of the city in a national (cultural and environmental), regional and global context.			
The city's structure (Central Business District (CBD), inner city, suburbs, urban-rural fringe), in terms of its functions and variations in building age and density, land-use and environmental quality.			
Causes of national and international migration that influence growth and character of different zones of the chosen UK city.			
The reasons for different levels of inequality, employment, services, education, and health in different zones of chosen UK city.			
Parts of the chosen UK city have experienced decline due to decentralisation, e-commerce, and transport developments.			
Parts of the chosen UK city have experienced growth due to economic investment, immigration, and planning.			
Regeneration and rebranding of the chosen UK city has positive and negative impacts on people.			
Strategies used by the urban planners of the chosen UK city to make urban living more sustainable and improve the quality of life within the city.			
The chosen UK city and the surrounding accessible rural area are interdependent, which results in benefits and problems (costs) for both.			
The accessible rural area around the chosen UK city has experienced economic and social changes due to links with the city.			
The challenges of availability and affordability of housing, decline in primary employment, and the provision of healthcare and education affect the quality of life of some rural groups of people.			
Rural diversification and tourism projects create new income and economic opportunities but also possible environmental impacts.			

SELF ASSESSMENT

TEACHER ASSESSMENT

PM (Progress Made?)

PF (Progress Forward?)

Your strengths in this activity are...

To improve your grade you should...