

Newcastle – a Major UK City

Learning Objective:

- **Discover** the importance of Newcastle



Learning Outcomes:

- **Describe** the history of Newcastle's growth
- **Analyse** the importance of Newcastle as an international city
- **Assess** the impact of migration on Newcastle



- Newcastle upon Tyne is a university city on the **River Tyne** in northeast England, 277 miles (446 km) north of London.

- Newcastle is the **most populous city (300,000 people)** in the NE and is the **eighth** most populous urban area in the UK.



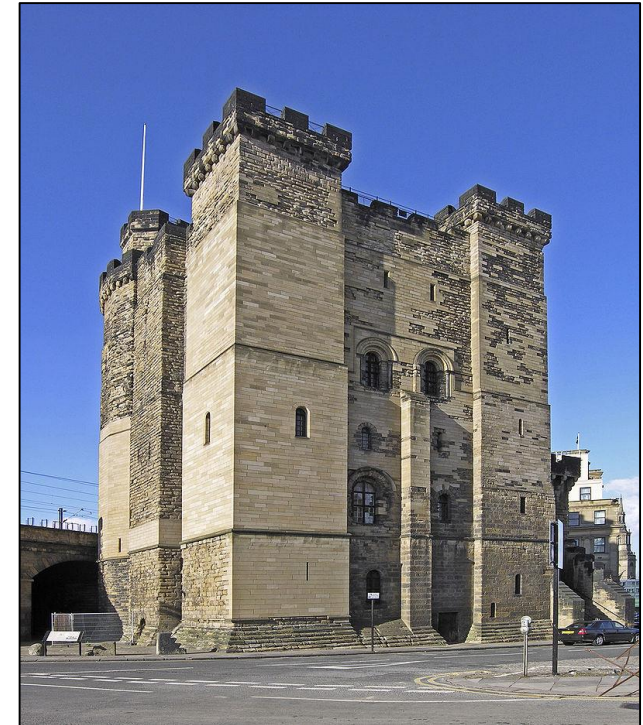
Has the **English – Scottish** border always been there?

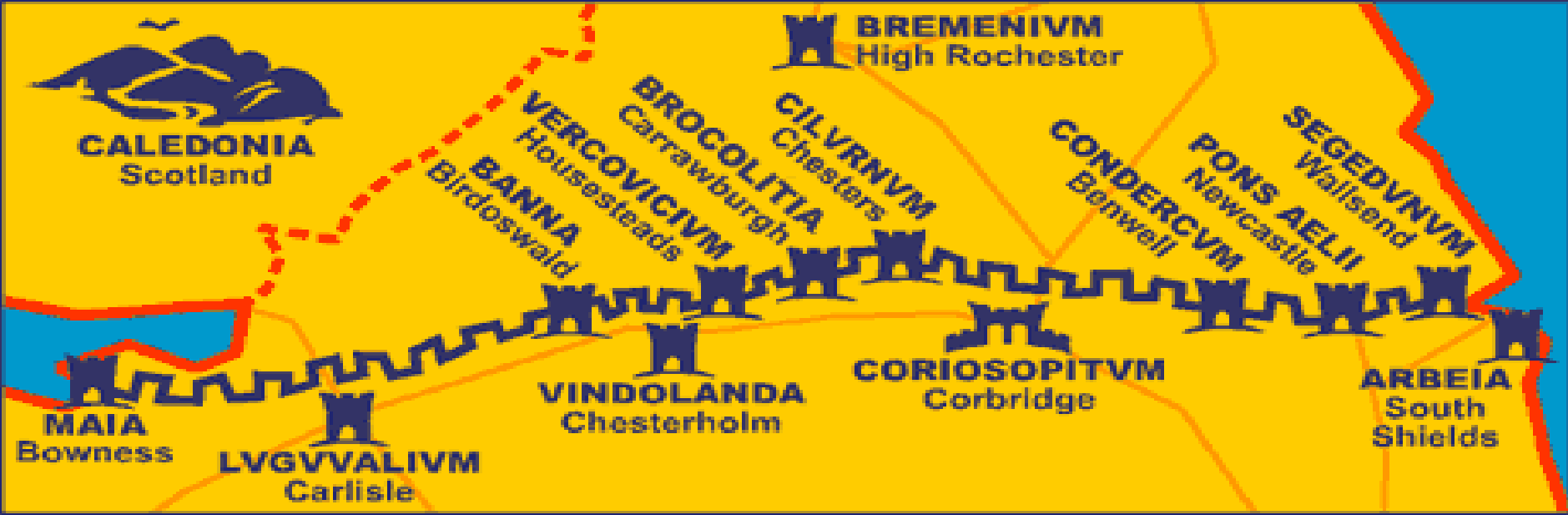
What type of settlement was Newcastle built as?



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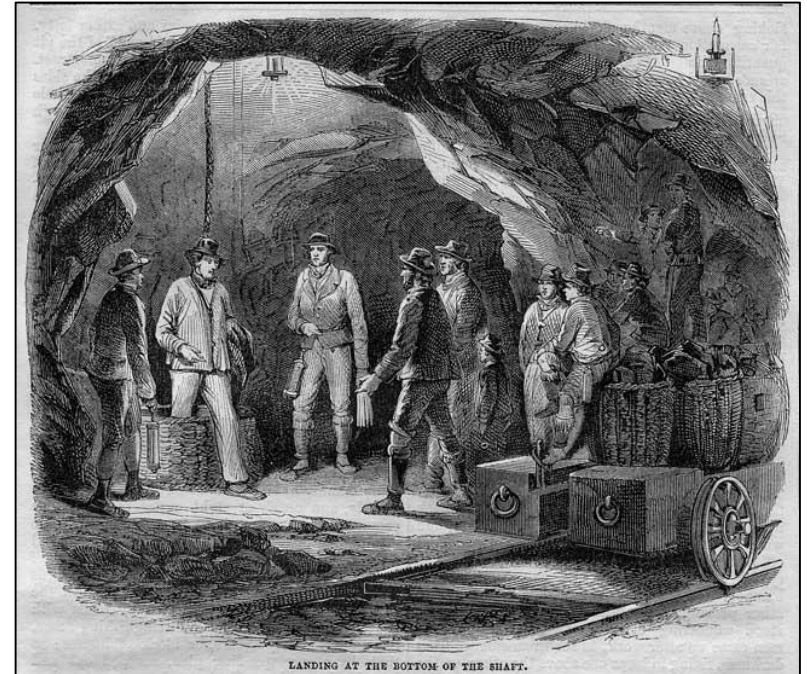
- The city developed as a Roman defensive settlement **Pons Aelius** and was named after the castle (made of earth and wood) built in 1080 by William the Conqueror's eldest son.
- ***Why was it a defensive site and from who?***





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- It soon had **military** importance, which led to **trade** and it's development as a city with a **sea port**
- The city grew as an important centre for the **wool trade** in the 14th century, and later became a major **coal mining** area. In 1530, all NE coal to be exported, *had* to shipped from Newcastle.



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- The **port** and shipyards developed in the **16th century** and became the **world's largest shipbuilding** and ship-repairing centres.
- Newcastle **thrived** during 1760-1840, know as...?
- There was an influx of people; from **87,000 (1851)** to **266,000 (1911)** – the population change was...?



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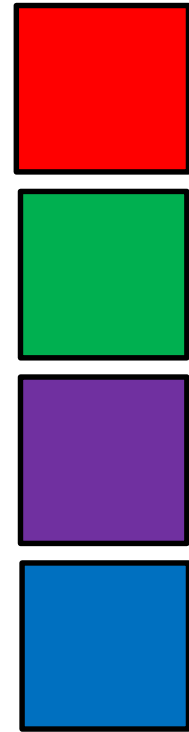
- After the war, there was **industrial decline**. The last **coal mine** closed in 1956; The **shipyards** closed between 1970 – 1990.
- Newcastle's modern economy includes corporate headquarters, learning, digital technology, retail, tourism and cultural centres.



Describe how Newcastle has developed over time.

Try to include as many keywords from the list as you can.

- eighth
- influx
- exported
- wool
- trade
- settlement
- defensive
- university
- thrived
- Tyne
- industrial decline
- coal mining

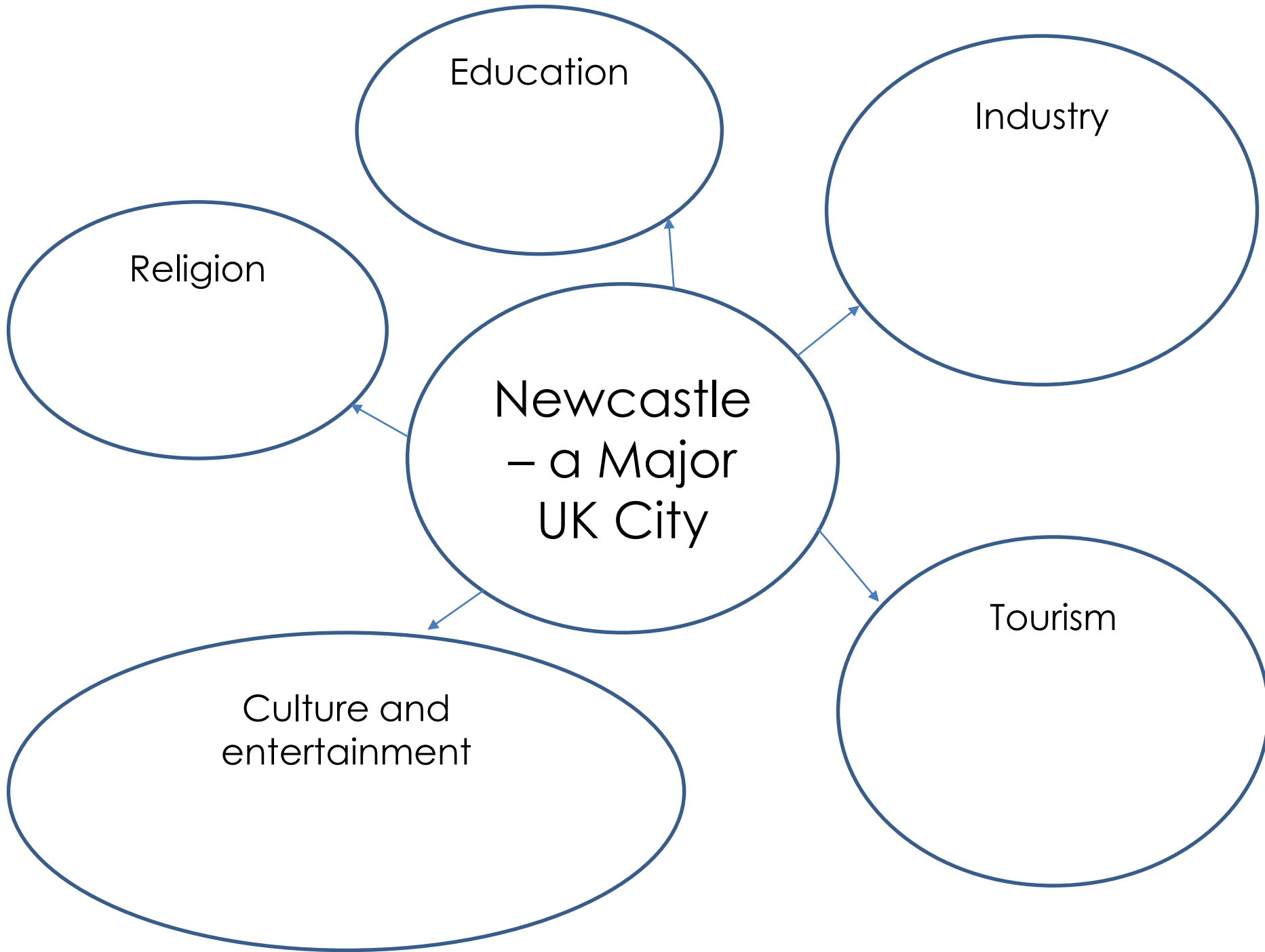


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Challenge

Newcastle is a **university** city that is located to the north of the River _____. There are 300,000 people that live there and it is the **eighth** most populated city in the UK. The city began as a _____

Peer Assessment

- Newcastle is a **university** city that is located to the north of the River **Tyne**. There are 300,000 people that live there and it is the **eighth** most populated city in the UK. The city began as a **defensive settlement** and was named after the castle built in 1080 by William the Conqueror's eldest son. Its military importance, which led to **trade** and its development as a city with a sea port.
- The city grew as an important centre for the **wool** trade in the 14th century, and became a major **coal mining** area. In 1530, all NE coal to be **exported**, had to be shipped from Newcastle. The port and shipyards developed in the 16th century and became the world's largest shipbuilding centre.
- Newcastle **thrived** during 1760-1840. There was an **influx** of people and the population tripled from 1851 to 1911. After the war, there was **industrial decline**, with the last coal mine closing in 1956 and the shipyards closing by 1990.



Education

Industry

Religion

Newcastle
- a Major
UK City

Tourism

Culture and
entertainment



St.Mary's Cathedral
(Catholic)



Cathedral Church of
St.Nicholas (Anglican)

- Over £250m investment in cultural regeneration has also created a strong visitor economy, worth £1.37bn to the area.
- There are several theatres (Royal & Live) and music venues, such as the arena and the new Sage music centre.
- It also has two major art galleries and museums, such as Discover and Centre for Life.

Travel Awards 2014: the winners

The full list of winners from this year's Guardian and Readers' Travel Awards



📷 Tyne triumph ... readers voted Newcastle their favourite UK city. Photograph: /flickr

Favourite UK city

Winner Newcastle upon Tyne

- Popular tourist attractions in Newcastle include the 6 Tyne bridges and the Quayside district by the river, which has been redeveloped with many of the old buildings being turned into hotels, shops and restaurants.
- Kids love the Life Science centre. For history lovers there is the Discovery Museum which covers many inventions from Newcastle's industrial past.
- Art fanatics will love the Laing Art Gallery and the Baltic Centre for Contemporary Art.

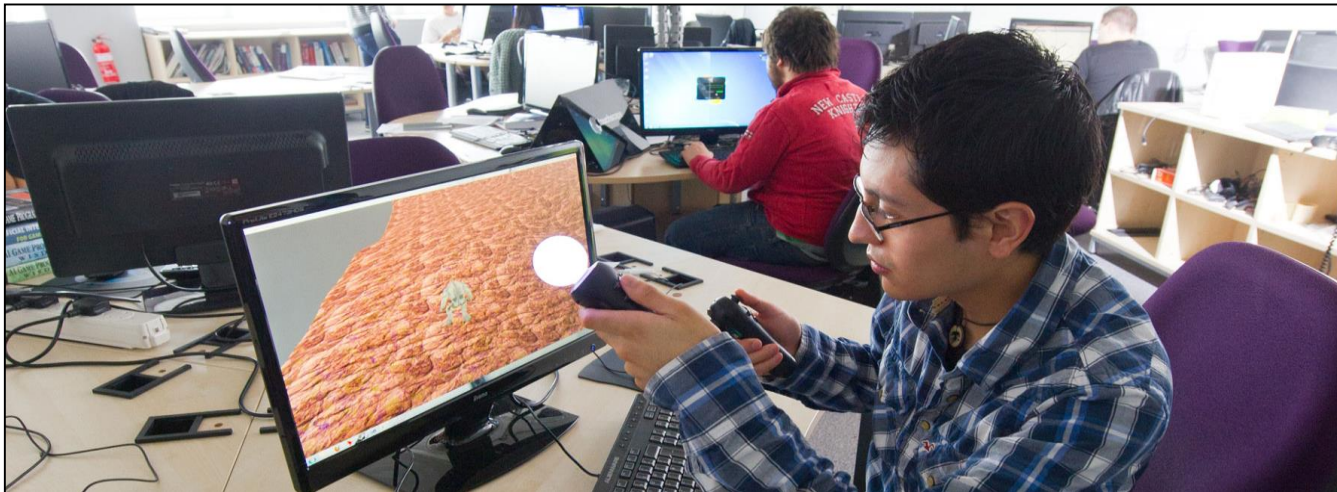


GE Oil & Gas has officially opened its new Innovation Center in Newcastle, UK. The center will focus on the development and testing of technology for subsea applications.

GE's Newcastle Innovation Center to focus on subsea technology development



- One of the largest clusters of games development companies outside of London
- Home to the UK's largest global games production studio.





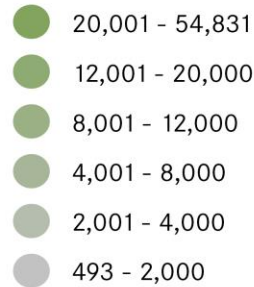
- A UK City of Science with world-class strengths in the fields of healthy ageing, medical science and sustainability.
- Newcastle University attracts students from all over the world, providing graduates for Professional, managerial and knowledge based jobs. It is also No.1 in Computer Science.
- Newcastle attracts overseas investment as well as supporting home-grown businesses. From software giants, such as Sage Group plc, to high street banks, including Virgin Money, and world leaders in research, global brands have chosen to make the North East their UK home.



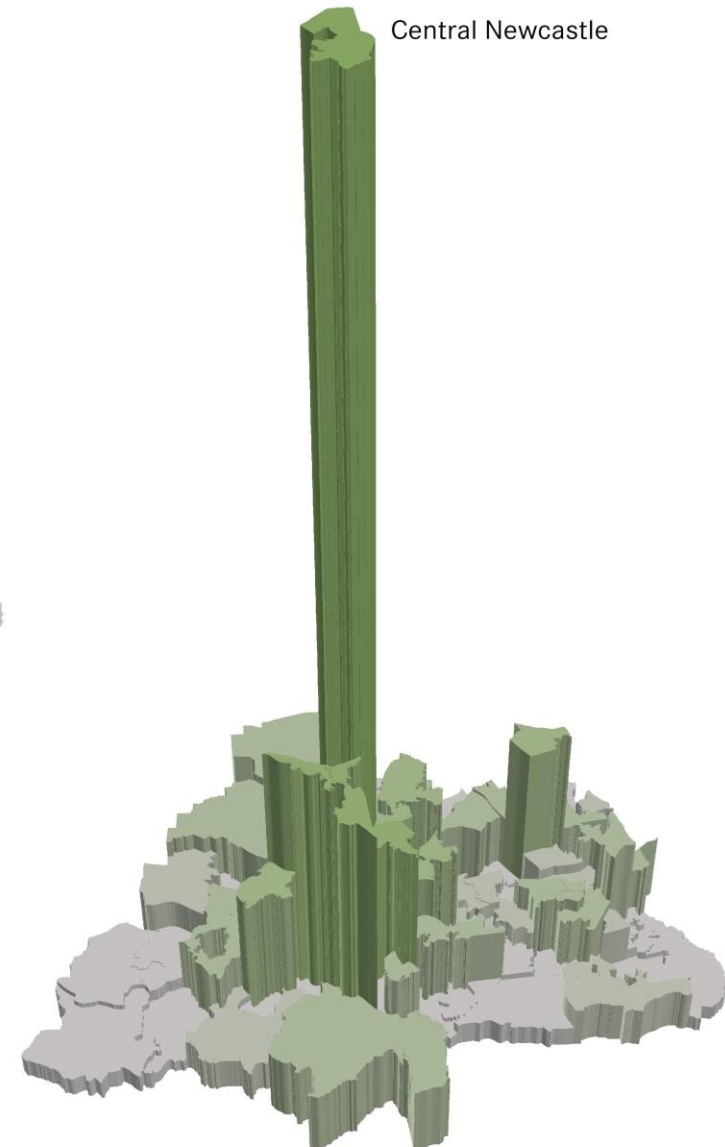
- Newcastle has good road and rail links, with easy access to London on the East Coast rail line. It has a large port and cruise terminal, receiving 9,000 cruise passengers a year. The airport links the city to major European destinations.

- There has been a change from dependence on traditional industry (coal mining, ship building) to the development of global industries, such as computer technology (UK's largest global games production studio & HQ of SAGE), medical science (focusing on ageing and biomedicine) World leading facilities in underwater technology (oil rigs..), financial and business services (Virgin Money).

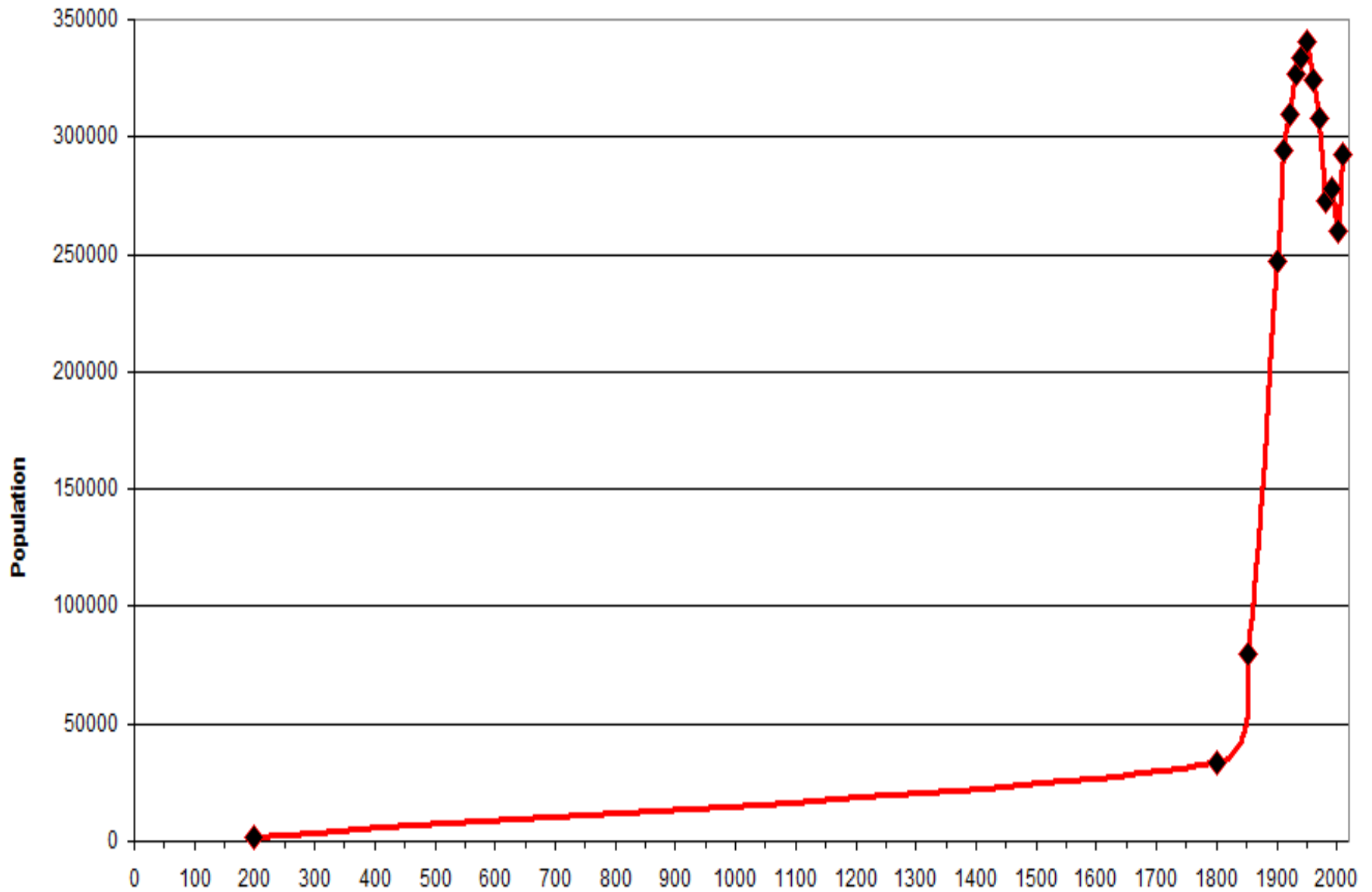
Total jobs by MSOA, 2011



Local authorities in PUA



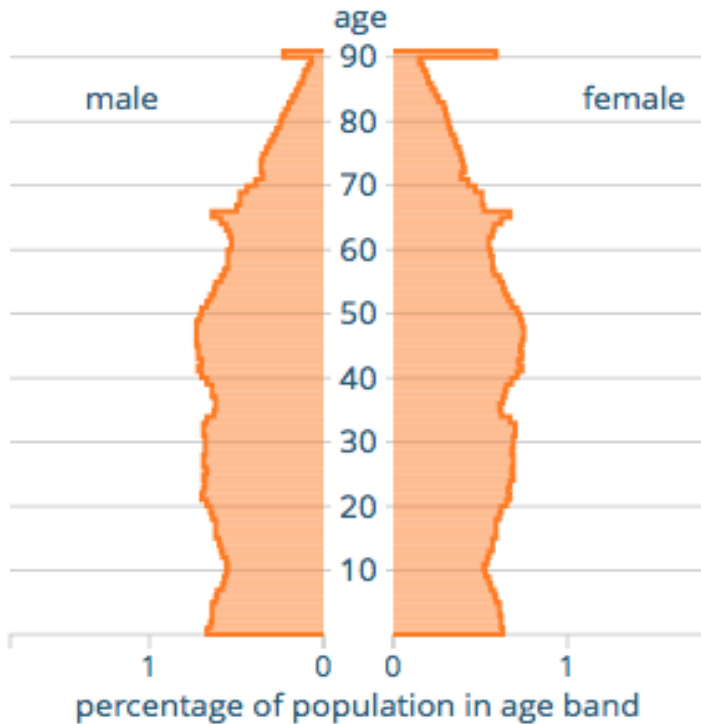
The Changing Population of Newcastle-upon-Tyne



England

53,493,700 people in 2012

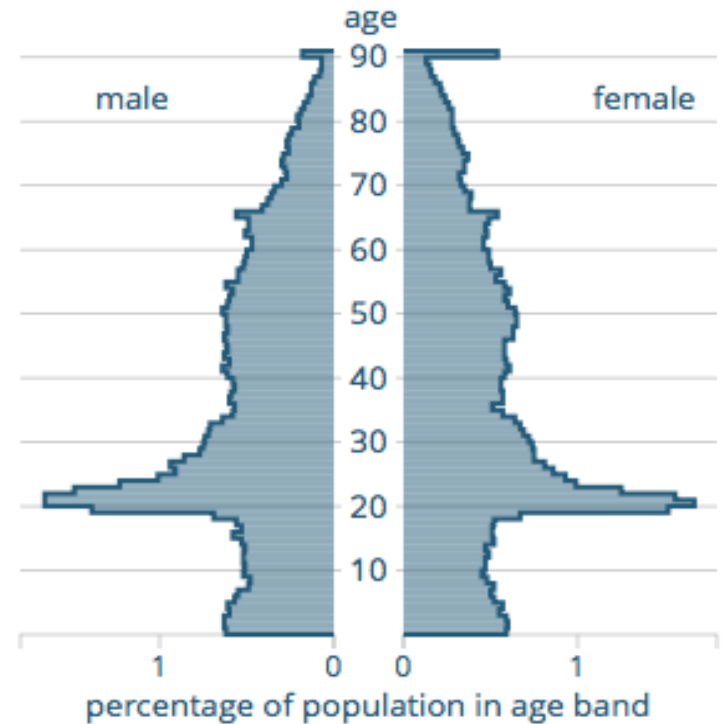
26,333,400 males **49.2%**
27,160,300 females **50.8%**



Newcastle upon Tyne

282,400 people in 2012

141,600 males **50.1%**
140,800 females **49.9%**

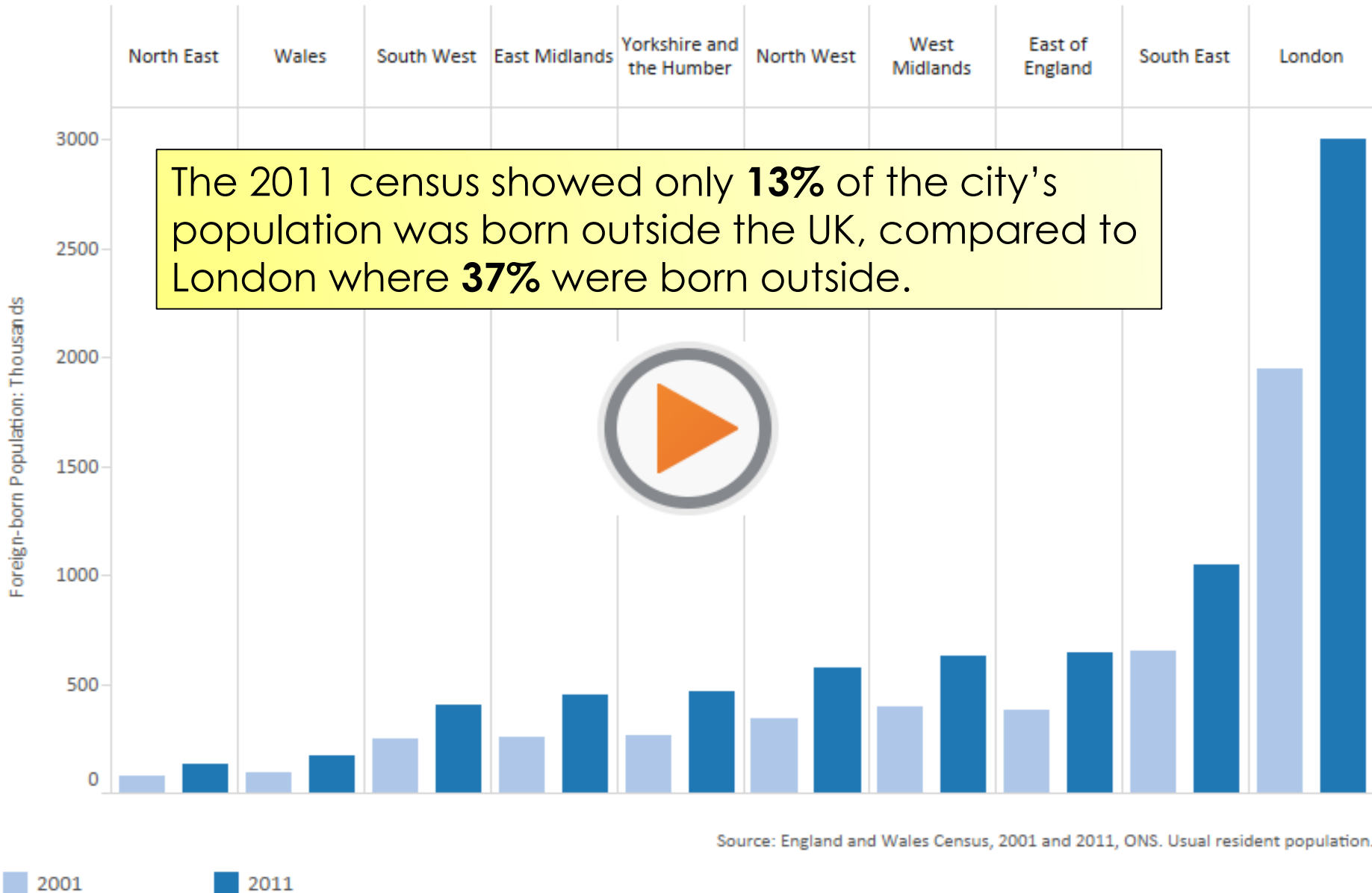


- How is Newcastle's population structure different to that of England's?
- What do you think has caused this bulge?

Is Newcastle impacted heavily by migrants?

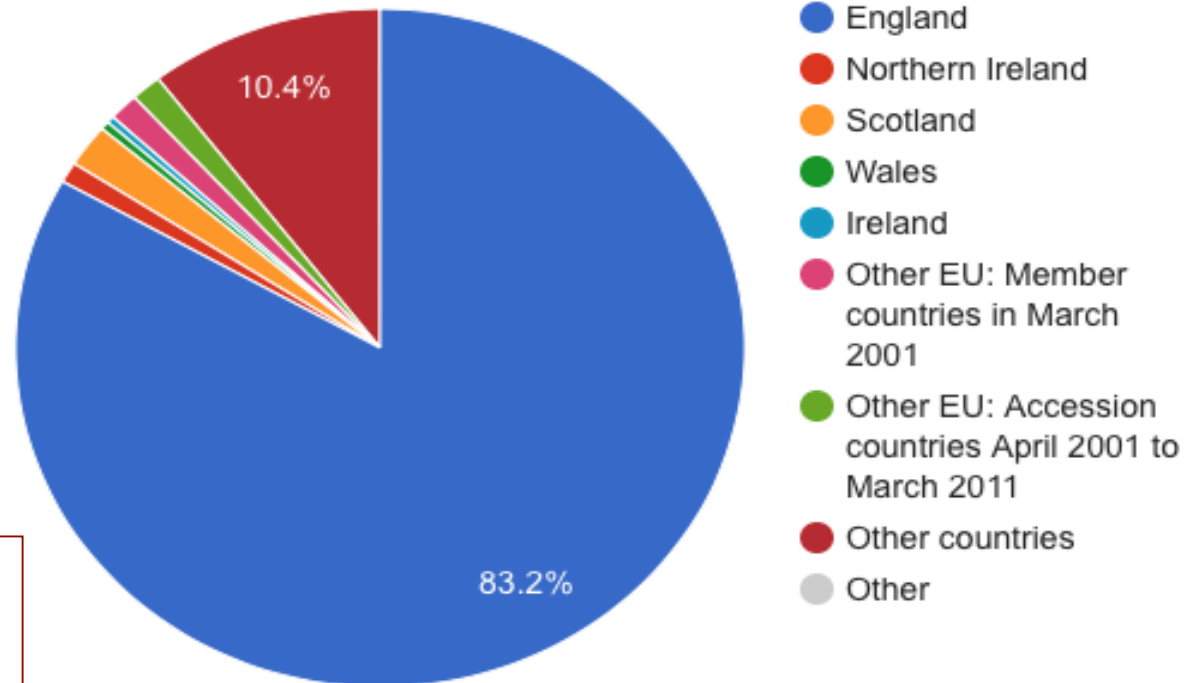
Foreign-born population in England and Wales by region and year

Chart provided by migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk



Newcastle upon Tyne: Country of Birth

Newcastle upon Tyne: Country of Birth

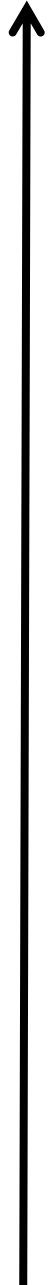


Top 5 Foreign born groups in Newcastle

- 1 India (3,315 people)
- 2 China (3,272)
- 3 Pakistan (2,644)
- 4 Poland (1,473)
- 5 Germany (1,357)

Note: Newcastle has suffered from **out-migration** due to a lack of investment in the NE compared to the SE.

CHALLENGE



Choose
one

Assess the impacts that migrants have had on the character of Newcastle? Is it good for the city?

Explain the positive impacts that migrants have had on the character of Newcastle?

Why do you think Newcastle's migrant population is not as large as many other UK cities?

Suggest why there is a large Chinese population in Newcastle?

Which age group of people would move to large cities. Why?