# CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD: UK ECONOMIC FUTURES

## RURAL POPULATION INCREASE:
### SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE (EAST OF ENGLAND)

**Population:** 162,000 (2021 census – up from 140,000 in 2011; estimated to increase to 182,00 in 2031.
**Increase due to:** Counter-urbanisation, good transport links (commuting to London), well-paid job opportunities.
**Social impacts:** More house building, noise, traffic, congestion; loss of 'village feel'; demand on services.
**Economic impacts:** House price increase – forces young people out, new customers for local businesses, BUT some places become dormitory villages (empty during the day – affects business).

## RURAL DEPOPULATION:
### OUTER HEBRIDES (ISLAND GROUP OFF WEST SCOTLAND)

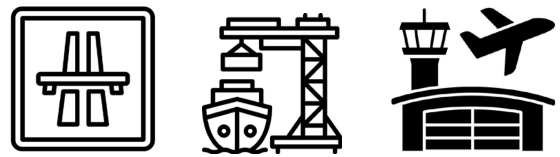
**Population:** 27,000 (was 46,000 in 1901) – most on Isle of Lewis.
**Decrease due to:** Limited opportunities so younger people move away to seek better-paid jobs.
**Social impacts:** Ageing population with few people to care for elderly – lack of adult social care; essential services close due to lack of support, e.g. bus services.
**Economic impacts:** Businesses close due to lack of customers; lack of investment due to poor infrastructure; decline in fishing and farming.

## NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE

North heavily affected by deindustrialisation - the south has a fast-growing service sector. South tends to have higher wages, house prices, life expectancy and government spending.
**Strategies to reduce regional inequality:**
- Northern Powerhouse
- Transport infrastructure projects
- Enterprise Zones/Local Enterprise Partnerships

## UK IN THE WIDER WORLD

- Left EU in Jan 2020 (trading bloc)
- Part of Commonwealth
- Part of NATO, G8, and UN Security Council
- Linked by trade, culture, transport, electronic communication



## INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

**Road:** 2014 road investment strategy (£15 billion) to improve capacity and condition of roads, e.g. smart motorways and more traffic lanes.
**Rail:** Projects include High Speed 2* (HS2) and London's Crossrail**
**Ports:** Liverpool 2 deep container port (£400 million) to double container capacity, creating 5,000 jobs and reducing road freight.
**Airports:** Proposed third runway at Heathrow (£20 billion) – Europe's biggest and busiest airport – could boost UK economy by £200 billion!

## HIGH SPEED S (HS2) *

Cost = £88 billion (originally costed at £56 billion)
Planned to connect London to Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds (but northern routes cancelled) – decrease journey time and increase capacity – leading to investment (to address regional inequality), BUT… huge impact on wildlife and environment, 1,740 homes will be demolished and costs are spiralling.

## CROSSRAIL **

Cost = $16.5 billion – 32km of twin bore tunnels under central London linking west to east by new Elizabeth line. Will reduce journey times, ease congestion, extra 1.5 million people living within 45 minutes commute of central London. BUT opened 4 years late!

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## KEY TERMS

**Employment structure:** % of workforce in each of the following economic sectors…
**Primary sector:** Working with natural resources, e.g. farming, fishing, mining, forestry.
**Secondary sector:** Making, building or processing raw materials into finished products, usually in factories.
**Tertiary sector:** Providing a service, e.g. education, healthcare, retail, finance.
**Quaternary sector:** Hi-tech research and development.

## SHIFT FROM TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL BASE

**Deindustrialisation:** Closure of coal mines, steel works, etc, in northern England and South Wales – led to unemployment and poverty.
**Globalisation:** Competition from LICs/NEEs (low labour costs, fewer regulations); and new hi-tech machinery (fewer workers needed).

**Government policy:** Post WWII many industries became state-run, e.g. British Rail, National Coal Board (nationalisation); Privatisation happened in 1980s – industries that had been subsided to keep running closed, leading to job losses, e.g. closure of coal mines.

## SCIENCE AND BUSINESS PARKS

Situated on the edge of urban areas close to transport links.
**Science park:** A site for a group of research and IT based firms, usually linked to a university, so that they can share facilities and employ highly qualified graduates, e.g. Cambridge Science Park.
**Business park:** Area of land used by different businesses, usually in purpose-built buildings – these parks have plenty of space as land is cheap, so can have large buildings and car parks, e.g. Cobalt Park, Newcastle.

## UK CHANGING ECONOMY

**Middle ages:** Most worked in farming.
**Industrial revolution:** Growth of manufacturing
**1970s onwards:** Decline of manufacturing, growth of services.
**Now:** Post-industrial economy – tertiary/quaternary focus (80% of UK workers)

## ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS OF INDUSTRY

**Primary sector:** Dust/noise from mining and quarrying, piles of waste materials, heavy traffic on roads.
**Secondary sector:** Pollution released into air and water from factories – also visual impact.
**Tertiary sector:** Retail leads to lots of wastage, air travel through tourism and international business.
**Management:**
- Stricter targets for water quality and air pollution
- Fine companies harshly for environmental damage
- Restore old quarries into lakes and wildlife habitats
- Filters on industrial chimneys to remove key pollutants

## SUSTAINABLE MODERN INDUSTRY EXAMPLE: TORR QUARRY, SOMERSET

- 75% of material transported by rail (not heavy lorries)
- Noise levels, vibrations, dust and water quality – all monitored
- Extended by deepening rather than widening
- When operations finish it will be restored – wildlife lake, planting of native grasses, shrubs and trees, add characteristic limestone