

Changing UK Economy

Key words

De-industrialisation is the decline traditional industries, such as manufacturing.

Globalisation is the growth and spread of ideas around the world

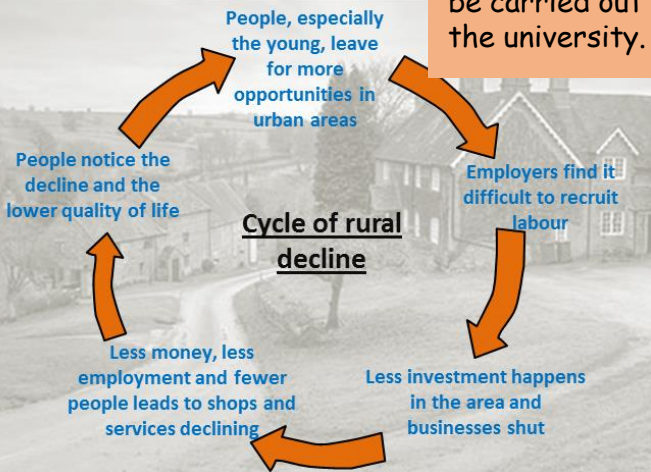
Post-industrial economy is where manufacturing industry declines and is replaced by growth in the service and quaternary sectors. This happened in the UK from the 1970s.

A **science park** is a group of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses located on a single site.

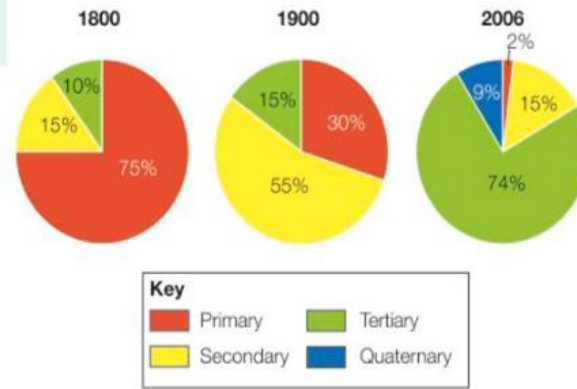
A **business park** is an area of land occupied by a cluster of businesses.



Business Parks are purpose-built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road. Science parks are often located near university sites, and high-tech industries are established. Scientific research and commercial development may be carried out in co-operation with the university.



- Improvements include building new rail lines and roads and adding lanes to motorways e.g. London's Crossrail
- These schemes can create jobs, reduce journey times and ease congestion
- Examples of improvements and new developments are Liverpool2 (a port) and a new runway at Heathrow (an airport)
- They are intended to create new jobs and boost the economy



A The UK's changing employment structure



- The UK is connected to the wider world via trade, culture, transport and electronic communication
- These links often generate more money for the UK
- The UK has both political and economic links with the EU and the Commonwealth
- Economic links include trading links
- Political links include laws or advice and support

Industrial revolution

During the industrial revolution, more people were needed to build ships, work in steel making and with textiles. All these jobs are found in the secondary sector. By 1900 over half of the workers in the UK were employed by secondary industries

Connection: The change in the UK's economy links to the case study of the growth, decline and regeneration of Manchester.

1900s

Since 1900 mechanisation and automation meant fewer people were required to work on the land and in industry

This led to decline
Foreign industries become more competitive
Imports such as cola become cheaper than mining our own
Availability of coal in the UK declined

2000s

Demand for work increased in schools, hospitals and retail industries
Rural to urban migration
By 2000 over half the UK workforce was employed in tertiary industries
New quaternary industries are a massive and growing sector in the UK. - research and development.

Environmental Impacts of Industry in the UK

Hanson Cement - Ketton.
It has been operational since 1923 (93 years)



Environmental Issues

- Noise pollution
- Visual Pollution
- Dust from blasting
- Water/ soil contamination
- Destruction of habitats

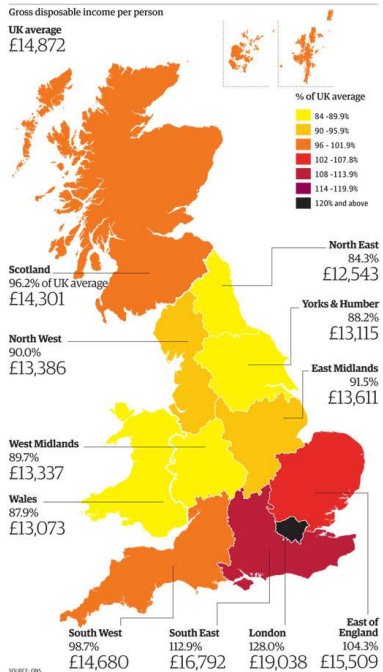
Sustainable Development at Hanson Cement

1. Blasting is now only allowed to take place between 11am and 2pm and not on weekends.
2. Replanting trees on the disused quarry
3. Hanson cement burns recycled waste and uses solar panels so coal isn't used to power the plant.
4. Hanson Cement has funded road safety signs in the local village of Tinwell
5. One of the largest solar panel farms in the UK has been built at Hanson
6. Bat caves and badger dens have been built to reintroduce animals to the area

Activities

1. Describe the cycle of decline.
2. Describe the industrial change in the UK.
3. Describe the aims of a science and business park.
4. Evaluate the strategies for sustainable development at Hansen Cement.
5. Explain why there is counter urbanisation in some places in the UK.
6. Explain why there is a North South divide.
7. Evaluate the success or likely success of one or more strategies to resolve regional differences in the UK.
8. Social and economic changes in the UK rural landscape are: 1) positive in an area of population growth 2) negative in an area of population decline. Do you agree?

Household income The north-south divide



North-South Divide:

The cultural and economic differences between the north and south of the UK. It implies one area being 'better off' in a range of factors



Combatting the North South Divide

- The launch of the Northern Powerhouse concept to encourage industrial development in northern cities such as Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield.
- Enterprise Zones
- Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)
- Planned transport improvements e.g. HS2
- Government incentive packages to attract TNCs

Prepare for your extended writes:

Questions:

Contrast the economic challenges associated with population growth and decline in rural areas.

Suggest how the UK benefits from its membership in the Commonwealth.

1. BUG the question by boxing the command word and underlining the content you need to write about.
2. List the key vocabulary you will use.
3. Create a plan of what you would write in each paragraph.
4. Practice writing your answer from memory