5.4 The UK's Economic Change: Deindustrialisation to Post-Industrial Growth: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Cambridge Science Park is a well known example of a science and business park. State the city and county where Cambridge Science Park is located and the decade it opened.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Give two government strategies introduced to reduce the North-South economic divide in the UK.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

3 'Strategies such as Enterprise Zones, HS2 and the Northern Powerhouse have been successful in reducing the North-South divide.' Assess the extent to which you agree with this statement.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

4 Describe one change in a rural landscape in the UK caused by post-industrial economic change. Use the example of commuter village growth in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and explain one effect of that change.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

5 Explain one economic reason for deindustrialisation in the UK since the 1970s.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 Explain TWO social or economic impacts of deindustrialisation on a northern UK region, such as parts of the North East or Yorkshire.

(Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 5.4 The UK's Economic Change: Deindustrialisation to Post-Industrial Growth: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

Cambridge in Cambridgeshire	**B1**
opened in the 1970s (1970s) cao	**B1**

Answer: Cambridge, Cambridgeshire; it opened in the 1970s.

Question 2

one named strategy, e.g. Enterprise Zones, Northern Powerhouse, HS2, regional investment, devolution deals, oe	**B1**
second named strategy distinct from the first, oe	**B1**

Answer: Enterprise Zones and the Northern Powerhouse.

Question 3

Level 3 A detailed, balanced assessment that evaluates a range of strategies with specific evidence, analyses both economic and social outcomes, recognises limitations and trade offs, and reaches a clear, justified judgement about overall success.	**10-12**
Level 2 A clear assessment that describes several strategies and their outcomes with some evidence; considers strengths and weaknesses and provides a supported judgement, though depth or balance may be limited.	**5-9**
Level 1 Simple or partial statements about one or two strategies with little evidence or explanation, and a weak or no judgement.	**1-4**

Indicative content:

- Evidence of success: Enterprise Zones have attracted some businesses and jobs through tax incentives and improved infrastructure, leading to local employment gains in designated areas.
- Evidence of success: the Northern Powerhouse agenda stimulated investment in transport and devolution, and some northern cities have seen growth in services and tech sectors.
- Evidence of limited success: HS2 promises faster north-south connections and potential economic spillover, but its benefits are contested, with critics arguing that initial gains favour already successful cities and that some planned sections are delayed.
- Limitations: many Enterprise Zones deliver jobs but not always for local residents, and benefits can be spatially limited, concentrating growth in a few places rather than across whole regions.
- Limitations: funding constraints, long project lead times and political changes have reduced the scale or delayed the impact of policies, and structural factors such as historical investment patterns and education gaps persist.
- Other factors: globalisation and the growth of London as a financial centre continue to attract investment to the south; transport and skills policies must be combined to spread benefits.
- Judgement should consider both measurable economic indicators, such as GVA and employment, and social outcomes like reduced inequality and improved local services, and weigh short term gains against long term structural change.

Question 4

description, e.g. increased commuting housing development in Berkhamsted as people live outside London and travel in for work, oe	**B1**
linked explanation, e.g. house prices rise and local services change to cater for wealthier commuters, oe	**B1**
further effect, e.g. loss of agricultural land or change in village character and local community pressures, oe	**B1**

Answer: Berkhamsted has seen increased housing development and population as a commuter village for London workers; this raises house prices and shifts local services to meet commuter demand, and can pressure local infrastructure and reduce agricultural land or change village character.

Question 5

reason stated, e.g. competition from low-cost labour overseas, oe	**B1**
linked detail, e.g. manufacturing moved to countries with lower wages and production costs, reducing UK factory output, oe	**B1**
second linked point, e.g. firms closed or relocated leading to job losses in UK manufacturing, oe	**B1**
explanation of economic consequence, e.g. industry decline reduced regional employment and shifted investment toward services, oe	**B1**

Answer: Competition from low-cost labour overseas meant many UK manufacturers moved production abroad; this reduced UK factory output, caused closures and job losses, and shifted investment and employment toward the service sectors.

Question 6

impact 1 stated, e.g. long term unemployment in affected communities, oe	**B1**
linked development, e.g. loss of skilled jobs led to higher unemployment rates and reduced household incomes, oe	**B1**
impact 2 stated, e.g. population decline or out-migration of young people, oe	**B1**
linked development, e.g. young workers move to the south for jobs, leaving an ageing population and reducing local demand, oe	**B1**
further linked effect, e.g. business closures and reduced local services follow lower spending, worsening economic decline, oe	**B1**
any additional linked social or economic consequence, e.g. negative health outcomes or reduced investment, oe	**B1**

Answer: For example, deindustrialisation led to long term unemployment in some northern areas as factories closed, reducing household incomes and increasing social problems; many young people moved away to seek work, causing population decline and an ageing population which reduced local demand and led to business and service closures.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk