

Sectors of Industry

Primary

– "Take" – this involves taking resources from the land or the sea e.g. farming, mining or fishing

Manufacturing

– "Make" – e.g. car making or house building

Service

– "Serve" – providing a service to others e.g. teachers, lorry drivers

Quaternary

– information and office based industry e.g. making computer software

Location Factors

Primary industries are found where the resources are found eg. coal mines have to be found on coal fields.

The location of manufacturing industry is influenced by the following factors

- labour supply – how easy it is to get workers
- transport – by road, rail, sea and air to move goods and workers
- site – is the land flat, dry and with room for expansion
- raw materials – being near to heavy, bulky raw materials will help reduce transport costs
- market – being close to customers also reduces transport costs
- power supply – most modern industry uses electricity
- government aid – are grants, loans, training or other kinds of help available for a site

Market and labour supply are very important in service industries.

Quaternary industries are less tied down to a particular location.

Heavy Industry

- It is a help to heavy industry if it is located near to the bulky and heavy raw materials
- Near power supply – coal is the source of power in iron and steel making so iron and steel works were found on or near a coalfield

- Cheap transport – by railways and canals in the past, by bulk carriers (ships) more recently
- flat land – large areas of flat land are needed

Industrial Decline

During the 1900's heavy industry began to decline in Scotland. The factors which caused this were

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- Local iron ore supplies were exhausted (used up)
- Coal mining declined as reserves were used up or considered too expensive to mine
- Competition from other countries that produced cheap coal, iron and steel and ships
- Unhelpful location e.g. Ravenscraig, the last big steelworks, was inland and therefore had extra costs in transporting the iron ore and coal by rail
- Shipbuilding yards were built on water that was too shallow to launch modern, very large ships

Light Industry

Light industry uses small, light raw materials and components to produce small, light, high value goods. The location factors for light industry are

- Good transport links such as motorways and air links
- Close to market – you can save on transport costs by being close to where you sell your goods
- Close to labour supply – often you need skilled workers in light, modern industries
- Government Aid – all other things being equal a company will choose a location that gets extra help from the government

Light industries are termed "**footloose**" – they are not tied to the location of raw materials as heavy industries are.

Government Incentives

The kind of help governments offer companies to set up in high unemployment areas include

- Grants, which is money given to the company
- • • Loans, money given to the company that has to be paid up over time
- constructing buildings that the companies can move in to

Old and New Industrial Landscapes

Old Industrial Landscapes

The main features include

- Canals and railways for transport
- Factories, three or four stories high, with chimneys
- Large, irregular shaped factories
- The old factories caused a lot of air and river pollution
- Housing close to the factories
- Often found in the inner city areas
- Little open space

New Industrial Landscapes

The main features include

- Planned industrial estates and business parks
- Usually found at or near the edge of a city
- Low factories with plenty of space for parking and expansion
- Near good road links
- Uses electricity as a power supply
- Includes open space with trees and grass to improve the quality of the environment

Comparing Old and New Industrial Areas

Feature	Old Industrial Areas	New Industrial Areas
Factory location	Near centre of town	Near edge of town
Housing location	Close to factories	Away from factories
Height of factories	Two or more storeys	Single storey
Pattern of factories	Irregular shapes and layout	Rectangular and neatly arranged
Factory windows	Few and small	Many and large

Industry

Surroundings	Waste land and derelict buildings	Landscaped with trees, grass and flowers
Feature	Old Industrial Areas	New Industrial Areas
Transport links	Many railways and canals	Mainly roads
Width of roads	Narrow	Wider
Parking	Very poor	Large car parks
Chimneys	Common, tall on factories	Very few if any
Pollution	Air and river pollution common	Much cleaner
Power source	Coal in the past, now electricity	Always electricity
Factory type	Mainly manufacturing; often heavy industry	Manufacturing and service
Feature	Old Industrial Areas	New Industrial Areas

The Effects of Industrial Decline

The effects of industrial decline can be grouped in three headings – economic, social and environmental

Economic

Economic effects – to do with **money** – unemployed people have less money to spend, local shops and pubs take in less money, the local government gets less taxes and therefore has less money to spend, services such as schools and post offices are cut back, more people leave and so the area is badly run down.

Social

Social effects – to do with **people** – e.g. unemployment, low standards of living, family break-ups, crime, vandalism and depression. As many younger people will move away to look for work the area gets an ageing population.

Environmental

Environmental effects – to do with the **surroundings** – e.g. empty factories and houses, gap sites (where buildings used to be), waste ground and dirty buildings. One positive effect of the old polluting factories closing down is there is less air and river pollution now.

Regional Differences within the U.K.

Areas which have depended on the old, heavy industries (coal mining and iron and steel) have low wages, high unemployment and population decline. Areas like these include parts of the north–east of England and south Wales.

Areas which have modern, light industries have low unemployment, high wages and population increase. Areas like these include parts of south–east England and East Anglia.