






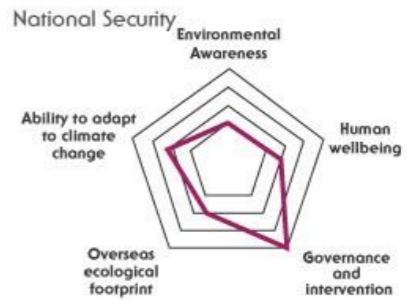


Storylines for possible futures in the UK

Attributes	 Nature@Work	 Local Stewardship	 World Markets	 National Security
				
GDP	High	Low	Moderate/high	Low/moderate
Population	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate
Investment capital available	High	Low	High	Moderate
Leisure & tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor activities more popular; • countryside attractive, well used; • sense of place important to well-being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local service provision is key; • environmental settings strongly influential; • fewer people travel far for leisure; • pride in local landscapes high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • huge decline in internal & overseas tourism; • UK losing out as tourism destination; • recreation in UK more home-based; • 'high quality' rural recreation expensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decreases significantly; • less time (& resources) to visit countryside; • rural UK less attractive; • beautiful/iconic landscapes remain popular.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • highly protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diverse, different regional characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more homogenous & industrial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homogenous, production prioritised.
Capture fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fisheries more productive because better managed and mostly at maximum sustainable yield; • trawl and dredge fleet effort reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locally caught sustainable fish species more popular, managed by local quotas, number of small vessels increases, but some over-exploitation in coastal waters; • national quotas for transboundary fish populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Fisheries Policy removed, little sustainable management, fish stocks over-exploited, some species locally extinct; • trawl and dredge fleet effort increases; • most seafood imported from Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fish stocks in UK waters protected from foreign vessels & exploited sustainably by UK vessels through national quota system; • non-UK and boundary fish-stocks not managed sustainably.
Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some increase; • better environmental stewardship & development of fish feeds from non-marine sources; • use of some non-native species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater emphasis on integrated farming – aquaculture practices & cultivation of herbivorous fish & shellfish at local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant increases, focused on production volumes/value, for consumption & export; • produced at expense of natural environment & wild fish stocks; • increasing use of non-native species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increases to supplement wild fisheries production within limits set by availability of finance; • environmental pollution, depletion of wild forage species to support fish feed industry.
Marine energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK's resources developed considerably, some energy exported; • widespread networks of wind/wave energy; • marine habitats around energy farms increase = no fishing grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • renewable marine energy supported by government; • wave & tidal energy sources common but do not conflict with biodiversity; • energy prices high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dependency on nuclear power & fossil fuels continues; • renewable energy little used, but large tidal barrage schemes = ~5% UK's energy; • energy prices high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offshore wind & wave energy increase to meet demands for self-sufficiency; • tidal barrage schemes = ~5% UK's energy; • energy prices very high.
Other maritime industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marine biotechnology spin-offs develop from increased research & development for aquaculture. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marine aggregate extraction increases; • shipping increases due to greater trade with other countries. 	
Species diversity & protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marine/coastal margin habitats protected; • biodiversity conservation boosted & many species' populations in better health; • some trade-offs between biodiversity, food provision & energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive land management & landscape heterogeneity = fairly healthy biodiversity; • climate change still a threat, but a 'softer' landscape aids species' migration & diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most habitats decline due to climate change, land use change, pollution; • increases in invasive species reduce native species diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biodiversity suffers from climate change, land use change, pollution.
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vastly improved everywhere; • polluters heavily fined so few mistakes; • sustainable land management technologies = less risk of fertiliser/pesticide pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significantly improves due to more sustainable agricultural practice & tighter environmental legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • declines to mid-1980s levels - lower environmental standards for industry & agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • declines to mid-1980s levels – increased pesticides, fertilisers & arable area.