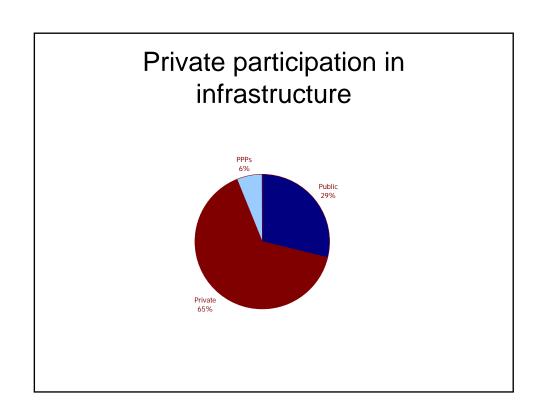
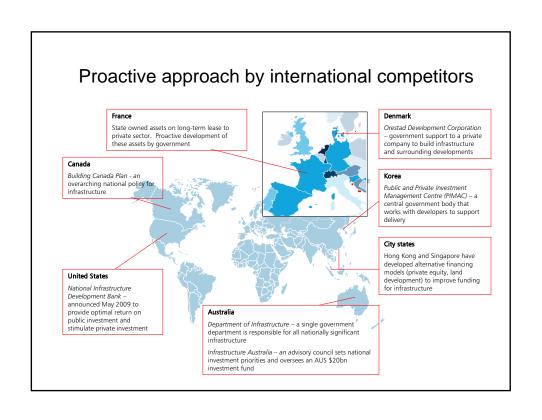
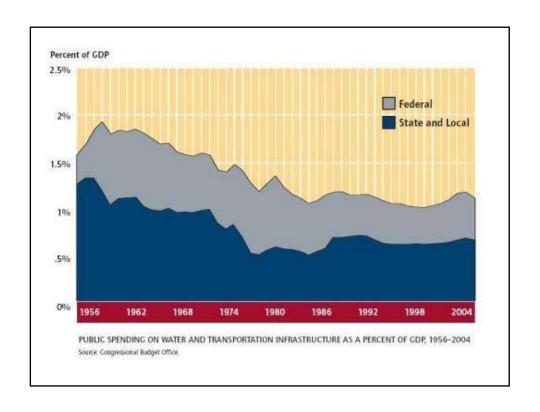


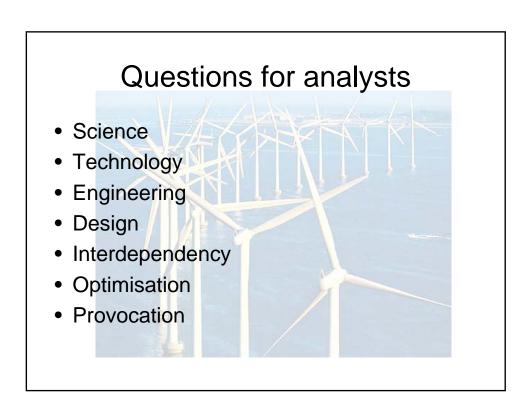
## A brief history of UK infrastructure

- 19<sup>th</sup> century: World leader in developing water and waste systems, urban and long distance road and rail connections. Still benefiting from much of this early investment
- 1950's 70's: Significant expansion of national infrastructure under state control including motorways, nuclear power, North Sea oil and gas
- 3. 1980's 90's: Early leader in privatisations including telecommunications, water, energy and rail, signifying a shift to market-driven decisions on infrastructure
- 4. 1990's 00's: Pioneer of new forms of private sector engagement (PPPs and PFIs)
- But much is ageing and we have set ourselves challenging targets, particularly in relation to energy generation









## Science

- Should we want to understand how infrastructure at a national scale works and can we do so?
- How do we describe the socio-technical context within which it sits?
- Do we have a language to describe and analyse the interdependencies of the components?

## **Technology**

- What are the critical new technologies that will change the way we think about infrastructure
  - Plastic electronics
  - Composite materials
  - Embedded connectivity
  - Adaptive systems
  - Novel sensors
- How does technology innovation work at this scale?
- What are the processes of maturation over a long timescale – how to avoid lock-in



## Design

- Attitude to infrastructure is largely habitual
  can we change habits by good design?
- How do we convert society from consumption to consumption and conservation?
- Does conservation mean more effective collaboration?
- What is the role of the media in advocating 'good' designs



