3.4 Glacial Landscapes: Land Use and Tourism in an Upland Area: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 State three main land uses in the upland parts of the Lake District National Park (for example in fells and high valleys).

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 Give two social impacts of tourism on local communities in the Lake District National Park.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Explain why traffic congestion is a problem on narrow rural roads in the Lake District and name one management response used to reduce this problem.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 Using the Lake District as the context, explain three reasons why visitor numbers are high in upland areas such as the fells and lakes.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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5 Explain how the Fix the Fells footpath restoration scheme in the Lake District reduces environmental impacts of tourism.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

6 Describe how park-and-ride schemes and honeypot-site management operate in the Lake District to manage visitor numbers and reduce impacts.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 Describe the conflicts between different land uses in the Lake District National Park, giving named examples where appropriate.

(Total for Question 7 is 6 marks)

8 Explain TWO impacts of tourism on the upland landscape and local communities in the Lake District National Park. Give one detailed point for each impact.

(Total for Question 8 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.4 Glacial Landscapes: Land Use and Tourism in an Upland Area: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

farming, e.g. sheep grazing **B1**

tourism and recreation, e.g. walking, climbing, boating **B1**

resource use such as quarrying, forestry or water supply (reservoirs), any two acceptable across the three marks **B1**

Answer: Farming (sheep grazing), tourism and recreation, and resource uses such as quarrying, forestry or water supply (reservoirs).

Question 2

e.g. increased seasonal employment, oe **B1**

e.g. overcrowding and loss of local services or community cohesion due to second homes, oe **B1**

Answer: Increased seasonal employment; overcrowding and reduced community cohesion or loss of local services due to second-home ownership.

Question 3

reason, e.g. narrow lanes were not designed for large modern traffic volumes so passing and parking cause delays and safety issues, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. delays affect residents, farm vehicles and emergency access, and pollution increases, oe **B1**

management response named, e.g. park-and-ride schemes, timed one-way systems, or improved public transport, oe **B1**

Answer: Narrow lanes were not designed for heavy modern visitor traffic so passing and parking cause delays and safety problems; this increases pollution and affects residents and farm access. A management response is park-and-ride schemes to reduce cars in narrow valleys.

Question 4

attraction of dramatic scenery and named sites, e.g. Scafell Pike, Windermere **B1**

good access and infrastructure, e.g. road links, public transport and visitor facilities, oe **B1**

cultural and recreational activities, e.g. walking, boating, literary connections (Wordsworth) and events that draw visitors, oe **B1**

Answer: High visitor numbers are driven by dramatic scenery and named attractions like Scafell Pike and Windermere, by good access and visitor infrastructure such as roads and facilities, and by cultural and recreational draws such as walking, boating and literary connections.

Question 5

description, e.g. repairing and rebuilding worn paths using stone pitching and sustainable materials to resist erosion **B1**

linked development, e.g. concentrating paths reduces widening and protects adjacent vegetation, oe **B1**

benefit, e.g. reduces sediment runoff into streams and improves safety and long term access for visitors, oe **B1**

Answer: Fix the Fells repairs paths using stone pitching and sustainable materials, concentrating walkers on repaired routes to prevent path widening and protect vegetation; this reduces sediment runoff into streams and improves safety and long term access.

Question 6

park-and-ride description, e.g. buses shuttle visitors from car parks outside congested villages into popular areas **B1**

park-and-ride development, e.g. reduces car numbers in narrow lanes and demand for on-street parking, oe **B1**

honeypot-site management description, e.g. concentrating facilities such as large car parks, visitor centres and toilets at popular attractions **B1**

honeypot development, e.g. diverting visitors to managed sites reduces pressure on more fragile, dispersed locations, oe **B1**

Answer: Park-and-ride uses parking outside congested villages with shuttle buses to popular sites, reducing cars in narrow lanes and the need for on-street parking. Honeypot-site management concentrates facilities like car parks and visitor centres at key attractions to divert visitors away from fragile, dispersed locations.

Question 7

conflict 1, e.g. between farming (sheep grazing) and conservation of native habitats or woodland, oe **B1**

linked detail for conflict 1, e.g. heavy grazing prevents woodland regeneration and reduces biodiversity, oe **B1**

conflict 2, e.g. tourism versus local residents, oe **B1**

linked detail for conflict 2, e.g. large numbers of visitors cause congestion on narrow lanes, parking problems and disturbance to daily life, oe **B1**

conflict 3, e.g. tourism/visitor infrastructure versus landscape protection and farming, or quarrying versus scenery and recreation, oe **B1**

linked detail for conflict 3, e.g. expansion of car parks, visitor facilities or quarrying can damage scenic quality and limit space for farms or walking, oe **B1**

Answer: Conflicts include farming versus habitat conservation, for example heavy sheep grazing prevents woodland regeneration and reduces biodiversity; tourism versus local residents, for example congestion on narrow lanes, parking problems and disturbance; and tourism or quarrying versus landscape protection, for example visitor facilities or quarries harming scenic quality and reducing farmland or recreational space.

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Question 8

impact 1 named, e.g. footpath erosion and vegetation loss on popular fells	**B1**
linked development for impact 1, e.g. soil compaction, widening of paths and loss of fragile upland plants, increasing runoff and visual damage, oe	**B1**
impact 2 named, e.g. traffic congestion and parking problems on narrow rural roads	**B1**
linked development for impact 2, e.g. increased noise, air pollution and delays for residents, and pressure to create more parking which can damage landscape, oe	**B1**
a further developed point on either impact above, or an additional social or economic impact, e.g. rise in second-home ownership pushing up house prices and reducing local services for year round residents, oe	**B1**

Answer: Examples: footpath erosion and vegetation loss on popular fells, causing soil compaction, path widening, loss of fragile plants and increased runoff; traffic congestion and parking problems on narrow lanes, creating noise, pollution and pressure to build more parking; and social/economic impact such as second-home ownership raising house prices and reducing availability of homes and services for local residents.

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