3.4 Glacial Landscapes: Land Use and Tourism in an Upland Area: Test Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Define the term 'National Park' as used in the context of the Lake District National Park in England.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 'Assess the success of tourism management strategies in the Lake District National Park.'

(Total for Question 2 is 12 marks)

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

Question 1

a protected area of countryside designated for conservation, recreation and landscape/natural beauty, oe **B1**

Answer: A protected area of countryside designated to conserve landscape and wildlife while allowing public recreation.

Question 2

Level 3 A well supported assessment that evaluates a range of named Lake District management strategies, weighs evidence of success and limitations with specific examples, and reaches a balanced, justified judgement about overall effectiveness. **7-9**

Level 2 A clear assessment using named strategies with some evidence of success and limitations; conclusions are given but may lack depth or detailed evidence. **4-6**

Level 1 One or two relevant points about management strategies are made, with little development and no balanced conclusion. **1-3**

Indicative content:

- Named strategies such as Fix the Fells restore and harden popular paths, which has reduced visible erosion at many repaired sites and improved safety for walkers, showing clear local success.
- Park-and-ride schemes and improved public transport reduce traffic and parking pressure in sensitive valleys, but their success can be limited by visitor willingness to use them and by the cost and seasonal operation of services.
- Honeypot-site management concentrates facilities at key attractions, protecting more remote areas but sometimes increasing visitor density and localised wear at the honeypot itself.
- Some measures have measurable environmental benefits, for example reduced sediment in streams after path repair, but others primarily manage human behaviour and require ongoing funding and maintenance.
- Limitations include funding constraints, the scale of visitor numbers during peak seasons, resistance from local businesses or residents to restrictions, and the problem of second homes and wider housing pressures that are not solved by environmental measures alone.
- A strong answer will judge that many strategies have had local successes but that overall management faces constraints of funding, visitor behaviour and housing pressures, so effectiveness is mixed and often site specific.

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