



GCSE AQA Paper 3

Pre-Release Resource Pack 2025:

Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Gateway Project



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Discussion Questions PowerPoint Handouts	8 slides
Debate PowerPoint Handouts	5 slides
A5 Booklet	38 pages
Overview of the Pre-release Resource Booklet (PRB) (A3)	1 A3 page
Note-taking Activity for the Debate (A3)	1 A3 page

Teacher's Introduction

There are a number of different ways that teachers can go about facilitating understanding of the Pre-release Resource Booklet (PRB). The choice of methods will depend on the ability profile of the students, the types of learners in the group and, most importantly, the amount of time left in class to go through the information.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

With this in mind, this pack contains a wide range of resources that should cater for these different needs.

- The **Gaining an Overview** section is designed to structure the students' first contact with the PRB. (This section was provided as an 'Early Activities' download.)
- The **Delving Deeper** worksheets are step-by-step activities to help all your students gain a full understanding of the PRB.
- The **Developing Decisions** section provides a number of suggested teaching activities with resources to help students develop their ability to make justified arguments.
- Finally, two **Section A Practice Exams** are provided for you to use as mocks, or for students to sit and self-mark during study leave.

The majority of the resources in this pack are intended to be 'Core' – these are the activities we expect teachers will want to prioritise, particularly before study leave. Additional 'Extra' resources have been marked with a star ★ on the table overleaf – you may choose to use these depending on time available, or give some of them to your higher achievers to use independently. More details on each of these sets of resources are provided in the 'Guide' section overleaf.

Supported versions of activities are indicated with the following symbol:



These tasks have been produced as a compact A5 booklet to save on photocopying (you should check that the size of text and writing space is suitable for your students). If you have little time left, you could set the completion of this as an independent learning activity and simply use the more discussion-based activities in lessons (there is also space for the outcome of these to be recorded in the booklets).

There are times when students will need access to the Internet, not just for use with the booklet, but also when completing some activities in this pack. Students aiming for the highest grades might benefit from some more detailed knowledge of the issue than is in the PRB and this is best obtained from Internet research.

Provided via download are five PowerPoint presentations (note some slides have extra information in the 'Notes' section):

- **Topic Overview PowerPoint** gives an overview of the topics that are covered in this resource.
- **Task 8 Marking Exercise PowerPoint** applies the mark scheme to, and provides examiner commentary for, Sample Answers A, B and C.
- **Skills PowerPoint** covers the statistical, graphical and cartographical skills students need to understand for this exam.
- **Debate PowerPoint** provides structure for running a debate role play.
- **Discussion Questions PowerPoint** provides ideas and images to challenge your more able and A* students.

There is also a **Google Earth fly-through** (KML file and KMZ file depending on whether you are using Google Earth Pro or the browser version); see p. 15 for details.



The PowerPoint presentations and Google Earth fly-through are provided on the ZigZag Education Support Files system, which can be accessed via zzed.uk/productsupport



A web page containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at zzed.uk/12642

You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.

This resource is intended to supplement your teaching only.

It is the teacher's responsibility to decide how to use this resource to assist themselves and their students appropriately. You may simply wish to read this material to better inform yourself and to help you prepare your lessons and give you ideas for your teaching. You may also consider whether it is appropriate to distribute some of the material for reference and to use some of the tasks for classwork and homework. You may also consider whether it is appropriate to make the whole resource available to be worked through by your students more independently.

As with all pre-release material it is the teacher's responsibility to decide in what way to assist their students. It is the teacher's responsibility to decide how this resource in particular can be used to fit into that assistance.

The resources here are provided as one experienced teacher's interpretation of the **pre-release material**. The author, although an experienced teacher, does not have any special knowledge of what to expect on any particular exam.

Resource		Early Activities	A5 Booklet
★ = 'Extra' – resource intended for use depending on time available			
Gaining an Overview			
What is Paper 3: Geographical Applications?		✓	✓
Student Tasks 1–8		✓	✓
Peer-review Sheet for Task 8		✓	✓
Sample Answers for Task 8		✓	
Glossary		✓	✓
Google Earth: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary			
★	Describing Place		✓
Skills Development			
Student Tasks		✓	✓
Delving Deeper			
Student Tasks			✓
★	Google Earth: Orientation Task		✓
★	Discussion Questions		✓
Developing Decisions			
Boxing Match			✓
★	Model Essay 1 with Examiner's Commentary		✓
SWOT Analysis			✓
★	Debate Role Play		
★	Diamond Nine		✓
★	Continuum Line Activity		✓
★	Postcard to MP		✓
★	Planning Grids for 9-mark Questions		✓
★	Personalised Learning Checklist		✓
Practice Exam Papers for Section A			
Practice Exam 3A			
Practice Exam 3B			
Answers			
Gaining an Overview		✓	
Skills Development		✓	
Delving Deeper			
Google Earth: Orientation Task			
Paper 3A: Mark Scheme, plus Model Essay 2 with Examiner's Commentary			
Paper 3B: Mark Scheme, plus Model Essay 3 with Examiner's Commentary			
Appendix			
Revision Overview of the Pre-release Resource Booklet (A3)			
Debate Role Play Worksheet (A3)			✓
PowerPoint Downloads (zzed.uk/productsupport)			
★	Topic Overview.pptx	46 slides	
Task 8 Marking Exercise.pptx		6 slides	✓
Skills.pptx		11 slides	✓
★	Discussion Questions.pptx	8 slides (included in 'Delving Deeper' and A5 booklet)	
★	Debate.pptx	5 slides (for Debate Role Play – Developing Decisions)	

Selected Pages Only

This sample shows a limited selection of pages.

Teacher's Guide to GCSE Paper 3 Pre-release Resource

★ = 'Extra' – resource intended for use depending on time

Step one – giving out the resources

- Students will be given a new resource booklet when they sit their exam; they will receive a pre-release copy. You should be able to download the PRB from AQA on the day of the exam.
- If you have talked little to the students about this final exam, you may like to go through **GEOGRAPHICAL APPLICATIONS?** to give them an overview of the exam. (This was email sent to you on 15th March 2025.)
- Depending on the time available, you could start off with the sheet **GAINING AN OVERVIEW**. There are eight basic tasks on this section and this would be suitable for a class with a good readiness for going through the information in detail in class. (This was email sent to you on 15th March 2025.)

Step two – filling in knowledge gaps

- This set of PRB materials link to **Section C** of the specification: 'the challenges of coastal management', with a particular focus on how renewable energy can increase coastal resilience.
- ★ The use of the **GAINING AN OVERVIEW** PowerPoint should help students fill in any gaps in their knowledge. Ideally the teacher will go through these different topics, but students could be left to read through this if necessary.
- ★ Google Earth is a useful introduction to get to know the area. For the **GOOGLE EARTH** KMZ/KML file in the download files. If you have Google Earth Pro [installed], open the file, and it will go straight to a fly-through using Google Earth. Otherwise, load the file, and follow the instructions on page 18. There is an accompanying sheet so you can talk students through the fly-through. There is also a 'describing a place' activity for students to complete after the fly-through.
- ★ Alternatively, you may prefer to use some of the YouTube clips suggested on page 18. There is also an independent activity which you could set as an alternative: **GAINING AN OVERVIEW**. There is also an independent activity which you could set as an alternative: **GAINING AN OVERVIEW**.

Step three – getting to know the resources

By now, students should have a basic understanding of what this exam will be about. They should have a detailed understanding of the resources.

- For the first lesson, you may like to follow up on the **GAINING AN OVERVIEW** task over Easter.
 - Perhaps start the lesson with students entering the room and forming a circle. Ask them if they feel the tidal power project should be built. Give them some time to discuss their standpoint. It will then be good to come back to this line later (continued in the **GAINING AN OVERVIEW** PowerPoint).
 - Students could peer-review their 9-mark extended answer that they completed in the **GAINING AN OVERVIEW**. (There is a peer-review sheet to help support this activity, and some PowerPoint slides: **TASK 8 MARKING EXERCISE** PowerPoint).
- Working in pairs or small groups, students should complete the activities on the PRB. This should probably take two or three lessons plus homework to get a good understanding collaboratively, ideas will be shared, and a greater breadth of understanding.

Step four – getting to know the skills

For more information, there are a series of tasks on p. 21 to support students with their skills. These should be completed in conjunction with the information on the **SKILLS** PowerPoint. The PRB contains some data that can be manipulated and graphs that can be interpreted. The tasks are basic. You may wish to go through the **SKILLS** PowerPoint to help students with the tasks. The tasks in **GETTING TO KNOW THE PRB** are shown here in case you want to share the activities with the students.

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Step five – developing decisions

There are a number of activities in this pack to help you foster your students' ability to make informed decisions in preparation for producing focused answers in the exam:

• **Boxing Match**

- Provide pairs of students with a **BOXING MATCH** sheet, blown up to A3. (There is an Additional Educational Needs (AEN) version with prompts for the arguments, indicated by the 'helping hand' symbol.)
- Students should take it in turns to write an argument (left-hand column) and a counter-argument (right-hand column). **Remind** students that they need to provide a counter-argument to each argument.
- At the end of the process they should decide whether the arguments are convincing and, if so, number them.
- Pairs should then decide on a **conclusion** to the question.
- Pairs could then join up and discuss the issues that they have focused on and other issues that they have not considered. They may like to list some of these on a separate sheet.
- Students could then use their **BOXING MATCH** analyses to answer the following question: **'Morecambe Bay and the Mersey Estuary Tidal Gateway Project will not only save money but will also provide benefits for the region.'** Discuss. [9 marks]



• **SWOT Analysis: Building the Tidal Power Project**

- Get students to work in different groups. They should undertake some research on tidal power.
- They should then use this to complete a **SWOT ANALYSIS** (SWOT analysis) (There is an Additional Educational Needs (AEN) version with prompts for the 'helping hand' symbol.)
- Students should then pair up so they can compare their ideas with those of other students.

★ **Debate Role Play**

- There are six different role cards for the **DEBATE ROLE PLAY**. Ideally, students should be given the opportunity to take on different roles.
- Students are given two possible options to discuss at the Planning Committee meeting.
- Each group should nominate someone to speak at the meeting and put forward their case.
- Depending on your group, this could simply involve students standing up and presenting their case, or you could encourage a proper debate with students questioning each other and taking notes.
- There is a note-taking sheet for students to complete during the debate.
- Once the debate is completed, students should write a news report on the project and the outcomes (instructions on the **DEBATE PowerPoint**).

★ **Diamond Nine Activity**

- Students could work in pairs or individually to arrange the Diamond Nine cards into an order of priority.
- Strategies should be done first to improve the UK's energy security.
- Students could then join another pair and justify their decisions.

★ **Continuum Line Activity**

- Students could work in pairs or individually to arrange the cards into an order of priority.
- Show whether the project will be an economic disaster or mitigate climate change.
- Students could then join another pair and justify their decisions.

★ **Postcard to MP Activity**

- This task is intended for use towards the end of a series of lessons in order to consolidate students' opinions on whether or not tidal power project should be supported.
- Students are given the opportunity to urge their MP either to support the project or not.

★ **Planning Grids for the 9-mark Questions**

- These grids provide a structure to plan essays for the 9-mark questions in the exam.
- Note that the two 9-mark questions from the **PRACTICE EXAMS** are included in these grids.
- Hand these out if you don't want exam spoilers (these two planning grids are for the 9-mark questions).

★ **Personalised Learning Checklists** – students may find it useful to complete these before attempting the practice exam papers.

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Step six – challenging the more able

- ★ In order to gain the grades 8 and 9, students need to demonstrate clear synoptic skills. A series of **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS** has been provided to help you challenge thinking. This might work best as a whole-class activity (PowerPoint), or some of the questions as homework (Word document). Alternatively, you could use each slide as a starting point for a discussion.
- Students could be given some time to share their further research with fellow students. They are encouraged to challenge the reliability of different items of data and try to categorise them as economic and environmental. They should also be encouraged to consider the impact of the project on the local community.

Step seven – what will the exam be like?

- Students may like to complete the A3 **REVISION OVERVIEW** as a revision activity for the exam. This will enable them to have an overview of all the resources on one page.
- Students will want to know how they will have to apply this information in an exam. There are two **PRACTICE EXAMS** for students to complete. These could be undertaken as a class or individually. Also a mark scheme to go with them. To set a complete Paper 3 mock, combine the *Fieldwork Enquiry* Questions (www.zigzag.co.uk/10916) also available from ZigZag Education.
- Do make it clear to students that this is just a sample exercise. Make sure you model the questions for these questions as in the exam they will then regurgitate the actual question that has been asked.
- It is NOT helpful to second-guess what the exam questions will be, as weaker students will focus on these rather than gaining a full understanding of the resource.
- For Paper 3A Question 03.2, and Paper 3B Question 02.5 there is also a sample question and commentary supplied within the **ANSWERS** section.



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A web page containing all the links listed in this resource is convenient on Education's website at [zzed.uk/12642](https://www.zzed.uk/12642)

You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing

Gaining an Overview

What is Paper 3 – Geographical Applications?

Your teacher may not have spent much time explaining what your final exam will be, as it's easier to discuss this once you have the advance information booklet and know the focus for the exam. You should have been given a copy of the pre-release booklet containing some information which relates to your final exam.

Always check for new information to the specification and assessment

This exam lasts 1 hour 30 minutes and is made up of two parts. **Section A** is based on the pre-release booklet (that have been provided in advance by the exam board. This section is worth 3 marks for the exam. **Section B** is based on general fieldwork techniques and analysis. This section is worth 36 marks. The total for the paper is out of 39 marks + 3 marks for SPaG.

Section A aims to assess your ability to respond to a geographical issue. You will find a materials link to a topic area that you have studied at some point during the course. The development of a tidal power project links to **the challenge of resource management** and can increase energy supply.

What am I expected to do with the pre-release booklet?

Depending on the resources provided, you are likely to be asked to undertake some of the following:

- Present some data graphically
- Analyse the data provided, perhaps using statistical tests
- Relate the data to your GCSE studies
- Demonstrate map skills, perhaps by using an OS map
- Evaluate the main issues involved and consider different viewpoints
- Identify the limitations of the data
- Give counterarguments
- Undertake some decision-making; for example, suggest a management strategy that has been provided with
- Identify potential conflicts and consider ways of resolving them
- Justify your ideas and recommendations
- Consider the future implications
- Undertake further research

Working with the pre-release booklet resources

Working through the activities your teacher gives you will help you focus on the resources and your understanding of them. Take the time to research terminology you are unfamiliar with and consider different opinions surrounding the issue.

This exam will have been prepared a couple of years in advance. There may have been changes to the specification and so by using various websites you will be able to make use of the most up to date information.

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The exam

You are not allowed to take your pre-release resource booklet into the exam. You

Your teacher may give you a mock paper to have a go at. It is best not to second-guess what might come up in the final exam. **Students who prepare exam questions often miss the real exam and so underperform.** The mock paper is just to give you an idea of what you have to do in the limited time provided.

The exam will have a range of different questions, including:

- Multiple-choice
- Short open response (1–2 marks)
- Calculations
- Longer open response (4–6 marks)
- Extended answer (9 marks)

To do well in this exam you need a **detailed understanding** of the resources in the booklet and **together different resources effectively**. An ability to bring in ideas from your own knowledge of things you have studied in this part of the specification will also help you develop your answer.

Although the exam paper contains a series of questions, they are all focused on the same topic. Link ideas between questions for the extended-mark questions and give yourself time for longer questions.

How to succeed

- Read and reread the booklet to become completely familiar with the content and **where** it is. This will allow you to use information from different parts of the booklet which Figure number the information is from. However, **don't** just copy from the booklet.
- Look up the meaning of any unfamiliar words and phrases, so you can use them correctly.
- Use an atlas, YouTube or any other visual form to ensure a working knowledge of the issue under consideration.
- Make sure you understand the different concepts, issues, theories and processes in the pre-release booklet.
- Try to think about ways of **manipulating data** – has anything doubled, tripled or quadrupled?
- Visit a variety of websites to give you an **unbiased** opinion of the issue.
- Think about where the information comes from – is it reliable? Discuss how different viewpoints – this is 'thinking like a geographer'.
- Make sure you use correct geographical **terminology**.
- Think about **scale** – long-term/short-term, or physical variations in size.
- Try to structure your extended answers with **SPEED** (social, political, economic, environmental, demographic data needs including).
- Most importantly, discuss your ideas with others and if you have decided on your answer, think about right or wrong; it's about **justifying opinions** and utilising data to back up your answer.
- Above all, **don't play safe**; be imaginative and ambitious. Show you understand the issue.

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Gaining an Overview of the Pre-release

The most important thing to remember when preparing for this exam is that the examiners want to give you information that should be new and different to you. The examiners will respond to unusual circumstances; have you learnt and understood enough Geography and knowledge to a new situation?

Don't worry if there are concepts discussed in the pre-release booklet that you have not covered in your course. This booklet is centred around **Section C** of the specification: 'the challenge of how renewable energy can increase energy supply', but goes into more detail than the specification on this topic.

If you work through the activities included in this pack, you will develop your general skills and you can apply it to this area of study. Your teacher will go through some of this information if you have not studied this area in detail.

Student 1-8

Task 1

Carefully read through your pre-release resource booklet.

On the front page create a colour key:

- Human
- Physical

As you read through the information, highlight/underline information that relates to the key or appropriate colour. Try **not** to highlight whole lines and paragraphs; stick to **data**.

As you read through the booklet, put an **asterisk (*)** next to any **key terms** or concepts that you do not understand.

Challenge, can you subdivide your human factors into political, economic and social?

Task 2

Go back through the booklet and undertake some preliminary research into the concepts that you have identified that you don't fully understand (those you put an * next to). This research should be involved in any discussions on the materials that will happen in class. Write definitions for the key terms and create a glossary. There is a template for your glossary at the end of *this* booklet.

Task 3

Identify the sorts of skills you might be asked to use by looking at the GCSE skills checklist on the AQA website (<https://www.aqa.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/geography/2642-Geo-Skills>). Look through this checklist and identify which skills apply to the data you have been provided with.

- Check the cartographic skills list against the maps (and photographs) in the pre-release booklet.
- Data that is presented in the booklet might be suitably analysed using graphical, numerical or statistical skills.
- The booklet includes a range of graphs; make sure you understand how to read and interpret them.
- For each item in the pre-release booklet, decide whether it is qualitative or quantitative and label it in the booklet using 'QUAL' or 'QUAN'.
- **Tip:** Don't forget to add any of the letter symbols you use to your key on the front page.
- Formulating an enquiry and argument is what you will be doing throughout your exam.
- Some of the marks in the exam are awarded for your literacy skills. Don't forget to use full sentences and correct punctuation.

If necessary, remind yourself how to undertake these skills using either a YouTube video or the AQA website.

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Task 4

Figure 1, pages 2–3 of the pre-release booklet, provides information on energy consumption and electricity capacity of the UK. The following article: [zzed.uk/12642-Demand](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Demand) provides information on changes to UK energy use and energy mix.

Use the website above to answer the following questions and increase your understanding of the topic.

- Why has domestic energy consumption in the UK reduced?
- What are the main changes to the percentage of different types of energy consumed in 2018 and 2023?
- What should happen to all coal-fired power stations in the UK by the end of 2025?
- Why is fracking being considered in the UK?
- How is the British government taking steps to reduce carbon dioxide emissions?

Task 5

Figure 2, pages 4–5 of the pre-release booklet, provides you with some information on tidal power. The following article: [zzed.uk/12642-Tidal-Power](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Tidal-Power) provides you with some information on tidal power and so to extend your understanding of the topic.

Use the website above to answer the following questions and increase your understanding of the topic.

- What is a tidal barrage?
- Why is tidal power predictable?
- Why is two-way generation the best type of tidal barrage power station?
- What is 'head height'?
- What are the potential disadvantages of tidal power with regard to meeting energy demand?

Task 6

Figure 2, pages 4–5 of the pre-release booklet, provides you with some information on tidal power. There is more than one way to generate tidal power. It is important to understand the different methods and make decisions around this issue. Watch the following video and answer the questions.

[zzed.uk/12642-Tidal-Power](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Tidal-Power)

- What causes tides?
- Where must tidal turbines be located?
- What height is needed to effectively produce electricity when using a tidal barrage?
- Which of the three methods of generating tidal power is most efficient?
- How do tidal fences work?
- How do tidal turbines work?
- How does energy production differ between wind turbines and tidal turbines?
- Why are there limited numbers of tidal power stations?

Task 7

Figure 3, pages 6–7 of the pre-release booklet, provides an overview of the proposed Morecambe Bay Barrage in Lancashire and Cumbria. To help you build up your knowledge of this area, use the following questions:

[zzed.uk/12642-Morecambe](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Morecambe)

- Where is Morecambe Bay?
- What is the size of the intertidal mudflats and sand at Morecambe Bay?
- Which rivers drain into Morecambe Bay?
- Name a rare butterfly found there.
- How many bird species are there in Morecambe Bay?
- Why should you take a local guide if walking to Chapel Island or Piel Island?
- How many people live along the coastline of Morecambe Bay?
- How important is Morecambe Bay for fossil fuel production?
- When were a bridge and tidal barrage first proposed for Morecambe Bay?

[zzed.uk/12642-Duddon](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Duddon)

- Duddon Estuary is a Ramsar site – what is a Ramsar site?
- How much of the UK natterjack toad population does Duddon Estuary support?
- What types of bird can be found in Duddon Estuary?
- How many waterfowl overwinter there?
- What are the three main plant communities found there?

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Task 8

'Investing in a range of renewable energy sources is an effective way to solve energy insecurity caused by declining North Sea oil and gas in the UK.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Remember, with a 'to what extent' question you will need to include evidence for and against the statement. Investing in a range of renewable energies will have a positive impact on reducing energy insecurity. You also need to explain what energy insecurity is. Consider what options the UK has for using renewable energy sources (consider the statements below AND what you have read in the pre-release resource pack). Consider alternatives to renewables as a method of reducing energy insecurity. **Perhaps** look at the further reading section before you start.

Once you have answered the question above, use the 5-point plan provided (Task 8) to plan your answer. Use the peer-review sheet and the sample answers on the following pages to complete the task.

'Renewable energy is a carbon-neutral source of energy. As fossil fuels run out, we can keep producing it.'

Friends of the Earth

'As North Sea oil and gas production declines we need to look towards a clean energy future.'

CEO of BP

'I used to love walking through the fields, now they are full of ugly solar panels, no space for animals to graze.'

Local resident

'The way to tackle climate change is through renewable energy sources which emit low or no carbon emissions.'








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Further reading

There is a wealth of resources available relating to energy consumption, production and distribution, specifically. You might like to extend your understanding of the topic by undertaking further research, starting with the following:

-  **[zzed.uk/12642-Grid](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Grid)**
The National Grid: Live shows you how our electricity is currently being produced and distributed.
-  **[zzed.uk/12642-Energy-Mix](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Energy-Mix)**
BBC Bitesize has an overview of the key elements of the UK energy mix
-  **[zzed.uk/12642-Energy](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Energy)**
Factors affecting energy supply and security
-  **[zzed.uk/12642-Renewables](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Renewables)**
Videos, explanations, and pros and cons of various sources of renewable energy
-  **[zzed.uk/12642-Untapped](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Untapped)**
An article looking at tidal energy and why the UK has yet to make use of it, with a list of large-scale tidal power schemes that do exist globally
-  **[zzed.uk/12642-Tidal](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Tidal)**
This article looks at the potential for tides to provide considerable amounts of energy
-  **[zzed.uk/12642-Swansea](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Swansea)**
If you prefer to listen and watch how things work, this short YouTube clip for Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon gives you an example of a potential project, and also shows how the tidal bar

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Peer-review Sheet for Task

'Investing in a range of renewable energy sources is an effective way to solve insecurity caused by declining North Sea oil and gas in the UK.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Suggested content

Consider what options the UK has for using a range of renewable energy sources, potential provided with the question as well as information from the pre-release booklet. Make sure

Investing in renewable energy:

- There is a wide variety of renewable energy sources which will allow for a diverse energy security.
- As technology continues to develop, more sources of renewable energy will become available.
- As an island, the UK has a high potential for tidal energy, which it is not currently using.
- Renewable energy is made in the UK so it reduces the need to import energy from overseas.
- The cost of renewable energy technology, particularly wind and solar power, has fallen making it a more financially viable option to meet future energy needs.
- Investing in storage technology (e.g. batteries) can further help in addressing intermittent power more reliably.
- Renewable energy will not run out, which means we can be certain of our energy security.

Problems using renewable energy to solve the UK's energy needs:

- Most renewable energy sources produce intermittent power because they rely on the weather.
- With climate change, can we be sure that the large-scale renewable projects being built will be viable?
- Renewable energy projects often take up a large amount of space, potentially reducing agricultural land – will people agree to these projects? If they do not agree, can we build enough to meet demand?
- Biomass energy requires large amounts of crops to be grown for power generation, reducing food security.
- Even reliable renewable energy such as tidal does not always occur when people need it.

Other things to consider when solving the UK's energy security:

- Having an energy supply that can be switched on if there is a spike in demand.
- Having a low-carbon energy supply which provides stable power, such as nuclear.
- Making sure there is enough storage for the energy being produced.
- What is the life cycle of renewable energy developments?

On the mark scheme below, highlight the areas that were done well, and then complete the

Level	Marks	Description
3 (detailed)	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A balanced argument is given. • Effective use is made of the supplied statements and additional research. • Explains how renewables alone cannot provide for all of the UK's energy needs. • Clear judgements made about how important investing in different technologies, as part of a wider energy mix, will be. • Ideas drawn together into a convincing conclusion, discussing the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement.
2 (clear)	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sides of the argument will be discussed, but one side will be more convincing. • Limited use made of the supporting evidence or their own research. • May suggest that renewables alone will not make the UK fully secure but will not fully link this to the importance of having a diverse energy mix. • Reaches a conclusion about how effective it is but rather lacks detail.
1 (basic)	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May discuss only one side of the argument (or if both sides are discussed, they are not explained). • Copies statements that were provided from the pre-release booklet without explaining. • No attempt to suggest the problems of just relying on renewable energy. • For the conclusion, may just state that they agree/disagree with the statement.

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Rewrite a paragraph of your essay to improve it based on the feedback on the p

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Sample Answers for Task 8

Answer A

The UK is experiencing a decline in its North Sea oil and gas production, leading to energy insecurity in the future. Investing in a variety of renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar and tidal power, is often proposed as a solution to this issue. However, it is important to consider whether investment would be sufficient on its own, or whether additional measures may be needed.

Renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar and tidal power, offer a sustainable supply, reducing dependency on fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas). By investing in these sources, the UK can enhance its energy security by reducing reliance on imported energy, and using a mix of types reduces risk when weather conditions are not suitable for energy generation. This is crucial for the UK's commitment to tackling climate change, as it generates much lower emissions than fossil fuels.

However, a significant challenge with renewable energy is that sources such as wind and solar are intermittent; that is, power is not generated continuously. For example, solar power is only available during the day, and wind power depends on the availability of wind. This can lead to energy insecurity if these sources are relied upon exclusively. To mitigate this, the UK would need significant investment in energy storage technology or backup generation from other sources, such as nuclear or gas. The infrastructure required for widespread renewable energy generation, including wind farms and solar panels, would require significant capital investment and time to implement. Additionally, a reliable backup would be needed during the transition period, particularly for those who are not yet meeting all energy needs. Nuclear power, another low-carbon option, could provide a stable, large-scale and continuous energy supply. If the UK is to ensure energy security in the long term, a diversified energy mix that includes nuclear power and potentially other low-carbon generation (such as hydrogen) may be necessary.

In conclusion, while investing in a range of renewable energy sources is an important step towards addressing the issue of potential energy insecurity in the UK, it is not sufficient on its own. The UK will need a diverse energy mix that includes renewable energy, nuclear power, and potentially natural gas as a stable power backup when renewable energy is not available. Therefore, I would agree with the statement to a large extent but also believe that additional measures are needed to ensure a secure and reliable energy future.

Answer B

As North Sea oil and gas production declines, the UK faces growing concerns about energy security. While renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and tidal power are often seen as key solutions, investing in these sources to secure the UK's energy future requires a balanced approach that considers environmental and social impacts alongside the benefits of reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

Arguments for investing in renewable energy sources:

'Renewable energy is carbon-neutral and lasts forever, so we can keep producing energy without increasing carbon emissions. Renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and tidal power do not involve the depletion of finite resources such as fossil fuels, making them a long-term solution to energy insecurity.'

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'The way to tackle climate change is through renewable energy sources which are clean and sustainable. As the UK seeks to reduce carbon emissions to achieve net-zero targets by 2050, it offers a clean, green alternative to fossil fuels, supporting both the fight against climate change and of reducing dependency on fossil fuel imports, which can lead to energy insecurity. It is a key part of the UK's energy strategy.'

Counterarguments (limitations of investing in renewables alone):

Despite the benefits of renewable energy, there are environmental concerns associated with its deployment. For example, 'Between 10,000 and 100,000 birds are killed annually by wind turbines', a statistic from a local environment group highlights the negative impact wind turbines have on wildlife, as does the statement from the RSPB: 'Wind farms would reduce up to 10% of bird populations due to habitat loss.' While renewable technologies can reduce carbon emissions, they can also cause significant environmental damage, particularly to bird populations and local ecosystems.

Renewable energy projects such as wind farms and solar panels can be seen as an eyesore. 'Before, when I was walking through the fields, now they are full of ugly solar panels, no space for a farmer to grow crops', highlights local concerns regarding the aesthetic impact of solar farms. Large-scale wind farms can take up significant land space, potentially reducing land available for agriculture, which can have social and economic consequences, especially in rural areas.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, while investing in a range of renewable energy sources is undoubtedly a step towards solving the issue of energy insecurity in the UK, it is not a complete solution on its own. Renewable energy is carbon-neutral and lasts forever, making it a sustainable long-term choice for meeting our energy needs. However, the environmental impacts on wildlife, the aesthetic concerns from local communities, and the intermittency of renewable energy suggest that renewable sources alone cannot fully address potential energy insecurity, a diversified energy mix will be necessary to ensure energy reliability and protect the environment. Therefore, I agree with the statement that we need to protect our energy supplies.

Answer C

Declining oil and gas supplies from the North Sea will cause problems for the UK. If we don't have enough energy, that energy may be unaffordable, or we may have interruptions that lead to power cuts.

Investing in renewable energy is good because it's carbon-neutral and lasts forever. It solves our energy security issue. It is also clean, which means we will have a better environment. Renewable energy will also help us tackle climate change as renewable energy sources emit low or no carbon.

However, some people don't like renewable energy because solar and wind farms take up land for farming or animal grazing. Also, wind turbines kill between 10,000 and 100,000 birds a year, while tidal barrages get rid of areas for birds to live, and this will kill more birds.

I believe that we need to protect our energy supplies so should use more renewable energy. We can protect the environment, and the birds can find somewhere else to live.

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Glossary

Use this page to create a glossary for any terms you identified in Task 2.

[illegible]

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Glossary

Use this page to create a glossary for any terms you identified in Task 2. A few suggestions are provided below.

Key term	Definition
Energy mix	
Electricity mix	
Energy consumption	
Imports	
Exports	
Bioenergy	
Tidal barrage	
Sustainable	
Navigation locks	
Tidal mudflats	
Saltmarsh	
Wildfowl and wetlands	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	

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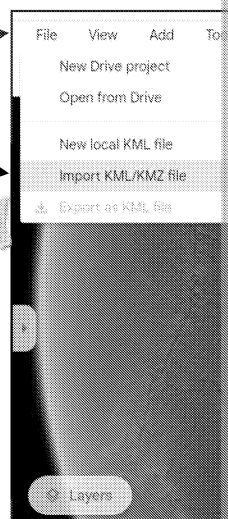


Teacher's Notes for the Google Earth Fly-through

This fly-through aims to introduce students to some of the locations identified in the PRB. However, the new Google Earth browser no longer seems to support fly-throughs, so there are two files available for use depending on your system.

Browser version:

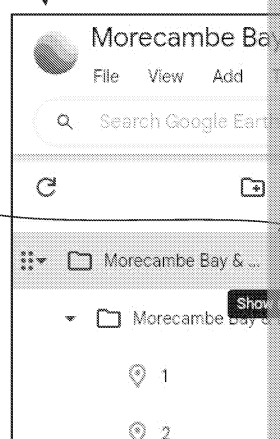
1. First open the Google Earth browser: when you type 'Google Earth' into Google, the program should load without any downloading needed.
2. Click on the 'File' tab.
3. Click 'Import KML/KMZ file'.
4. Choose the file where the document has been saved (Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Cattle Bay Project slideshow.kml).
5. Double click on the file and it should load straight away.
6. Click on 'Layers' and then click 'Exploration'.
7. Click on the three dots and choose 'Start slideshow'.



While you are playing the Google Earth fly-through, students could be completing their sheet 'Describing Place' (p. 20).

Pin locations for Google Earth slideshow (browser version KML)

- 1 Shows the area of North West England where Morecambe Bay is located.
- 2 Zooms into Morecambe Bay. A placemark is located at Morecambe.
- 3 Zooms in to Barrow-in-Furness, where the tidal barrage will link this side of the bay to the eastern side.
- 4 Zooms in further so you can see the port industry of Barrow. (You could use Street View here to give a sense of place.)
- 5 Takes you to the north of the bay to the part which has suffered severe flooding where some of the main rivers enter the bay.
- 6 A clear example of how the saltmarsh is created by splitting of the river channels spreads out into the estuary area. You can also see some mudflats.
- 7 Zooms in to Heysham (you could use Street View here to give a sense of place on the side of the tidal barrage. (You could also follow the A683 to Halton, where it joins the estuary to understand the benefit of the barrage to drivers.) The nuclear power station is located here.)
- 8 Moves to the Duddon Estuary.
- 9 View of the nature reserves. If you click on Street View, there will be a view of the west of Roanhead Beach that shows you the sand dune ecosystem.
- 10 Askam-in-Furness, a small town on the estuary. A great place to use Street View to see the estuary.
- 11 View of Kirkby-in-Furness, one of the settlements to the north of the estuary. (You could use StreetView here if you have time).
- 12 View of Millom, which will be the west side of the Duddon Estuary barrage. It is the area when traffic no longer needs to go up the A595 and all the way round the estuary instead go down the A5093 and across the estuary mouth and on to Barrow-in-Furness.



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Google Earth Pro (app version)

You can download Google Earth Pro (free): <https://www.google.com/earth/pro/>

Do make sure you have the following layers switched on before you start: 'Borders' and 'Roads'. ('Layers' is shown on the left side bar, towards the bottom.)

Loading:

1. Go to 'File' then 'Import' and choose 'Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Project'. Alternatively, if you double-click on the file it should open up Google Earth Pro.
2. This should then show in 'Places'. (You may need to double-click it there to get pins and the video icon.)
3. Click the video icon to start the fly-through. (You will need to have the places list open to see it.)

You can pause the fly-through at any time using the pause button on the video player. You can also click on the map to read the information provided below. You may also want to explore the region and take photos, then return to the fly-through. Press play at any time and you will return to the fly-through.

Pin locations for Google Earth Pro version

- 1 (0:00) Starting point.
- 2 (0:10) Shows the area of North West England where the proposed tidal project is located.
- 3 (0:18) Zooms in to Morecambe Bay.
- 4 (0:26) Zooms in a bit more.
- 5 (0:34) Takes you to the Barrow-in-Furness side of the bay. Good to pause here to see the proposed development and also the route across to the other side – there will be a bridge.
- 6 (0:42) The barrage is likely to join in this area. If you go into Street View, you can see the land from this side and the natural vegetation.
- 7 (0:50) A view of the north of the bay. This area is often flooded. You can see the land entering the bay on either side of the central land. It is all very low-lying.
- 8 (0:59) This is one of many caravan parks. You can go into Street View here to see the site (there are some photo spheres on the lake so you can get a feel for the area).
- 9 (1:07) A clear example of saltmarsh, with the river distributaries clearly visible. Go into Street View here and visit a couple of the photo spheres.
- 10 (1:17) Moving around the bay, there are more examples of the importance of the saltmarsh and caravan parks.
- 11 (1:25) View of Morecambe, the largest settlement on the bay.
- 12 (1:33) Zooms in to see the coastal defences and beach at Morecambe. A good example of a coastal town.
- 13 (1:41) Zooms in to Heysham (you could use Street View here to give a sense of the scale of the other side of the tidal barrage. (You could follow the A683 to Halton, which is a good place for students understanding the importance of the barrage to drivers.) The nuclear power station is visible.
- 14 (1:53) The Duddon Estuary.
- 15 (2:02) Moving inland you can see where the barrage will join on either side of the bay.
- 16 (2:13) Zooms in to see the floodplains inland up the estuary, to where the rivers flow into the estuary and the floodplains to the west.
- 17 (2:22) Kirkby-in Furness, a small town with a wide area of marsh running along the coast. Go into Street View in this area to get a sense of place.
- 18 (2:32) View of one of the nature reserves. If you click Street View, there will be a view of the coast to the west of Roanhead Beach that shows you the sand dunes and the nature reserve.
- 19 (2:41) Back to overview of the case study area.

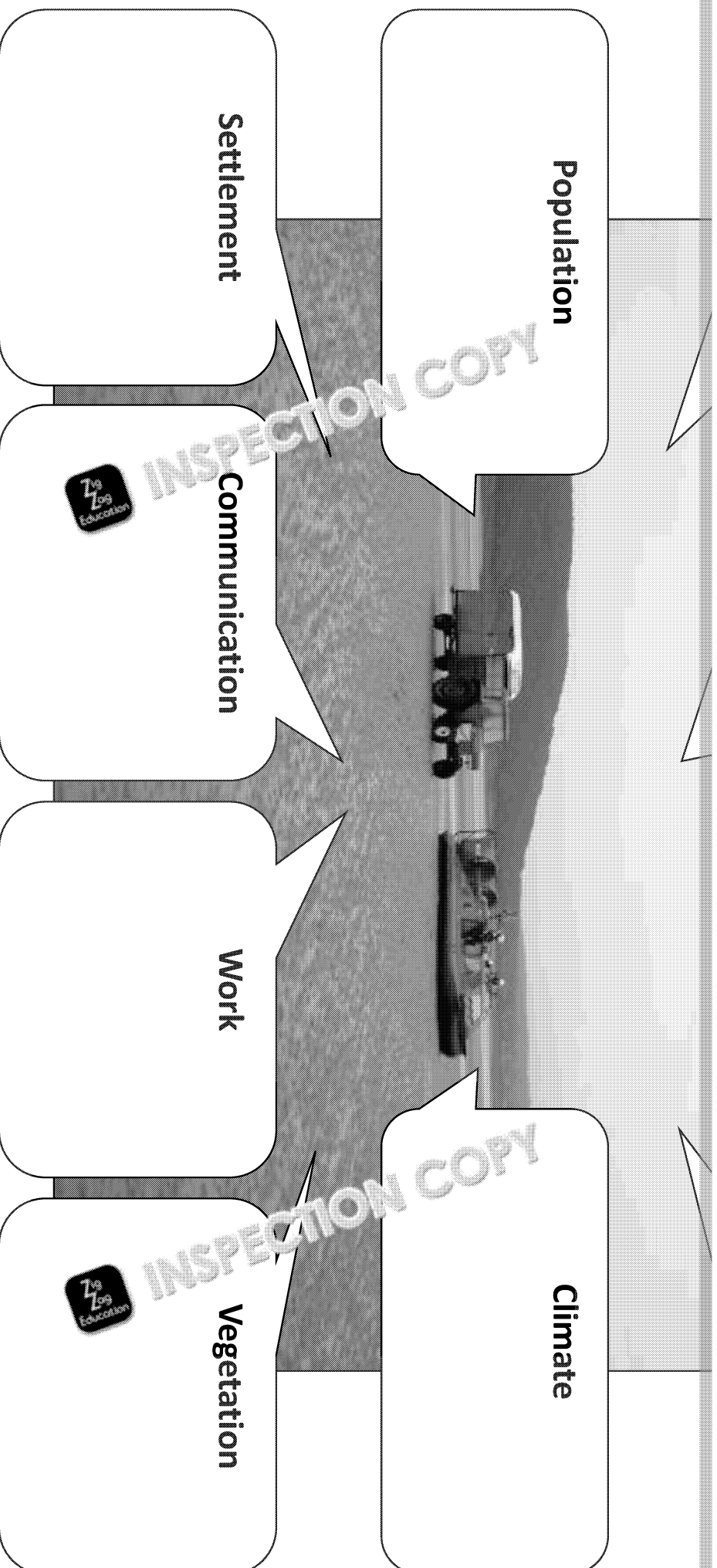
For more information

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Skills Development

Figure 1 in the pre-release booklet (PRB) contains a range of data presented in different ways. This booklet will help you understand how to read this data properly.

Reading a compound graph

1. How do you read a compound graph?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a compound graph?

Calculating percentage change

1. How do you calculate the percentage change of something?
2. Using **Figure 1**, page 2 of the PRB (graph on Energy consumption in the UK (1990 to 2005)), calculate the percentage change in consumption by the transport sector from 1990 to 2005.
3. Now calculate the percentage change in the domestic sector from 2005 to 2013.
4. How do these two sectors compare in their consumption of energy?

Plotting the data

There are two tables on **Figure 1** of the PRB, giving information on the UK's energy mix.

1. What types of graph or chart would be appropriate for displaying this data?
2. If using a bar graph, what could you do to make it easier to interpret?

Producing a pie chart

1. When should we use a pie chart?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using a pie chart?
3. Use the data from the pre-release materials to create a pie chart.

Describing trends shown by graphs

TRASH – Trend, Range, Anomalies, Smallest, Highest

→ *Why use it?* Reminds you to include a range of information when investigating data.

Study the graph showing 'The balance between import and export of energy in the UK' and answer the following questions:

1. Why has a line graph been used to display this data?
2. What do you notice about the y-axis?
3. Use the acronym TRASH to describe the key features of this graph.
4. Why do you think that even though North Sea oil and gas production has decreased since 2013? (*Think about our current energy mix.*)

Interpreting a choropleth map

GSE – Generally, Specifically and Exception

→ *Why use it?* Useful for interpreting a map.

Study the choropleth map showing 'Wind and solar share of electricity generation in the UK' and answer the following questions:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of displaying information on a choropleth map?
2. Use the acronym GSE to describe the patterns of wind and solar electricity generation in the UK.
3. Looking back at the data on the UK electricity mix on page 2 of the PRB, does it show a significant increase in wind and solar generation?
4. What does this map suggest about the use of renewable energy in different parts of the UK?
5. What other forms of renewable energy might they be using for their electricity?
6. What other method could have been used to display the data shown on the map?
7. Why do you think a map was chosen to display the data?

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Delving Deeper

Getting to Know the Pre-release Resource Booklet (PRB)

By now, you should have a general understanding of the resources in your PRB. It is now time to extend the level of your knowledge. In order to do this, you should work through the activities which will help you gain a more detailed understanding of the resources and give you the opportunity to do further research. You may need to refer to an atlas or the Internet for some tasks and this will also be useful.

The activities will work through the booklet in order. Try to include as much detail as you can. If possible, discuss your ideas with others and think about their perspectives as they relate to the synopticity (*the ability to recognise and link different parts of a subject, showing how they contribute to a broader understanding*), which is needed on this paper.

However, it is important that you develop your own ideas and back them up with evidence. You will need to put forward your ideas. The exam may ask you to undertake a range of activities and you will be asked to practise these.













Note that the number of lines provided for answers in this section is a guide only. You may need to extend your answers. Also, the following symbols will be used to indicate where to find information: if the answer can be found in the PRB = , or if further research is needed = . If both are needed, both icons will be used.

Figure 1 activities

PRB p. 2

- Why did energy consumption in the UK fall in 2020?  
.....
.....
- Using the graph showing 'Energy consumption in the UK (1990–2021)', in which year was energy consumption by industry almost the same as the consumption by services? 
.....
.....
- Define the term 'energy security'.  
.....
.....
- Why are the percentages for certain fuels different between the total energy and electricity energy mix?  
.....
.....
- Which type of energy source has the biggest percentage difference when you compare the total energy and electricity energy mix? Can you suggest why this difference exists?  
.....
.....
- Create a graph to show the UK electricity energy mix in 2020. 

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7. Describe and suggest reasons for the variations shown in the graph you have

.....



.....

.....

8. Explain how energy security links to food supply.  

.....



.....

9. Using the PRB, link the four 'A's of energy security to the factors affecting energy security. (You are linked to more than one 'A').  

.....

.....



10. Describe how the physical environmental conditions will vary between countries that rely on wind power and countries that rely on wind power.  

.....

.....



.....

11. In what ways have technological developments allowed a greater use of renewable energy?

.....

.....

.....



12. Over the last few years, in what ways have the numerous wars in the Middle East affected the UK's energy security?  

.....

.....

.....

PRB p. 3

13. Using the graph, describe the change in balance between imports and exports of oil from 2000 to 2020.  

.....

.....

.....




14. For how many years out of the last 50 did we export more than we imported?



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15. What is the difference in meaning between 'electricity capacity' and 'electricity demand'? 




.....

.....
16. Why is it important to have greater electricity capacity than demand?  



.....

.....
17. Describe the trends of the UK's electricity capacity and demand from 2004 to 2011. 

.....

.....
18. Why do you think total electricity capacity has fallen since 2011?   

.....

.....
19. Why do you think the map showing the share of electricity generation shows power?  

.....

.....
20. Identify two countries that seem to have a very different share of solar and wind power when you look at just the colours but that are actually very similar in their percentage of renewable energy.


.....
21. What does this tell you about the disadvantages of using a choropleth map to show the share of renewable energy?

.....

.....

Figure 2 activities

PRB p. 4

22. Provide a more detailed definition of 'renewable energy' than what is in the box. 

.....

.....
23. What is a heat pump, and how do heat pumps supply the UK with renewable energy?




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24. What is bioenergy, and how is it used to produce energy?   

.....

.....

.....





25. There are a variety of methods of creating renewable energy shown in the diagram to show the advantages and disadvantages of each method and whether each is

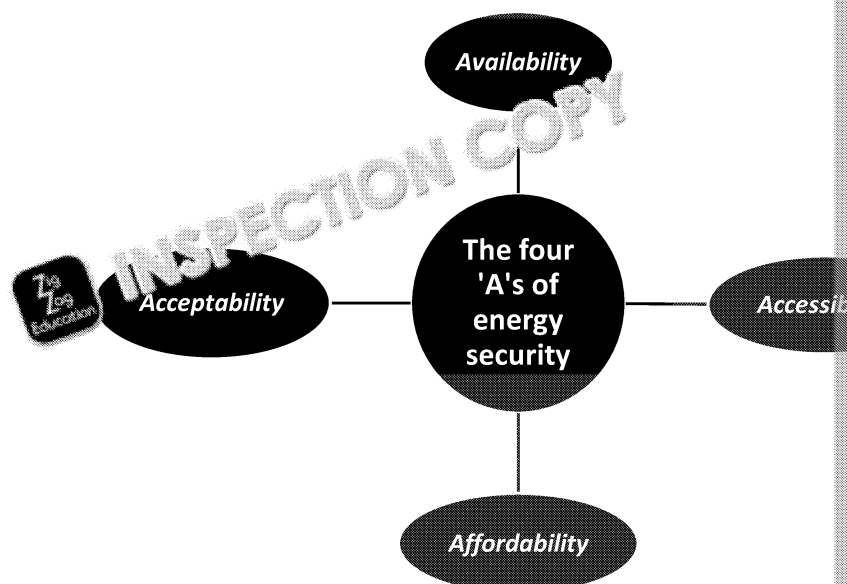
	Advantages	Disadvantages
Biomass energy		
 Solar energy		
Hydroelectric energy		
Wind energy		
Geothermal energy		
Tidal energy		
 Wave		
Hydrogen fuel cells		

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26. Based on what you have found out, are you surprised by any of the percentages of the UK's renewable energy sources?  
-
-
27. Look back at the four 'A's of energy security. Link the bullet point advantages of renewable energy from the PRB to the relevant 'A' of energy security.  



PRB p. 5

28. Why is the proposed tidal power project referred to as a 'multi-use' project?
-
-
29. Explain in what ways this barrage would be a sustainable source of energy for the area.
-
-
30. How will ships and fish still be able to get into the bay?  
-
-
31. Here are the tide times for Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay on 3rd April. How do you think the different tide heights will impact the length of time for which energy will be produced?

Tide	Duddon Estuary		Morecambe Bay	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
High	03:08	8.04 m	03:12	
Low	09:53	1.17 m	10:08	
High	15:35	7.89 m	15:40	
Low	22:11	1.16 m	22:25	

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32. Draw a mind map to show the many reasons why people like to visit this area



33. Currently, there are plans to have an operational wind farm in Morecambe Bay. Visit the company website here: [zzed.uk/12642-Offshore](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Offshore). 🌐

a. Look at the timeline on the website. What does it tell you about how quickly the wind farm is being developed?

.....

.....

b. What surveys have already been done, and how might they help with the development of the wind farm?

.....

.....

34. Complete some research on the Morecambe gas fields: [zzed.uk/12642-Gas](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Gas)

a. When did drilling start here?

.....

b. Where does the natural gas go, and how does it get there?

.....

.....

35. How well do you think a tidal barrage will fit into an area that already has two gas fields? 📄 💬

.....

.....

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Figure 3 activities

PRB p. 6

36. Complete the fact file below on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal

Cost to build	
Location of transport link	
Number of turbines	
Power for how many homes?	
Energy output equivalent	
Amount of fuel saved each year	
Cost savings on fuelled journeys each year	
Jobs created	
Savings from generating emission-free energy	
Future flooding and storm damage protection	

37. Why does emission-free energy save money?   

.....

.....

38. Can we be certain of saving the £370 million a year stated by the NTPG? Explain

.....

.....

39. Explain why tidal power is better for energy generation than wind power or solar

.....

.....

40. How much more expensive is tidal power than onshore wind energy to set up

.....

41. How much longer will a tidal power plant operate for than a wind energy plant

.....

.....

42. According to the bottom box from an 'Energy Consultant', what other issues

.....

.....

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43. What is meant by the term ‘energy trilemma’?   

.....

.....


.....

44. What elements of the environment are impacted by tidal power stations? 



.....

.....

.....

45. How long will the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary project take to build? 

.....

46. How do local people feel about the proposed project?  



.....

.....

47. To what extent do you feel this viewpoint may be an example of Nimbyism?

.....

.....



48. Using information from the bottom box on page 7 of the PRB, complete the table to show whether you think the project will have a positive impact or a negative impact overall.  

Positive	



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49. Britain has yet to build a tidal power station. Use the following website [zzed](#) to understand what costs and benefits this project might bring by using the information to complete the table below:  

Location of La Rance Tidal Barrage	
When it started operating	
Electrical capacity	
Number of turbines	
Barrage length	
Average tidal range	
Time taken to build the plant	
Key environmental issues	
Time taken for biodiversity to return to pre-building levels	

50. Does this research help reassure you, or does it make you more against building the plant?  
-
-



51. There are a number of elements to the proposal. Use the information from the table below to help you complete this task. Decide which statement in the table below fits each of the following points. Record the score for each bullet point element. 

- Energy production
- Flood protection
- Environment
- Jobs
- Transport

Score	Description
+3	Will produce large quantities of carbon-free energy. Will encourage the development of the area and provide plenty of jobs with a varied range. Will reduce congestion and journey times. Will protect a wide range of properties from flooding and tidal surges.
+2	Will provide a reasonable range of carbon-free energy. Will protect the environment. Will provide a range of jobs. Will reduce congestion and journey times. Will protect the properties of flooding and tidal surges.
+1	Will provide some carbon-free energy. Will not impact the environment. Will reduce congestion and journey times but may lead to more people travelling by car.
-1	Energy produced will not always meet time of demand. Habitats will be lost as towns are bypassed. Will slightly increase local traffic in Heysham. Will cause a rise in sea level due to barrage trapping tides.
-2	Energy will be wasted when tides do not match peak demand. The environment will be damaged. Jobs will be lost. Will increase traffic locally in Heysham and Morecambe. Will raise sea levels, leading to more flooding.
-3	Habitats will be lost, putting endangered species more at risk. Considerable damage to the area around Heysham and Morecambe, reducing the experience for visitors and increasing the risk of flooding. Will increase local traffic in Heysham. Will cause a rise in sea level due to barrage trapping tides.

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52. Add up all the scores from question 51. If the total score is 10–15, you obviously agree with your decision; if the total score is -10 or lower, you think it is not fit for purpose. If you agree with your decision.  

.....

53. From what you have read in Figure 3 of the PRB, mark on the continuum line in terms of your support for this proposed development (there is no right or wrong answer).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

I think the proposed development will cause significantly more problems than benefits



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Google Earth Orientation Task – Investigation of Morecambe Bay

You need to write answers for all the questions that are lettered. The numbered questions are to follow. If you are using the Google Earth web browser, click on the 'Layers' tab and choose 'Everything'. If you are using Google Earth Pro, make sure you have 'Roads' ticked in the 'Layers' section of the sidebar.

1. Type 'Morecambe Bay' into the search bar. You might need to zoom out a bit to see Barrow-in-Furness.

- a. What are your first impressions of this bay? (*Consider shape, tidal mudflats, etc.*)

.....

.....

.....

- b. Click on the 'Ruler' icon and measure the distance from Roosebeck to Heynall (the solid land). This is the approximate location of the Morecambe Bay barrage.

.....

- c. Zoom in a little more to the area southeast of Cark (in the north of the bay). What do you notice about this area of mudflats/marsh?

.....

.....

.....

2. If you zoom in further, you will see an area that seems to have some geometric shapes west of Humphrey Head. If you click on the person icon to go into Street View, this area becomes highlighted. Drag the person icon so it is at the entrance to this area.

- a. What is this site?

.....

- b. Use the back arrow on the Street View image to return to Map View (but keep the Street View locations), and then choose a few photo spheres so you can see the park and the part of the site that fronts the bay. Describe these different areas (*impact, natural features, etc.*)

.....

.....

3. Come out of Street View and click on the 'compass' icon in the bottom right-hand corner, set to 'North', then zoom into Morecambe and find the tree icon for Morecambe Promenade. Click on it again and go into the photo circle at Morecambe Promenade.

- a. Describe the beach area here.

.....

.....

- b. Click on the tree icon of Morecambe Promenade and then go onto the coastal main road. Describe the settlement fronting the promenade.

.....

.....

- c. What sort of defence is there against large storm waves for the town?

.....

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4. Come out of Street View, reset to North and travel across to Barrow-in-Furness the location of Roa Island. Then zoom in to it as far as you can go.

a. What coastal depositional feature does Roa Island look like?

.....

b. Go to the North of the settlement, where you can see 'Hawcoat'. To the blocks of blue and what looks like an industrial area. Zoom in further and you describe this area.

.....

.....

.....

c. What does this suggest about the importance of Barrow-in Furness?

.....

.....

d. The barrage will contain a road, reducing the distance that drivers need. Use the 'add a path or polygon' tool to measure a path from Barrow Park across the bay (roughly the location of the barrage) to Heysham, and then follow the roads to join the M6 by Halton.

.....

e. Make sure you have the layers 'everything' turned on if you're in the bridge. Now, use the 'add a path or polygon' tool to measure the distance around Morecambe Bay along the main roads until you get to the M6. (Don't worry if your path isn't perfect). How far is this?

.....

5. Now go North until you reach the Duddon Estuary (you need to be quite zoomed in). Find Haverigg to the West of the Estuary.

a. What seems to be developing to the south of Haverigg?

.....

b. If you go into Street View and visit one of the photo spheres, what do you see in the landscape here?

.....

c. What are the main differences between the Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay in terms of *shape and settlement*?

.....

.....

d. To the south of Soutergate when you are in Street View, you will see a photo sphere. Go into the sphere and describe the landscape.

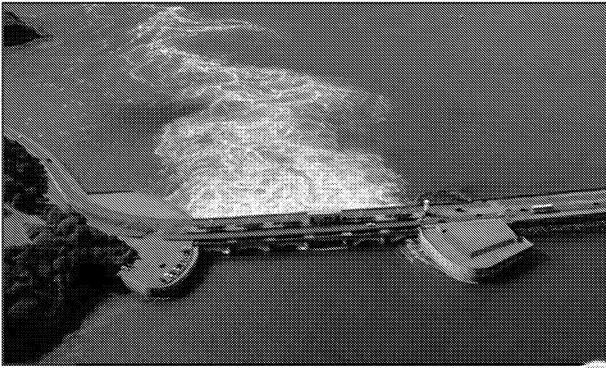
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Discussion Questions



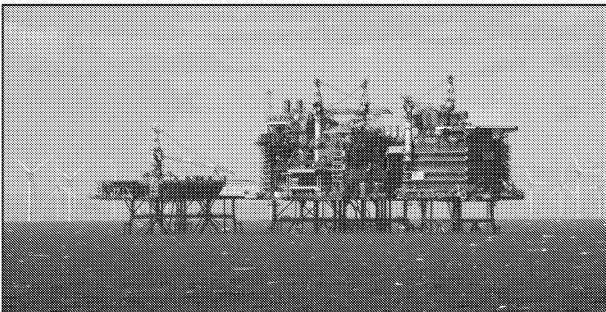
La Rance Tidal Barrage, France Opened in 1966

- How will local communities benefit from this development?
- How can tidal projects be integrated with other infrastructure?
- How will the wildlife be affected?
- What does this project tell us about the potential of tidal power?



Duddon Estuary

- How will building a tidal barrage affect the local environment?
- How can communication be improved between the government and local communities?
- Is tidal power really a sustainable energy source?
- Is the generation of electricity worth the loss of habitats?



Morecambe Bay

- How would a tidal barrage affect the local environment?
- Who benefits from the electricity produced here?
- Is there ever too much power?
- How is power transported?



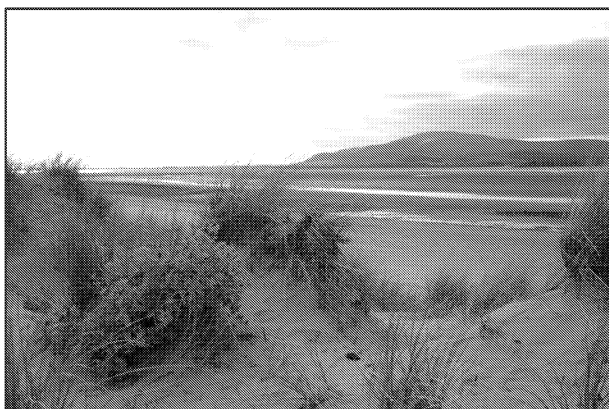
Saltmarsh

- What will happen to the local environment?
- How can this power be used to the advantage of the local community?
- How will this landscape be affected?
- What will happen to the local wildlife?

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Duddon Estuary

- Why are sand dunes so important?
- Will a tidal barrage affect the dunes?
- Is change necessary for the dunes?
- How will local people be affected by ecosystem change?



Duddon Estuary

- What is Nimbyism?
- How might this environment be affected?
- Will more visitors lead to more development of the area?



Greylag geese at Leighton

- How might this environment be affected?
- Will the saltmarsh migrate?
- What impact does red tide have on migratory birds?

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Developing Decisions

Boxing Match

'The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Gateway Project will not only help the region but it will also provide benefits for the region.' Discuss.

Argument 1	Counterargument
Argument 2	Counterargument
Argument 3	Counterargument
Conclusion	

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Boxing Match

'The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Gateway Project will not only help the region but it will also provide benefits for the region.' Discuss.

Argument 1 – The project will be carbon net zero after one year of operation...

Counterargument
not only releases
but it also causes

Argument 2 – Improved transport links...

Journey times shortened...

Counterargument
may lead to increased

Argument 3 – The barrage will help provide a defence against coastal flooding, which is increasing...

Counterargument
be squeezed out...

Carbon stores

Conclusion

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Model Essay 1 – Boxing Match Question

For the model essay below, consider the following:

- What mark would you give it?
- How could it be improved?

'The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Gateway Project will not only help with energy security, but it will also provide benefits for the region.' Discuss.

Does this introduction really set the scene for the argument and show understanding of tidal power?



The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Gateway is designed to generate renewable energy using the movement of tides. This helps improve the UK's energy security by reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and creating a more sustainable energy supply. Tidal power is predictable and consistent, which makes it a valuable addition to the UK's energy mix. With the project estimated to produce enough power for 1.5 million homes, energy security is obviously the driver of the project, but there are other important benefits too.

Has data been used to back up arguments? Are specific sectors named?

In addition to energy production, the project could bring other benefits. For example, it is estimated that it will create around 7,300 jobs in construction, engineering and maintenance, boosting the local economy. New infrastructure could also improve transport links, making access to parts of Cumbria and Lancashire easier, as journey times will be cut by up to 75%.

Are both sides of the argument covered?

However, some people may be concerned about environmental impacts. Tidal barrages can affect local ecosystems. Morecambe Bay and the Duddon Estuary are important overwintering areas for migratory birds, and this has been recognised by the area being classified as a Ramsar site. In addition, the varying communities are home to some rare plants such as the coral orchid and to animals such as the natterjack toad with the population holding around 25% of the UK's population. Many people visit the area due to the biodiversity and beauty of the region, and there are concerns that this development will stop people coming, thereby causing tourism businesses to lose income.

Does the conclusion have enough assessment and reach a clear decision?



Overall, while the primary reason for the project is to improve energy security, it will also bring wider economic and transport benefits which will support those living in the area. However, these must be weighed against potential environmental costs.

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Examiner's commentary:

This is a level 3 answer.

There is consistent use of data, both from own knowledge and research as well as throughout the essay. This helps to back up statements made and so gives greater Information is combined to help develop arguments fully. There is an attempt to before weighing up the evidence at the end to reach a conclusion. There is some environmental impacts, which isn't necessarily totally relevant but does show real and an attempt is made to link it to potential economic and social disadvantages. everything together, although it is quite basic. However, it attempts to reflect the weighing up the range of evidence.

3 (detailed)	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A03 Exhibits systematic application of knowledge and to discuss why the project is a multipurpose project and of benefits of project with regard to improving energy. Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary and their relevance. A04 Applies knowledge and understanding to make variety of supporting evidence, making detailed link economic benefits of the project as well as those re A04 Expresses findings clearly and coherently, with final conclusion.
-----------------	-----	--

SPaG: Uses appropriate terminology (e.g. 'barrage', 'biodiversity', 'orchid') and inc

SWOT Analysis – Building the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Barrage

Task:

1. Your group should undertake some additional research into the potential costs of building a tidal barrage at Morecambe Bay and the Duddon Estuary.
2. The following websites are a good starting point:
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Bay](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Bay) – fact file on the bay
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Facebook](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Facebook) – Facebook group linked to the project
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Lecture](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Lecture) – a copy of a PowerPoint presentation on why the project is important
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-MPs](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-MPs) – a news article highlighting that local government support is vital
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Evidence](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Evidence) – evidence to support the project.
3. Once you have done your research, bullet-point information (especially data) into the table below.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	Threats (social/economic)

4. Finally, compare your SWOT analysis with another group. Did you come to similar conclusions? Add in some more ideas to your sheet?
5. **Extension:** use your data from the task to answer the following question: 'As a result of building the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary tidal power project.' [9 marks]

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SWOT Analysis – Building the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Power Project

Task:

1. Your group should undertake some additional research into the potential cost of building a barrage at Morecambe Bay and the Duddon Estuary.
2. The following websites are a good starting point:
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Bay](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Bay) – fact file on the bay
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Facebook](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Facebook) – Facebook group linked to the project
 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Lecture](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Lecture) – a copy of a PowerPoint presentation on why the project is important
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 - 🌐 [zzed.uk/12642-Evidence](https://www.zzed.uk/12642-Evidence) – evidence to support the project.
3. Once you have done your research, bullet-point information (especially data) into your SWOT analysis.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p><i>In less than 12 months from the start of power generation, the carbon emissions during the building of the plant will have been offset.</i></p> <p><i>Journey times between south Cumbria and Lancaster will be reduced by about 75%...</i></p>	<p><i>The site currently has six different nature conservation designations and has the potential to be a protected area.</i></p> <p><i>Unsure of the impact on the local environment and migratory birds...</i></p>
Opportunities	Threats (social/economic)
<p><i>Building the project will lead to local jobs...</i></p> <p><i>The barrage could act as a form of coastal defence...</i></p>	<p><i>Marsh squeeze...</i></p> <p><i>Impact on the habitats...</i></p> <p><i>Easier access for people...</i></p> <p><i>National government not supporting the project...</i></p>

4. Finally, compare your SWOT analysis with another group. Did you come to any conclusions? Did you have any more ideas to add to your sheet?
5. **Extension:** use your data from the task to answer the following question: 'Assess the potential benefits and risks of building the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary tidal power project.' [9 marks]

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Debate Role Play

Background information for debate

The focus

- The UK government has pledged that the country will be net zero in its carbon emissions by 2050. To achieve this, we will need to increase our use of renewable energy significantly.
- However, with the increase in electric car use, demand for electricity is set to increase. This means we need to start building renewable energy projects now in order to meet future demand.
- Working with your group, you need to create a speech to present at the Planning Committee. A member of the Committee has been called to discuss the proposals. You need to include the following:
 - What option you approve of, and why.
 - Why you think the other option is unsuitable.
 - Any solutions you may have to improve the project.
- Try to be as persuasive as possible and include evidence in your argument.
- You will need to nominate someone in your group to put your decisions across to the Committee.

You will need to make notes for the different arguments put forward on the notes provided. You will also need to write a written report for the end of the debate.

The options

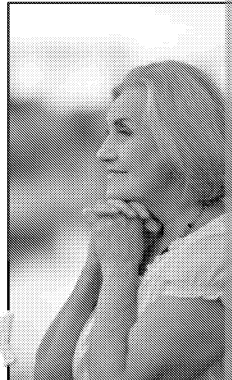
- **Option 1 – Allow the development of the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary tidal power project.**
This project will go a long way to helping the UK's energy security, while also being net carbon zero, and, with an expected lifespan of 120 years, it is sustainable. It will also provide mitigation against the impacts of climate change locally by protecting against flooding; it will also transform regional transport for the better.
- **Option 2 – Do not allow the development of the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary tidal power project.**
The proposed development site has six environmental designations, making it a Site of Special Scientific Interest both nationally and internationally (it is a Ramsar wetland site). It is home to many rare species. There has not been a thorough risk assessment undertaken in order to ascertain the impact of the project on the habitats and species living in the region, let alone the knock-on effect on the local food chain or local fisheries.



MP for Morecambe and Lunesdale While he supports the transition to clean energy, he is deeply concerned about the excessive costs and uncertainties surrounding tidal power technology. He

believes that proven, cost-effective solutions such as wind and solar should be prioritised over a high-risk, expensive tidal power project that lacks sufficient research and long-term guarantees.

- As a large project, there is a risk of cost overruns, which could lead to higher taxpayer burdens.
- The UK has some of the best wind resources in the world, and expanding offshore and onshore wind farms would provide more energy at a lower cost.
- The planning, approval and construction processes for a project of this scale could take decades, delaying the transition to clean energy, whereas wind and solar can be deployed much faster.

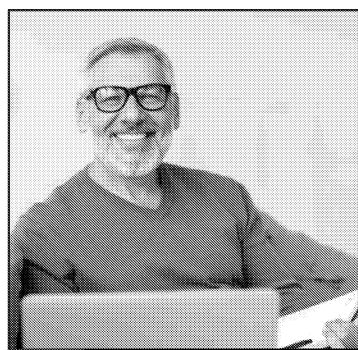


is concerned about the risk to local businesses and local infrastructure.

- The tidal barrier would reduce the impact of flooding, which frequently floods coastal areas.
- Homes and businesses in the other bay communities would be protected from extreme weather.
- By controlling tidal surges, the project would stabilise shorelines and prevent erosion along the coast.
- Reduced coastal damage would mean fewer ongoing repairs and costs.

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Highways Agency representative

He has spent over 20 years in transport infrastructure planning, focusing on reducing congestion and improving travel efficiency across the region. He sees the

Morecambe Bay Tidal Gateway Project as a groundbreaking opportunity to improve transport links.

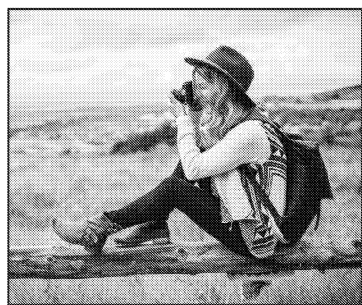
- This new route could cut travel time between Barrow-in-Furness and Lancaster by over 45 minutes, benefiting commuters, businesses and emergency services.
- Improved transport links would make the area more attractive for business investment, tourism and logistics, and would aid job creation.
- A new, direct route would reduce vehicle emissions from long, inefficient detours.
- Lower congestion in existing bottlenecks (such as the A590 and M6 junctions) would improve air quality and road safety.



Morecambe Bay. With years of fieldwork, she has seen wildlife life thriving in this unique

The coastal marshes of Morecambe Bay provide a home for rare orchids such as the pyramidal orchid.

- Construction and development could disrupt the delicate ecosystem, requiring careful management to prevent extinction.
- The bay is home to many rare species, including the small fritillary (the fastest growing butterfly species).
- Increased human activity and fragmentation could threaten these species.

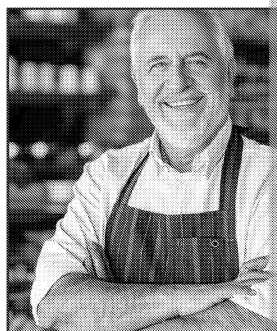


Local member of the RSPB

She is a dedicated conservationist with over 15 years' experience in wildlife protection and habitat preservation. She has been advocating for

the preservation of Morecambe Bay for several years, working to protect its status, which is critical for migratory birds such as oystercatchers, curlews and redshanks. She is deeply concerned about the potential effects of the proposed Morecambe Bay tidal power plant on the delicate ecosystems that exist in the region.

- Morecambe Bay is a critical habitat for many migratory bird species. The tidal power plant could disrupt their feeding, nesting and migration patterns, particularly during sensitive times of the year.
- Many birds depend on the intertidal zone for food, and the construction of a tidal power plant could disturb these delicate ecosystems, leading to reduced bird numbers and potentially endangering species that rely on this area.
- The creation of large barriers and turbines in the bay may have unforeseen consequences on sediment movement and water quality, further impacting the biodiversity of the area.





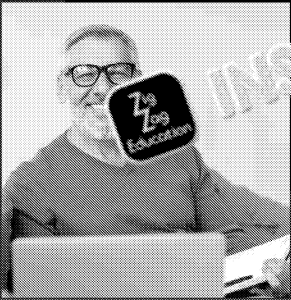
changer for the area. The project has brought him hope for a brighter future.

- The project would create new opportunities in the energy sectors.
- More jobs would be created in shops, restaurants and other businesses.
- The tidal barrier would improve transport links, making it easier to travel across the bay.
- More foot traffic would bring in more visitors and other attractions.
- Morecambe has experienced economic challenges in the past. The tidal project could bring new homes and businesses to the area.
- Local businesses could benefit from the increased tourism and investment.

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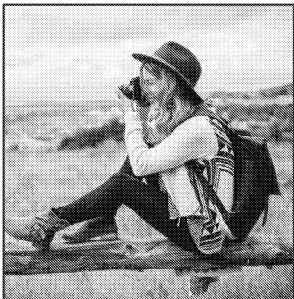
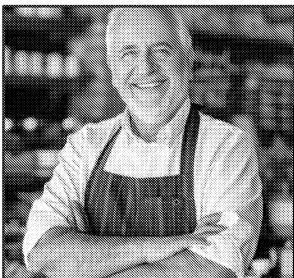
Note-taking Activity for the Debate

Role	Supported option	Points supporting the option	Points against the option
<p>MP for Morecambe and Lunesdale</p> 			
<p>Local resident</p> 			
<p>Highways Agency representative</p> 			

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Role	Supported option	Points supporting the option	Points against the option
Ecologist and conservation activist 			
 Local member of the RSPB 			
Café owner 			

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Press release following public meeting

Having attended the local meeting, you need to write a press release for Morecambe Bay Barrage, summarising the discussions at the meeting.

- It should state the points made by each speaker, explaining which organisation they represented and which option they favoured. It should give people who were not at the meeting a sense of what was discussed.
- It needs to conclude with the final consensus reached at the meeting.
- It should be focused and succinct – no more than one page of A4 paper.

Diamond Nine Activity

What should be done to secure energy supplies for the UK?

✂.....

Reverse the current ban on fracking to allow exploitation of shale gas.	Invest in new nuclear power.
Increase incentives for farmers to grow crops for biofuel.	Develop tidal energy projects.
Improve storage of electricity to cope with variations in supply when using renewable sources.	Invest in hydrogen technology.
Prioritise measures to reduce energy consumption across all sectors, including homes, businesses and industry.	Make it mandatory to install solar panels on new buildings.
Invest in developing new technology to make extracting energy more efficient and reliable.	Provide tax breaks for energy-efficient homes.

✂.....

- Each of the cards above gives information relating to the UK's need for energy security, and, either in pairs or individually, organise them in order of effectiveness for energy security on the Diamond Nine template on the following page.
- There are 10 cards, so you will also need to decide on one item to discard as it is not a priority.
- The solution you decide has the highest priority should be placed at the top of the grid. If you have two equal second-placed items, and so on, until the grid is completed.
- If you have time, join another pair and explain your decisions to them.

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Least
effective

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Will lead to
**ecological
decline**, ruining
habitats and the
fishing industry.

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Will help **reduce
climate change**,
support regional
development and
improve energy
security.

Continuum Line Activity:

The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Gateway Project climate change mitigation?

<p>Congestion reduction The A590 is regularly congested, in particular around Ulverston and the junction with the M6.</p>	<p>Local river floods The River Kent regularly has flood alerts issued. The Morecambe barrage could be closed before high tide to allow rivers to drain and reduce flood risk.</p>
<p>Environmental designation Ramsar wetland site, Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Site of Community Importance (SCI), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</p>	<p>Current local benefits of the area The fishing industry catches plaice, flounder and dabs, as well as cockles and mussels. The area is famous for its potted shrimps. The scenic beauty encourages high levels of tourism worth around £400m.</p>
<p>Houses protected from storm surges. The barrage would break the waves and greatly reduce the height of those impacting the shore. This would protect the whole area and limit the need to build individual defences for settlements.</p>	<p>Potential additional renewable energy as part of site: wind turbines may be able to be added to the barrage. Tidal stream units could be sited near the outfalls to capture extra energy and reduce high-velocity streams.</p>
<p>Birds who rely on the area The area is particularly important for waders and wildfowl, with over 240,000 birds using the area annually, including species such as curlews, oystercatchers and many others.</p>	<p>Roads helping business It is estimated that travel time would decrease by 75%, leading to 150,000 litres of fuel saved a year. This equals £200m in savings, helping local people and businesses.</p>
<p>Jobs 7,300 jobs are needed for the construction of the project. There would be 7,400 ongoing jobs after completion.</p>	<p>Power output 132 turbines would generate 8 million megawatt hours of energy, enough for around 2 million homes. Lifespan: 120 years.</p>

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Postcard to MP

Either imagine you are a carer working in Aldingham Nursing home (postcard A), explaining why you think the tidal barrage should not be built. (*Hint: think about what older people like to do.*)

Or imagine you are a caravan owner who often rents out their caravan in Haven L extra income (postcard B). Write a postcard to your MP explaining why you think be beneficial to the region to help protect your investment.

Postcard A

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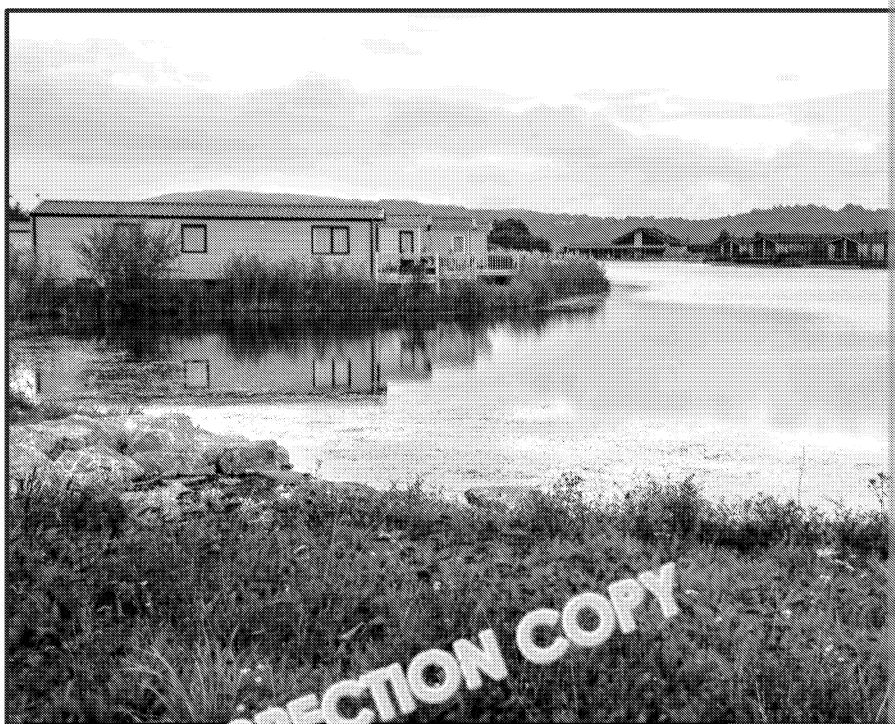


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Postcard B

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Planning Grids for 9-mark Questions

For each of the following 9-mark questions, use the scaffold to write a simple plan that would need to include to fully answer the question.

'The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Tidal Gateway Project will not only help to improve the UK's energy security, but it will also provide benefits for the region.' Discuss.

Introduction	
<div></div>	
Improve energy security	Role in the energy mix
<div></div>	<div></div>
Bring benefits for region	Bring costs to the region
<div></div>	<div></div>
Conclusion	
<div></div>	

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Answers

Gaining an Overview of the Pre-release Booklet

Task 4

- a) Due to energy efficient products in our homes, e.g. light bulbs. People are more careful of their consumption of energy and are more careful due to the increased costs.
- b) Coal was second largest contributor (30.59%); now it's only 2.69%. Gas is now the largest contributor, increasing from 22.68% to 32.89%. The only real renewable energy source is hydropower, 0.49%, although this has increased slightly by 2023. The biggest increase is in wind power (11.03%).
- c) They should be closed
- d) It will help reduce our need to import energy from overseas
- e) It's encouraging investment in renewable energy

Task 5

- a) A walled channel built across a tidal inlet or estuary. Water flows through turbines, turning them and flowing through turbines to produce energy.
- b) Because we know when the tides will occur
- c) Because it produces power as the water flows in both directions (ebb and flow)
- d) The difference between high and low tide
- e) As tides occur at roughly 12-hour intervals, there will be no power generated at low tide and high tide. Also, as tides change slightly each day, there will be times when power generated is not when peak demand for electricity needs it.

Task 6

- a) Gravitational forces exerted by the Sun, Moon and rotational forces of Earth
- b) Along coastlines
- c) 5 metres
- d) Tidal barrages
- e) Turbines that operate like giant turnstiles
- f) Water turns turbine blades in the water; these are connected to a generator
- g) Tidal turbines create more energy because seawater is 832 times denser than air, so there is more force on the turbine
- h) There are specific requirements for producing tidal power, and tidal cycles do not always match consumption requirements and so don't produce enough to meet demand

Task 7

- a) Just south of the Lake District National Park in NW England
- b) 120 square miles (310 km²)
- c) Leven, Kent, Keer, Lune and Wyre
- d) High brown fritillary
- e) 7
- f) Because there are fast tides in the narrows and around the islands
- g) Around 320,000
- h) It has Britain's second largest natural gas field; gas first came ashore in 1985. The gas supply from these gas fields when production was at its peak.
- i) 2004
- j) A wetland that is designated as internationally important
- k) One fifth
- l) Pintail, red knot, common redshank, common shelduck, red-breasted merganser, ringed plover, dunlin and Eurasian curlew
- m) 20,000
- n) Saltmarsh, sand dune and shingle communities

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