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### Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE AQA specification (8035) **Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK**.

This detailed case study is on The Lake District representing a glacial landscape within in the UK.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at zzed.uk/8802



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

The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the AQA sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.

Other detailed case studies are available for this topic area (two coastal landscapes, two river landscapes, and an additional glacial landscape):

- The Jurassic Coast (Coastal)
- The Seven Sisters (Coastal)
- The River Thames (River)
- The River Spey (River)
- Snowdonia (Glacial)



A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.

November 2018

### **Free Updates!**

Register your email address to receive any future free updates\* made to this resource or other Geography resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates

### The Lake District

### Part 1: Case Study



### Content

### Introduction:

The Lake District is an up' feet on in north-west England covering an arthe county of Sur! I tamous for its beautiful landscape of mountain

There are a 214 mountains and hills that cover the region. One of the highest mountain in England reaching 978 metres above sea level. The region high number of lakes in the area, including Windermere and Wast Water wand deepest lakes respectively.

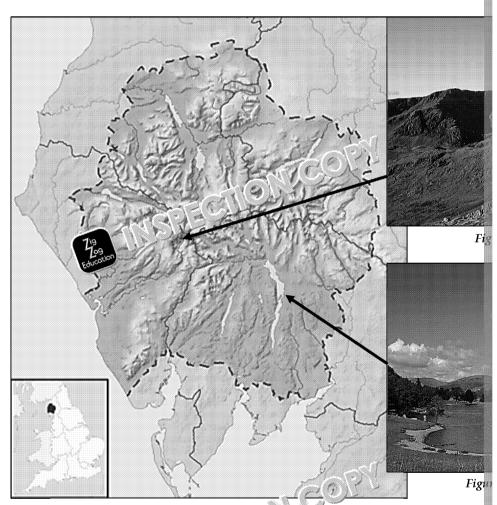


Figure 20: Map of that an . trice

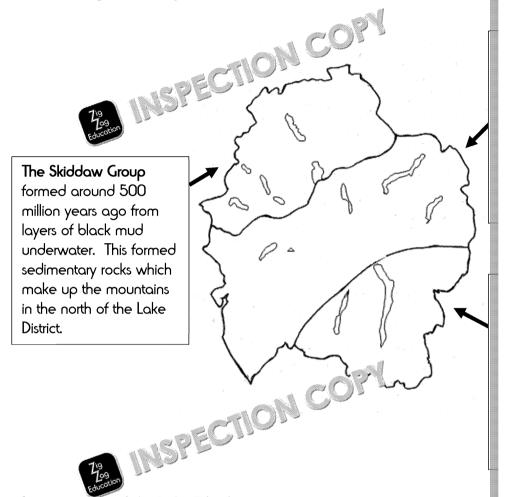
It has long been a plant of the for visitors, not only for its landscape in the charge and history too. Many famous writers and have lived there, including Beatrix Potter! It became a National Park in 1951 in order to preserve the beautiful landscape and culture within the region. Around 42,000 people permanently live and work in the area and an extra 15.8 million

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visit the area each year, making it the most visited National Park in the UK. The Geology of the Lake District:

The geology of the Lake District is distinctive due to its variation. The rock bands known as the Skiddaw Group, the Borrowdale Volcanic Group and These bands get older as you move from the north-west to the south-east.



### The Formation of the Lake District:

The Lake District has been shaped over millions of years to create the lands formation began over 400 million years ago when the world's continents with which will be sometiments of the lake District was situated for the lake

The Lake District's varied geology and upland landscape was formed throutectonic plate movement. A momentous plate uplift movement called the (the Lake District mountains around 400 million years ago. However, at this looked more like the Himalayas than the Lake District.

Over time this landscape drifted into the northern being ice ages which reduced the size of the mount ins.

The ice ages first began ar 2 ninion years ago and had significant to be cover the shape of the Lake Distriction accers cut through the landscape creating values distinctive landforms. The last glaciers retreated around 10,000 years ago leaving behind the glacial landscape of the Lake District that is known and loved today.

'The landscap being changed erosion, weather you think the anoth

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### Glacial Landforms in the Lake District:

The glaciers left significant traces on the landscape of the Lake District and glacial landforms.

### **Erosional Landforms Found at the Source:**

The sources of glaciers are found high on the mountains de where snow an formed the beginning of a glacier. Over time, the entire power of the ice landforms on the mountainsides.

hollows for the containside. In the UK to e often found on the north-east side of the mountain where it is cooler and more sheltered. During an ice age, ice and snow would have accumulated and compacted in a small hollow creating the source of the glacier. Over time, the weight of the ice along with plucking and abrasion would have deepened the hollow. Freeze-thaw weathering would also

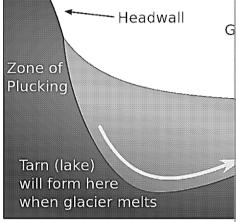


Figure 21: The format

have helped to erode the headwall, deepening the hollow further. After glathe corrie and are known as tarns.

The Lake District has plenty of example of a corrie one to pest part of the hollow is now filled Red Tarn.



Figure 22: Glacial landforms in the Lake District

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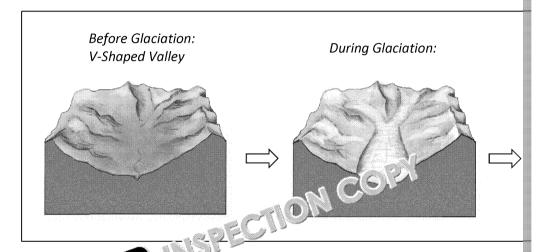
Where two corries form next to each other or back to back they form steep to the number of corries in the Lake District there are also plenty of arêtes. Striding Edge, which is probably the most famous arête in the Lake District summit of Helvellyn and is known for its steepness and difficulty to climb.

Pyramidal peaks can form where three or more corries for a around a mount peak. Unfortunately there are no good examples or a raidal peaks in the

### Erosional Landforms in the Riva \ ... y:

Once a glacier moves into the river valley creating a wallandforms

*U-shaped valleys* are formed as the glacier flows through the old v-shaped v of the ice erodes the sides and bottom of the valley through plucking and a widens the valley floor, creating a u-shaped valley.



The Lake Leaves has many examples of u-shaped valleys and within these features of glaciation such as:

- *Truncated spurs:* These are the remains of the interlocking spurs from the
- Hanging valley: This is part of the old valley that was not affected by the smaller glaciers that eroded the valley at a slower rate. This left the old valley sides. This is known as the hanging valley. As tributaries flow over the steep edge of the hanging valley they can form striking water?
- *Ribbon lakes:* After the glaciers retreat, areas of the valley that were deep water, forming long lakes. There are many examples of ribbon lakes in Windermere and Wast Water.



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Below is a picture of Buttermere Valley, situated in the north of the Lake Diexample of a u-shaped valley. The ribbon lakes in the picture are called Bu Water.

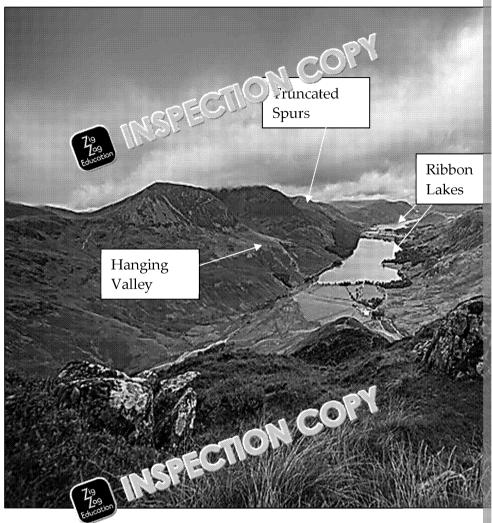


Figure 23: Glacial landforms in a river valley in Butterm

### **Depositional Landforms:**

Glaciers can create and transport large amounts of sediment and these can landforms.

Moraines are the build-up of rock debris that has been deposited by the glacier. They can be classified into different types depending on how and where they have been deposited. For example, ground moraine is a term used to describe the debris found underneath the glacier. Many of the towns in the lattice have been built on group.

This photo an example of *terminal moraine* found in the Borrowdale Valley in the Lake District. This moraine would have built up on the snout of the glacier and have been deposited here as the glacier retreated.



Figure 24: Terminal mo

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Figure 25: Drumlins in the Lake District

Erratics are large rocks and boulders that are of completely different origin to the local rocks in the area. These rocks often get to the new location by being transported by glaciers and then deposited in completely new surroundings. Analysing erratics can help experts identify where they originated and therefore the path of the glacier.

The Lake District has many examples of glacierratics. This image shows one in the Ennerdale.

Drumlins are anothe They are formed fro underneath the glac to form streamlined

there are lots of there are lots of there

This photo shows a drumlins found in the

Lake District.

Figure 26: Erratics

### Zig Zog Education

### The Mystery of the Bowder Stone...



The Bowder situated in the Lake District. height of an precariously boulder has centuries but be there is st

Some people erratic potent away as Scothink this combe the same valley. Their 200 m from up coming to

What's your E

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### **Human Activities in the Lake District:**

There is no doubt that human activities have shaped the landscape of the L lived in the area for thousands of years and used the land for activities such quarrying. Since the end of the eighteenth century the area has become a pattracting people from all over the country.

Today, the land has continued to be shaped and so by humans in various

How human activities have share in . Listrict

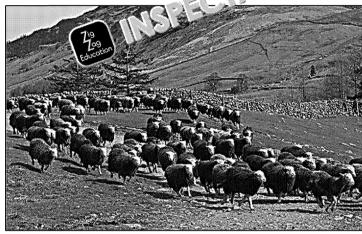


Figure 27: Sheep farming in the Lake District

Farming:

Farming was once Lake District and area since Roman longer the main is still farm in the art for the miles of diffound around the just how integral the Lake District. sheep farming. The grazing on the verpeople argue them.

has led to overgrazing and ruined the natural habitats and landscape of the farming has changed the landscape it is partly the short and the drystone region as they're seen as integral to the Lake Part ic

### Forestry:

Forests make up 12% part of the region's economy for centuries. Part of the region's economy for timber which can have an impact on the natural habitats in the region. Despite this, forests in the Lake District are sustainably managed to cause minimal harm to the environment while maintaining a thriving industry.



Figure 28: Fo

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Figure 29: Honister quarry

Quarrying has also been the Lake District. The vae nd sell make the a conister Slate Quarry is open in the Lake District quarries have caused signatural landscape of the hand, many people see thistory that are integral

Quarry is now a popular

Quarrying:

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### Tourism in the Lake District:

Tourism is now the main industry in the Lake District, employing around 1 receives on average 15.8 million tourists every year who spend around £1.2 popular around the end of the eighteenth century when poets and artists w place. A train line was built in 1846 that increased the accessibility to the poof visitors. From then on the tourism industry has only grown, influencing

Why do tourists come to the Lake District?

- To enjoy the picturesque land
- For the peaceful and a duntryside
- To go 79 ng 1 5 ne mountains or take cruises alreadore lakes
- cruises lakes
   For its cultural history and to see homes occupied by famous people such as Beatrix Potter.
- For water sports and other adventure sports.



Figure 30: Beatrix

What are the impacts of tourism in the Lake District?

Tourism provides many benefits to the Lake District but along with these b downsides too.

	Positive Ima , of rourism	Nega
Zig Social	Provides more income for local residents  Helps to preserve the culture and heritage of the Lake District	<ul> <li>15% of he holiday by prices may and stay</li> <li>As touristhe Lake so. Thereforming of</li> </ul>
Economic	<ul> <li>Provides a significant income for the region</li> <li>Provides more jobs for local people</li> <li>Helps farms to continue by allowing them to diversify to B&amp;Bs and holiday accommodation for extra income</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The jobs and this the off se</li> <li>Tourism for locals</li> </ul>
Environ. 79 609 Education 1	Ir accavironmental awareness     the area     Encourages people to learn about the landscape and how to preserve it	<ul> <li>There are being ero walking of the second walking of the</li></ul>

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How are these impacts managed?

Tourism is a vital industry to the Lake District so the negative impacts need ensure the positive impacts can continue. There are numerous ways this had Lake District:

### 1. Affordable Housing

The Lake District National Park
Authority has worked together with
local councils to help com' accin
rising house price and grocal
people are aiming to build
around 60 new affordable houses
each year. They have also
implemented restrictions so only
locals can buy certain houses.

### 2. Drive Less See More

This is a campaign supported by a variety of organisations and businesses across the Lake District with an aim to reduce the impact of traffic pollution and congestion.

These groups have helped to improve the public transport available across the region as we're create itineraries for care in a part of that include and the firing of a zero-emission electric vehicle called the Twizy.

Figure 31: Example of public ferry acros

### 3. Fix the Fells

This project helps to repair and maintain the footpaths across the Lake District that have been damaged by the number of tourists walking on them. They use a variety of techniques such as stone pitching or even covering the footpath with sheep's wool to soak up the excess water that can also lead to

4. Friend 19 he 1. District
This of the Lake District by organising large litter picks with volunteers.

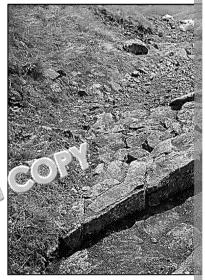


Figure 32: Example of footput in the Lake

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### Fact Table

an arrive a	
Location:	North-wes
County:	Cumbria
Area:	2,362 km <sup>2</sup>
Number of peaks:	Around 21
Height of Scafell Pike:	978 metres
Longest 1 719	Winderme
Deepest 1 Roucation	Wast Wate
Population size:	Around 42
Number of visitors each year:	15.8 millio
	Skiddaw (
Rock groups:	Borrowdal
	Winderme
Retreat of last ice age:	10,000 year
Erosional landforms at the source:	Corries – R
Erosional famulorins at the source:	Arêtes – St
	U-shaped
Erosional landforms on the river valley:	Truncated
Elosional fandrollus on the fiver valley.	Hanging v
Erosional landforms on the river valley:	Ribbon lak
	Moraine
Depositic an inches.	Drumlins
Education	Erratics
Number of farmers:	2,500
	Farming
Human activities that are changing the Lake District:	Forestry
	Quarrying
Tourism revenue:	£1.2 billion
Number employed by tourism:	15,000
Percentage of holiday homes:	15%
Amount of footpath:	2,159 km
Percentage of visitors who travel by car:	89%
Tourism management:	Creating a
Tourism management:	Drive Less
Toursm management.	Repairing
79	Litter pick
Log stor	

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### **ICT Interactive Page**

Rather than type out these we

Videos:

Fix the Fells

https://www.youtube.com/watainsisnQ6pCd4

Drive Less See Mc

1 https://

.y atube.com/watch?v=xa1\_ZymlWNY

Tourism Management - Public Transport

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-19567373

Litter in the Lake District

1 http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-34372664

### News:

Tourism in the Lake District

http://www.thewestmorlandgazette.co.uk/news/15148585.Lake\_Distr\_rival\_destinations/

Second homes in the Lake District

https://www.theguardian.com/uk-r, \s/\0^4/jul/09/lake-district-hom

Twizy - Zero-Emissier 1

https://www.tips.urdian.com/travel/2016/may/28/twizy-electric-car-l

Do sheep ruin the landscape?

https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jul/21/farmers-sha environmentalists

Google Trekker – Virtually climb Scafell Pike. Maps:

https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Scafell+Pike/@54.4542062,-3.2112797,17.5z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x487cc63cd1537a41:0xe1eb6d7a17d13.211602?hl=en



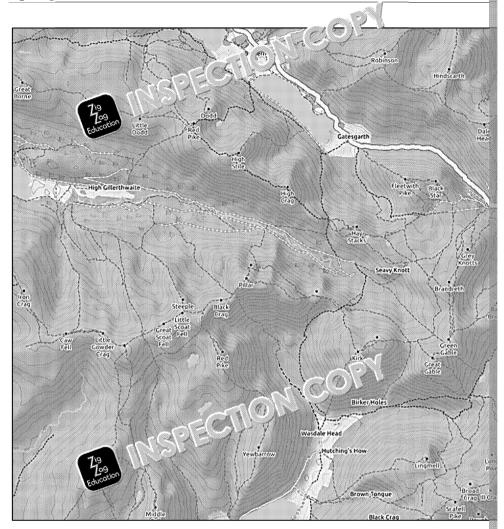
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### **Springboards**

### Springboard 1



- 1. What can maps tell us about a landscape?
- 2. Name some glacial features you can identify on this map.
- 3. What do you think this map suggests about the path of the glaciers in t



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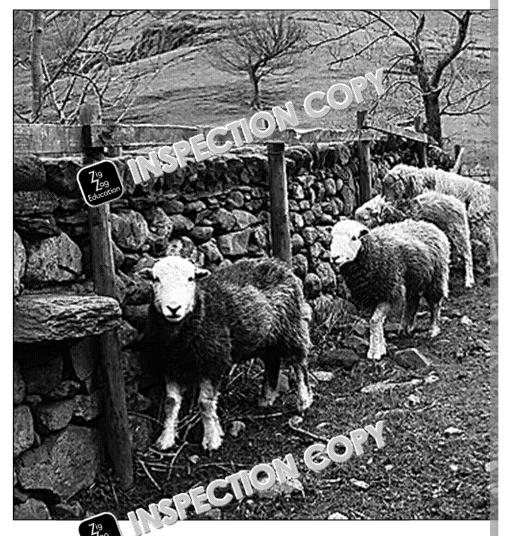


- 1. How wedges u-shaped valley formed?
- 2. What glacial landform that is commonly found in u-shaped valleys is r
- 3. Suggest how this valley may have looked during an ice age.





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1. How hedded ming affected the landscape of the Lake District?

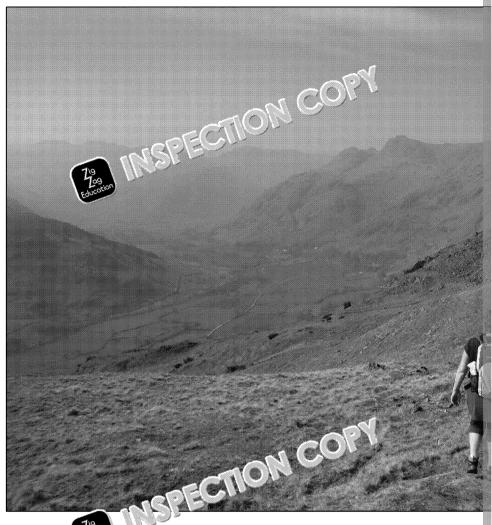
2. Discuss whether farming is a positive or negative aspect of the Lake Di

3. Suggest other ways human activities have changed the landscape in the





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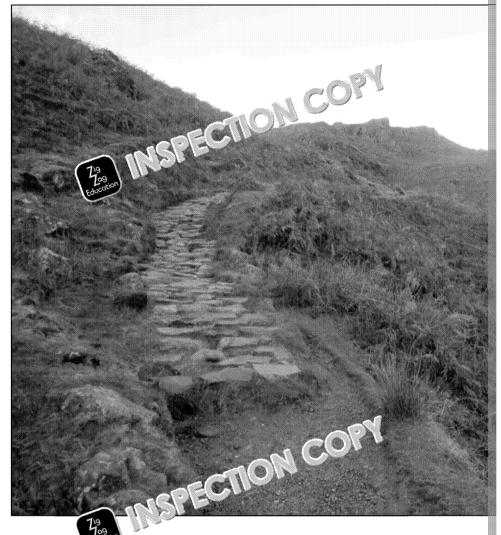


- 1. Sugges the Lake District is a popular destination for tourists.
- 2. What benefits do tourists bring to the Lake District?
- 3. What negative impacts can tourism bring to the Lake District?





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1. This in shows a footpath in the Lake District that has been repaired Suggest how this helps with the impact of footpath erosion.

- 2. Why is managing tourism necessary in the Lake District?
- 3. In what ways is tourism managed in the Lake District?







### **Springboard Suggested Answers**

### Springboard 1

	Gradients
	Place names
4	Settlements
1	Distances between a calculation for the contract of the c
	Foure hascape, i.e. glacial features
	• Figure 1 features of a landscape
	• ducates
	Corrie lakes or tarns
	Arêtes
2	U-shaped valleys
	Ribbon lakes
	Truncated spurs
	Hanging valleys
	It looks like they may have been moving outwards from the centre of
3	The corries that can be identified on the map suggest where the glaci
	valleys suggest the direction of flow.

### Springboard 2

	The u-shaped valley was formed by the glerie wing its way through a v			
1	sides. This made the valley floor with an flatter and the valley sides stee			
	valley.			
2	Ribbon lake			
	• 13 r ) und have filled the valley up to the point of any hanging val			
3	Education area covered in ice and snow.			
3	Valley may have been narrower depending on how much the glacier !			
	Moraine may have also been visible on the glacier.			



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### Springboard 3

	Created fields by building drystone walls
1	Sheep and cattle graze in the uplands and this can cause overgrazing
	Big part of the traditional culture of the Lake District so has influence.
	Positive:
	Provides an income for local people
	Has been taking place for thousands Ty or on this land so is integral.
	Drystone walls and local sheet party what attract tourists to the l
2	Any other valid coin (s)
	Negative:
	• 79 sc 1. Fre are too many sheep and the sheep are destroying the
	duction and to overgrazing in the uplands which can increase amount of
	Any other valid point(s)
	Quarrying
3	Forestry
	Tourism

### Springboard 4

	•	Beautiful scenery
	•	An escape to the countryside
1	•	Good for walkers and hikers
	•	Historic and cultural sites such as Beatrix Potter's house
	•	Adventure and water sports
	•	Increased income for the region
	•	More money and jobs for it all the
2 • The char		The chance for for its increase their earnings through diversificat
	•	Preserva: he culture and heritage of the Lake District
	•	79 386 ) 21 vironmental awareness and awareness about landscapes
	•	To ase i environmental awareness and awareness about landscapes succeeds and number of second and holiday homes has driven up price difficult for them to stay in the area
difficult for them to stay in the area		difficult for them to stay in the area
	•	Concerns that the traditional farming culture is being lost to tourism
3	•	Jobs that tourism provides are only seasonal
	•	Tourism can increase the cost of living for locals
	•	Walkers cause footpath erosion and increased amounts of litter
	•	More tourism also means more traffic congestion and pollution.

### Springboard 5

1	<ul> <li>It makes the path clear and easier to walk on ring that tourists st</li> <li>Adding large rocks helps the surface (see 6c) less easily so the path st</li> </ul>		
2	Tourism is overall very good for and to keep the bene managed so everyone car and valuandscape in its preserved state.		
3	<ul> <li>More affor the sing being built and restrictions on who can buy</li> <li>path and Drive Less See More is making public transport more bring its use with itineraries for car-free days. The campaign is zero-emission electric cars.</li> <li>A project called Fix the Fells helps to repair and maintain footpaths a various techniques such as stone pitching and using sheep's wool to organisation of volunteer days to help pick up all the litter on the fell</li> </ul>		

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### Part 2: Exam Preparation

### **Summary**



### The Lake District

### Introduction:

- The Lake District Surand region in Cumbria, north-west England.
- It cov. 7 arc or 2,362 km² and is famous for its stunning scenery of
- It is ho reached England's highest mountain, longest lake and deepest lake
- It became a National Park in 1951 with an aim to preserve the natural the culture within it.
- Around 42,000 people live in the park today and another 15.8 million v most visited National Park in the UK.
- It has an interesting range of geology that can be divided into three bar oldest in the north-west and the youngest in the south-east.
- The landscape was shaped over 400 million years ago through volcanic
- This was further shaped by a series of ice ages, the last one retreating a leaving behind many glacial landforms.

### Glacial Landforms in the Lake District:

- The Lake District has many examples of both examples al and deposition.
- Where the source of the glacier would have write various glacial lan arêtes.
- A good example of a gir he Lake District is Red Tarn and right all an arête called the Lake District is Red Tarn and right all
- an arête collective g Edge.

  The Lagrange struct has many examples of u-shaped valleys where the gluthrough snaped valleys.
- One such example is Buttermere Valley which also has good examples spurs and ribbon lakes.
- Many of the lakes in the Lake District are actually ribbon lakes such as Water.
- There is also evidence of where the glaciers have deposited sediment a depositional landforms.
- Many of the villages of the Lake District have been built on ground mo example of terminal moraine in Borrowdale Valley. Drumlins and erro the Lake District.

### **Human Activities in the Lake District:**

- The landscape of the Lake District 's each aped by human activity
- Farming was once the main of a don and its practice has had significantly and scape from the main of sheep grazing the uplands to the number
- Despi 719 in 100 of farming on the landscape, it is partly this that has an attributed place to visit.
- Forestry and quarrying have also been important industries in the Lake impacted on the landscape but they are also now seen as integral to the

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### **Tourism in the Lake District:**

- Tourism is now the main industry in the Lake District, employing 15,00 million tourists a year.
- The tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion showing just how vital it is for the tourists spend around £1.2 billion spend aro
- There are many benefits to tourism such as providing jobs and money well as helping to preserve the Lake District and increasing the public the area.
- However, with these impacts compared against ones too. For example, have increased with the normal evolution of the following bought, the journal of the seasonal, footpath and there's more traffic congestions.
- These pive pacts are being managed in various ways such as by housing cocals, encouraging the use of public transport or electric wand picking up litter on the mountain.

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### **Quick-fire Questions**

1	Where is the Lake D' d?	
2	What 79 rea f me Lake District?	
3	How new mountains and hills are there in the Lake District?	
4	How tall is Scafell Pike?	
5	When did the Lake District become a National Park?	
6	How many people live in the Lake District?	
7	How many people visit the Lake District every year?	
8	Name the oldest band of rock in the Lake List of	
9	When did the Caledonian Or get va. place?	
10	When did the language retreat?	
11	Name Radicolina sional landform made by a glacier near its source.	
12	Give an example of an arête found in the Lake District	
13	Name two erosional landforms found in a u-shaped valley.	
14	Give an example of a u-shaped valley found in Ca District.	
15	What type of glacial deposition lard on the Lake District?	





16	Name one human activity that has affected the local so the Lake District
17	How much money does to smit in g to the Lake District?
18	Name 79 as way tourists visit the Lake District.
19	How many people work in the tourism industry in the Lake District?
20	What percentage of houses are second homes in the Lake District?
21	How many kilometres of footpath is there in the Lake District?
22	What percentage of people travel to the Lake District Lake
23	Name one advantage of tourism in the District.
24	Name one disadva 1 % o. Jurism in the Lake District.
25	Name Rough Prism management strategy in the Lake District.







### **Quick-fire Answers**

1	Where is the Lake 13th at cated?	North-west Engl
2	What 79 ea of the Lake District?	2,362 km²
3	How many mountains and hills are there in the Lake District?	214
4	How tall is Scafell Pike?	978 metres abov
5	When did the Lake District become a National Park?	1951
6	How many people live in the Lake District?	Around 42,000
7	How many people visit the Lake District every vez	15.8 million
8	Name the oldest band of rock in the John Str.	The Skiddaw Gr
9	When did the Caledonian are place?	Around 400 mil
10	When jo e l : ge retreat?	10,000 years ago
11	Name Education osional landform made by a glacier near its source.	Corrie Arête
12	Give an example of an arête found in the Lake District	Striding Edge (Any other valid
13	Name two erosional landforms found in a u-shaped valle	Hanging valley Truncated spurs Ribbon lake
14	Give an example of a u-shaped valler at a lin me Lake District.	Buttermere Valle (Allow any other
15	What type of given a position landforms can be found in the Lake 799 control and forms can be found in the	Ground moraine Terminal morain Drumlins Erratics



		•
16	Name one human activity that has affected the landscape of the Lake District	<ul><li> Farming</li><li> Forestry</li></ul>
17	How much money does tourism bring to the Lake District?	£1.2 billion
18	Name one reason why tourists visit the Lake District.	<ul><li>Beautiful scenery</li><li>An escape to the coun</li><li>Good for walkers and</li></ul>
19	How many people work in the tourist And I have District?	15,000 people
20	What percentage of house to some homes in the Lake District?	50%
21	How many kill 709 of footpath is there in the Lake District?	2,159 km
22	What percentage of people travel to the Lake District by car?	89%
23	Name one advantage of tourism in the Lake District.	<ul> <li>Provides more jobs an</li> <li>Helps farms earn mor</li> <li>Helps to preserve the</li> <li>Increases environmen</li> <li>District</li> <li>Any other valid point</li> </ul>
24	Name one disadvantage of to the Lake District.	<ul> <li>Increase in house price</li> <li>Concerns that the trace</li> <li>Jobs it provides are one</li> <li>It can increase the cose</li> <li>Causes footpath erosice</li> <li>Increase in litter</li> <li>Increase in traffic cone</li> <li>Any other valid point</li> </ul>
25	Name one tourism management strategy in the Lake District.	<ul> <li>More affordable housi some houses, i.e. only</li> <li>Campaign called Drivaccessible as well as personance campaign is also enco</li> <li>A project called Fix the Lake District, by using sheep's wool to create</li> <li>Organisation of volume</li> </ul>

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### **Extension Questions**

- 1. Describe the landscape of the Lake District.
- 2. Explain how the landscape of the Lake Diag (t) med
- 3. Explain how Red Tarn 21 St. Charledge formed.
- 4. Expla 79 a sacier erodes a river valley and produces the landform
- 5. Describe how drumlins form.
- 6. Suggest how human activities have affected the landscape of the Lake
- 7. *'The Lake District needs tourism to survive.'* To what extent do you agree with this statement?
- 8. Examine whether the social, economic or environmental disadvantages impact on the Lake District.
- 9. Suggest why the Lake District's tourism management plans are sustain
- 10. Suggest further ways the impacts of tour sit. and be managed in the





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### **Extension Answers**

- The Lake District is an upland landscape.
  - It is characterised by hills, mountains, lakes and forcet.
  - It has been significantly shaped by glaciers
- 2. The landscape began its for or over 400 million years ago on the other
  - During this time the perwas sculpted by volcanic activity and tect was a part of a uplift called the Caledonian Orogeny, which caused my hous (like the Himalayas).
  - Overage the landscape has been eroded by climate, rain and ice ages an
    hemisphere. The ice ages in particular have carved the landscape in a wa
    glacial landforms.
- 3. Red Tarn is a corrie lake that would have formed post glaciation.
  - The corrie would have formed in the hollow of the mountainside where put pressure on the rock underneath. The hollow deepened through the and freeze-thaw weathering. When the glacier retreated the deepest part and is now known as Red Tarn.
  - Striding Edge is an arête which is a steep ridge. This formed because the Tarn and together they created a ridge between them known as Striding
- 4. Glaciers move down mountainsides into river valleys through the force
  - The power of the ice erodes the sides and floor convalley, turning it frow valley.
  - It erodes the interlocking spurs ivervalley creating truncated spurs
  - The old valley can be coming the valley sides where the main glacie hanging valley at a created.
  - Right ak concludes form where the glacier has deepened areas of the vocal form the Lake District.
- 5. Drumlins are depositional landforms of glaciers. They are formed from the deglacier (ground moraine) from the processes of plucking and abrasion. The glastreamlined egg-shaped hill.
- 6. Human activities have shaped the landscape of the Lake District for thou
  - Farming has shaped the landscape through the clearing of vegetation in sheep in upland areas. Farmers also built the iconic drystone walls that
  - Forestry has shaped the landscape through the control and management natural habitats. However, they are sustainably managed to ensure there on the landscape and that the industry can still t<sup>1</sup>.
  - Quarrying has also had an impact on the air. des and valleys but many nov the landscape.
  - Tourism is now in principle in the Lake District and is having in Fernance create traffic congestion and pollution and cause foot

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### 7. Students must discuss whether the tourism industry is vital to the Lake Distriby evidence.

### Indicative content:

- Tourism is now the biggest industry in the Lake District.
- On one hand, it allows other industries to survive. For example farms calincomes by diversifying into tourist accommodation.
- It also provides a considerable income for at r g on and more jobs for lo
- On the other hand it means the them to stay in the recitor.
- The other main it is the Lake District survived without tourism in the Lake District survived with the Lake District survived without tourism in the Lake District survived with t
- It Journal of to manage the impacts.
- 8. Students must discuss the social, economic and environmental disadvantages category they think has the most impact the Late District.

### Indicative content:

### Social

- 15% of homes in the Lake District are now holiday homes which increase it difficult for them to stay in the area.
- There are worries over whether the traditional Lake District farming cult

### Economic

- The jobs tourism does provide are only seasonal.
- Tourism can make the cost of living increase for locals as prices increase.

### Environmental

- Visitors can increase the rate of footo the region which harms the lands
- 89% of visitors travel by car 150, cangestion and pollution.
- There is an increase in term
- 9. Sustair 79 ec. e.
  - Prieducode g affordable housing and keeping the prices lower for locals hell District so its history and culture aren't lost.
  - Promoting public transport so there is less pollution is better for the envi the use of zero-emission vehicles.
  - Managing the footpaths and the litter also helps to maintain the landscap tourists and future generations.
  - Any other valid point(s)

### 10. Further tourist management ideas:

- Limit the number of people coming to the Lake District or limit the number popular mountains at one time.
- Increase the amount of public transport available and make it cheaper an
- Produce fliers to help tourists understand and 3. In the the environmental
- Make accommodation cheaper if you do not a a car.
- Any other valid idea(s)







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### Min-style Question

Using the book help you, evaluate the extent to which the touris glacial landscapes are greater than the negative in



Figure 2: Walkers in 11 Lake District





### **Level Marking**

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul> <li>The student evidences basic knowledge of the The student evidences limited understanding between places, environments and processes</li> <li>A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced throughowledge and understanding (AO3)</li> </ul>
2	4-6 79	The student victors some knowledge of the The travidences good understanding of the Ean places, environments and processes A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced of knowledge and understanding. (AO3)
3	7–9	<ul> <li>The student evidences thorough knowledge of the student evidences a firm understanding of between places, environments and processes.</li> <li>A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through knowledge and understanding. (AO3)</li> </ul>

### **Indicative Content**

- Students should offer an evaluation of the positive and negative impact landscapes.
- They may use specific examples of tourism in a glacial landscape.
- Figure 2 is a guide, allow the evaluation of impacts that go beyond the
- The student should clearly demonstrate an evaluation through consider disadvantages of tourism. They must then consider the extent the posine negative. Lower level marks will be given for students who do not form

### **Suggested Content**

Using the example of tourism in the Lake Pis' act Positive impacts:

- Tourism can bring many be the gracial landscapes. For example a District people get to be beautiful landscape which can increase about the real to preserve it longer.
- It also es an income for the area and more jobs for local people.
- It also farms that may be struggling to diversify into B&Bs so they

### Negative impacts:

- Despite the benefits, the number of tourists that go to glacial landscape cause some negative impacts.
- For example, 15% of homes in the Lake District are holiday homes which houses for locals.
- The jobs that tourism does provide tend to only be seasonal which can during the off-peak months.
- As shown in Figure 2, walkers in the Lake District can cause the footpa traffic congestion, pollution and increase the amount of litter.

### Spelling and Grammar (SPaG) – Total of 3 marks.

### For 1 mark:

- Student shows some ability to spell and punctor accrrectly.
- Student shows limited use of gramma, to convey their argument.
- Student utilises a basic range of the purphical phrases.

### For 2 marks:

- Student good spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Stude vs some accurate use of grammar to convey their argume
- Studen decomposes an adequate range of geographical phrases.

### For 3 marks:

- Student uses correct spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows accurate use of grammar to clearly convey their arguments.
- Student utilises a broad range of geographical phrases.

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