



Honeypot sites



What are National Parks?

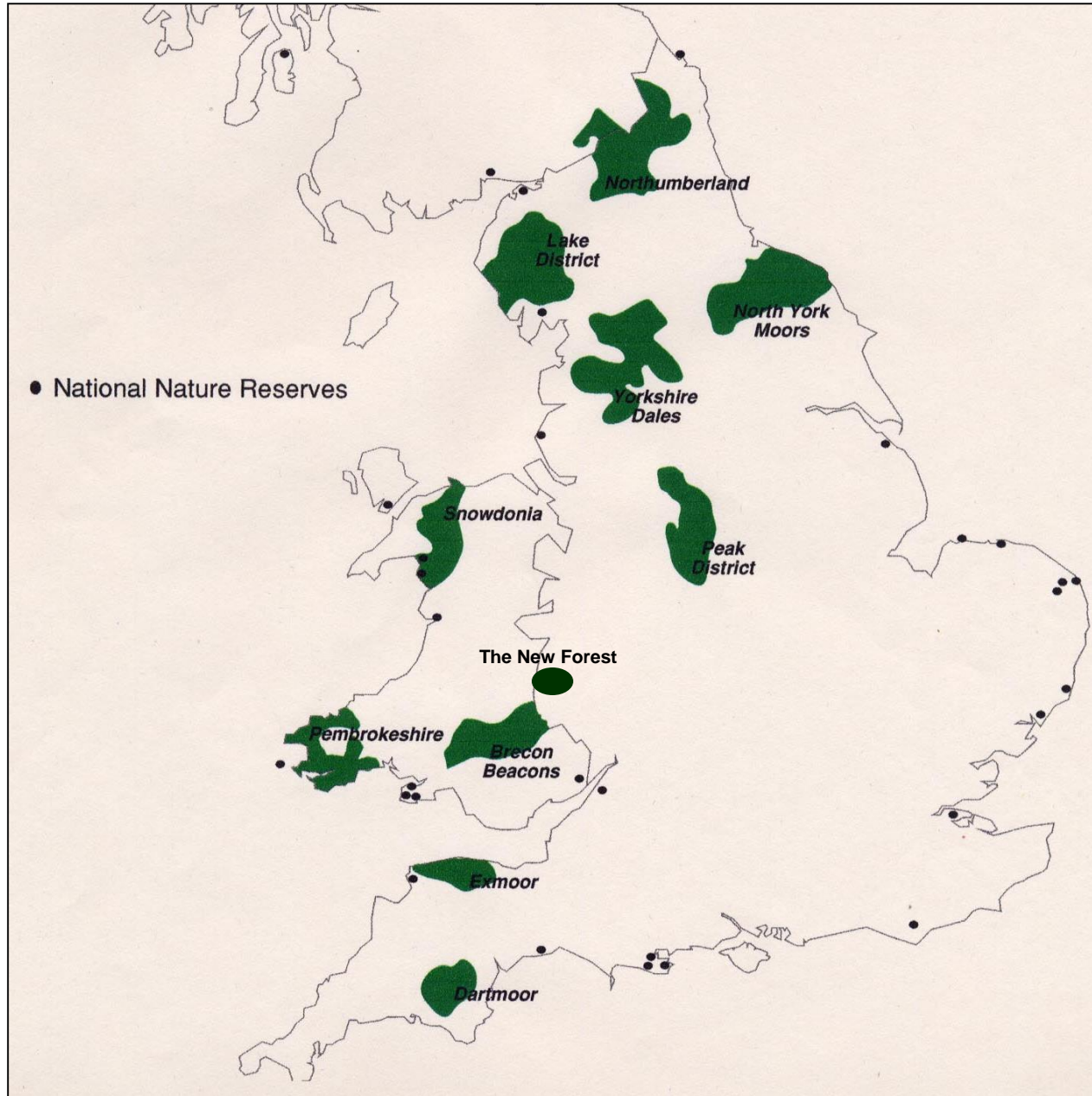
National Parks are protected areas of natural beauty.

The areas include mountains, moorland, heathland, woodland and coasts.

National Parks are not theme parks - they are not fenced off and people live and work in them.

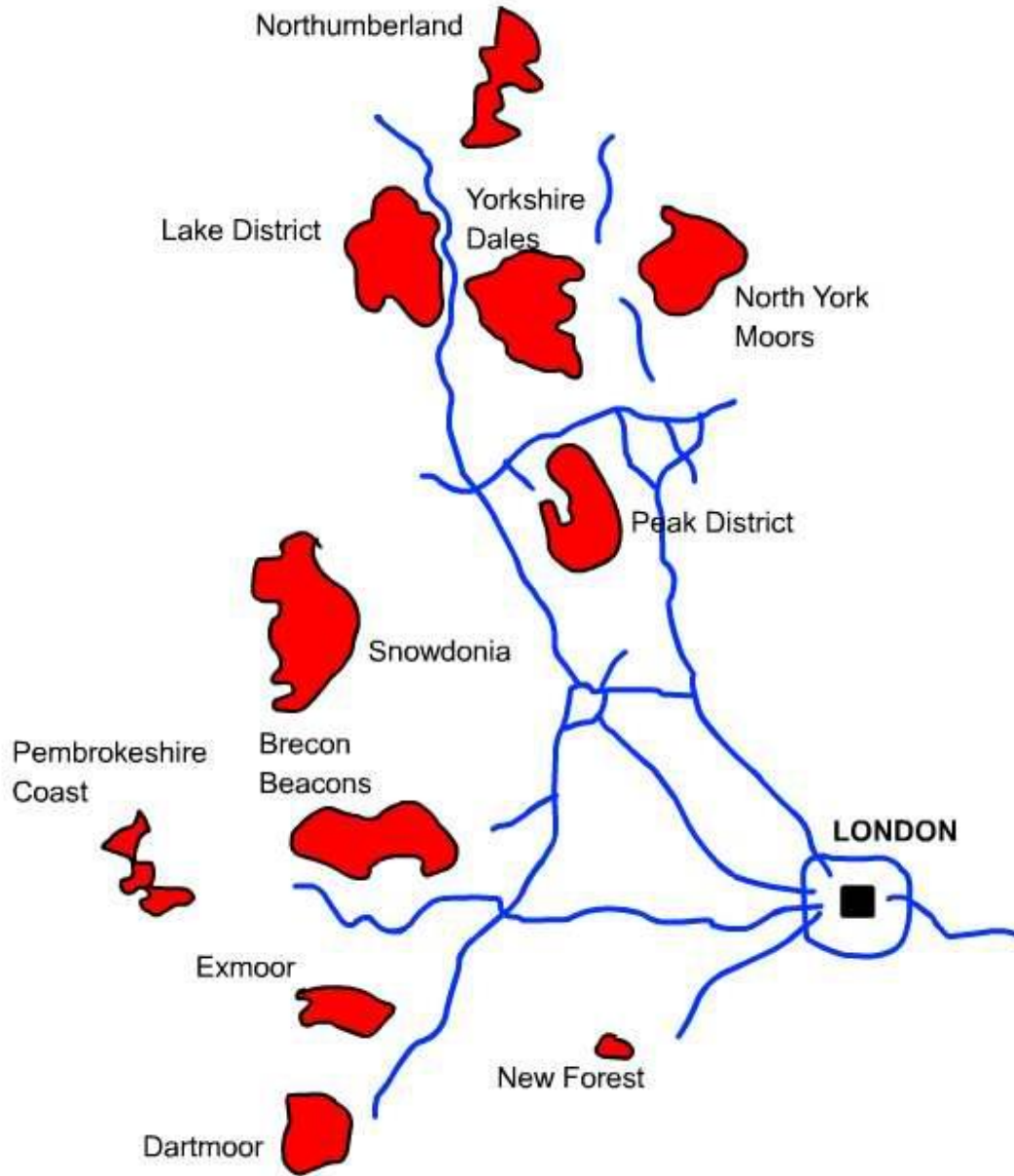
There are 11 National Parks in England and Wales. Each National Park is managed by a National Park Authority, which works to balance the needs of the landscape, the residents and the visitors.

Where are the National Parks?



There are 11
National Parks
in England and
Wales.

Where are the National Parks?



Describe the distribution of the National Parks in England and Wales.

Consider their position in relation to human and natural features such as motorways, settlements and highland areas.

Tourists	Local resident	Farmers	Local business owner	National Park Authority
Tourists				
	Local resident			
		Farmers		
			Local business owner	
				National Park Authority

0 - no conflict

1 - only slight conflict

2 - some problems at times

3 - a lot of conflict

Q) Where do the main problems (areas of conflict) seem to be and why?

Describe the characteristics of a honeypot

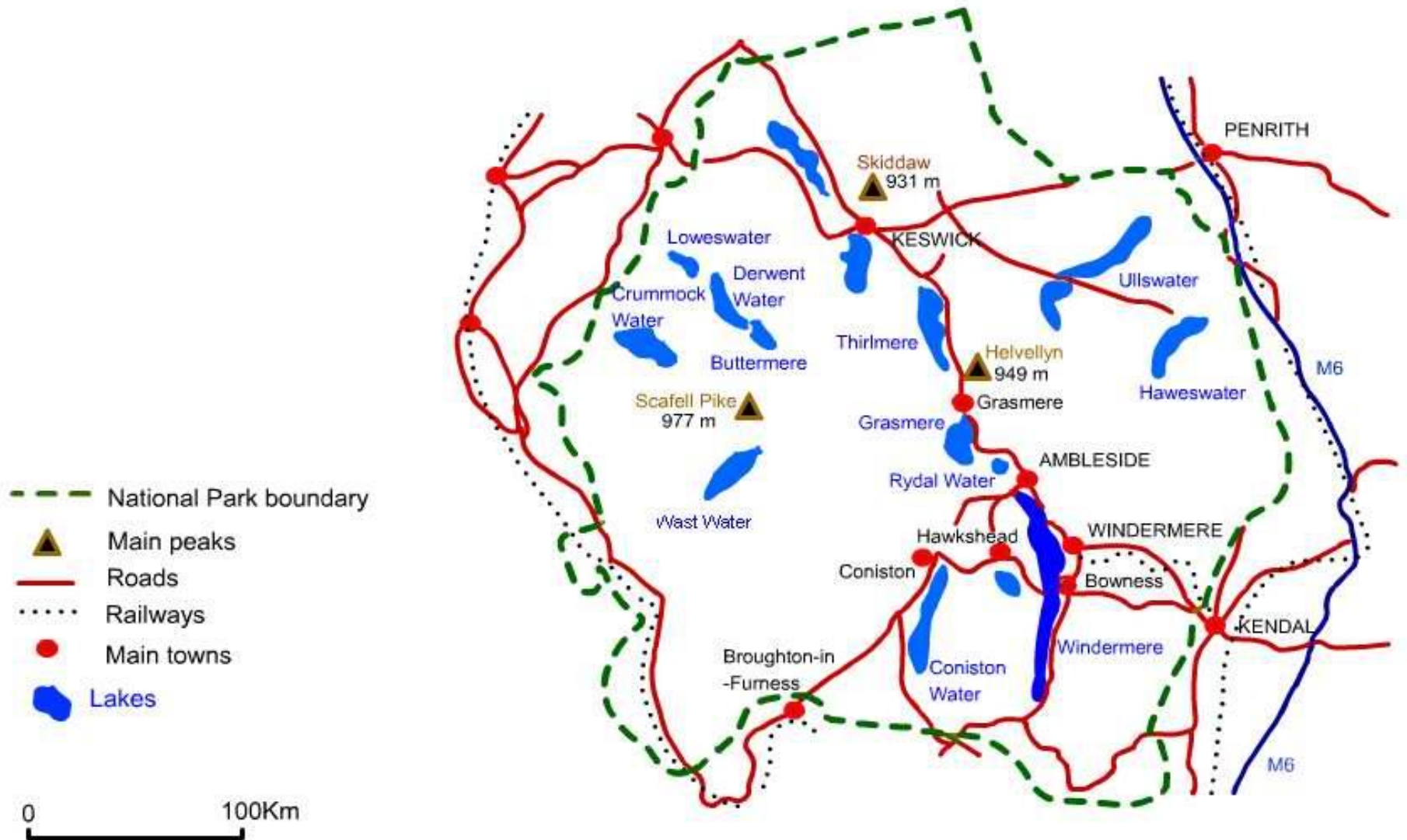
-small-scale, such as a town or monument/feature like Stonehenge

-attracts many visitors or is overcrowded

-attractive scenically or of historic interest

How might conflict be greater in honeypot sites?

Why do people visit the Lake District?



Why do people visit the Lake District?



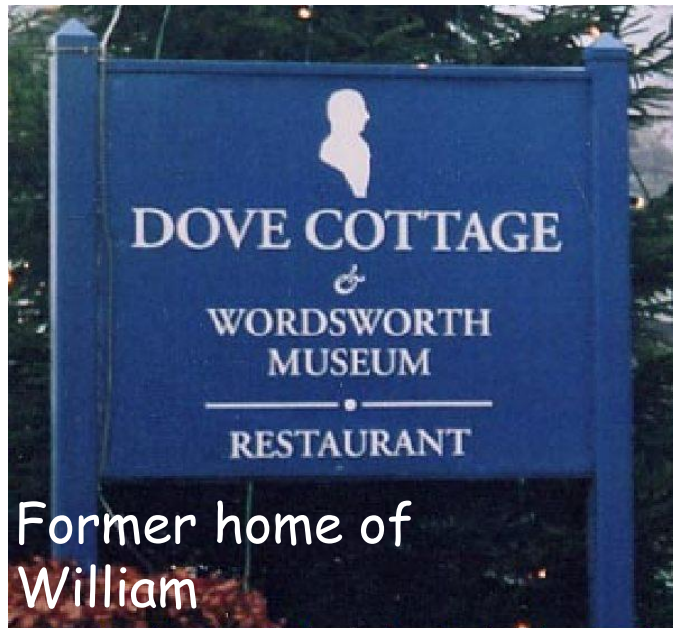
The Lake District has 101 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).



Why do people visit the Lake District?



Grasmere - a Lake District 'honeypot'



Former home of William



Grasmere's population can swell from 800 people to 10,000 on a sunny, summer's day!

Why do so many people visit the Lake District?

-Think about location, summer holidays, accessibility, price of overseas holidays

People visit the Lake District because...

Farmers



Farmers want to protect their land and livestock and increase their revenue.

Tourists may leave gates open; they may stray off the footpaths and damage crops; they may stray off paths and cause soil erosion.

Local residents



Local residents want to preserve their community services and they need access to jobs. Impact of second homes?

Tourists can be noisy, drop litter and cause congestion.

Tourists



Tourists are a diverse group (ramblers; nature lovers; mountain bikers; climbers; bird watchers). They want access to the countryside and facilities for their own activities.

Tourist pressure in the Lake District



Parking in Bowness-on-Windermere



What problems do tourists cause?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a National Park?

'I live in Grasmere. I find that some tourists can be inconsiderate to the local population. They drop litter and park on grass verges outside my house. I have to travel to Windermere, 17kms away, to do my shopping. In Grasmere, there is only one shop selling basic goods compared to 24 tourist shops.'

'I run a Bed and Breakfast in Ambleside and I am always full in the summer.'

'My son has had to move to Kendal, outside the National Park, because the housing is too expensive here.'

'We would like to change the expensive sash windows in our Grasmere home to cheaper and more efficient PVC windows. But we have been told by the council that we live in a 'Conservation Area' and we must preserve the outside appearance of our house.'

'In Windermere over 15% of houses are second homes or holiday homes not in permanent occupation. This means that in the Winter some of our services close down due to a lack of customers.'

'I love having the Lakes on my doorstep. We often go for walks on a Sunday.'

'I have a Summer job at 'Hilltop' (Beatrix Potter's house) at Sawrey in the Summer in the National Trust shop.'

Explain how tourism can cause conflict in tourist honeypots. (6 marks, SPaG 3 marks)

Try to include as many keywords from the list as you can.

- roads
- character
- inflation
- community
- congestion
- local
- footpath erosion
- air pollution
- overcrowding
- parking
- compatible
- livestock

D

C

B

A*

CHALLENGE



Which organisations manage the Lake District?

Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) =
Government funded organisation that works with the Department
for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)



The National trust =
Buys land in order to preserve it, often by keeping it as farmland
which local farmers manage



The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers =
Carries out practical work by repairing footpaths and building
drystone walls.



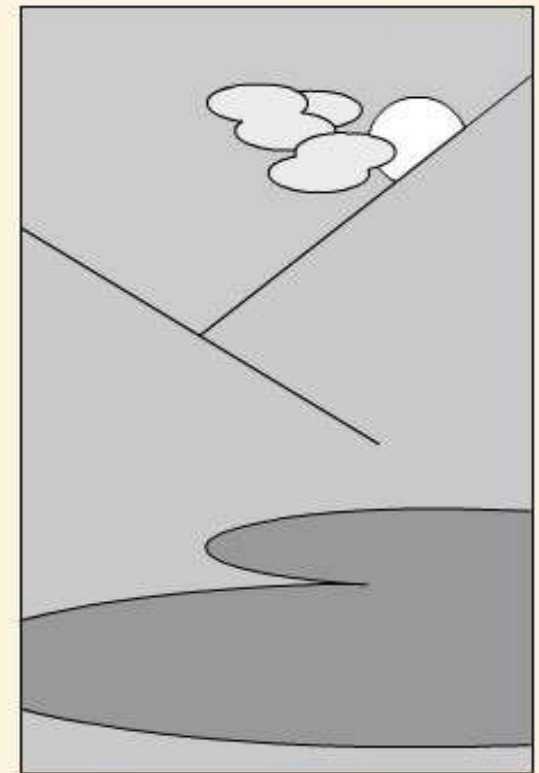
Friends of the Lake District =
Campaign on issues such as water quality, transport and the building
of wind farms

Why do you think the Lake District National Authority decided to enforce a 10mph limit on Lake Windermere?

Motorboat Records Week Threatened

THE 30 year old, Records Attempt Week on Lake Windermere is unlikely to go ahead next year. The Lake District National Park Authority is unlikely to grant special permission to the motorboat enthusiasts since it has fought for ten years to enforce a 10mph speed limit in Lake Windermere.

Other motorboat events such as The British Classic Motorboat Rally are also likely to be refused permission to use Windermere. The Vice Chairman of the Windermere Motor Boat Racing Club said it would be 'an absolute tragedy' if the speed limit could not be lifted for such events.



A deserted Lake Windermere.

Cause and effect...



Lake District becomes more accessible.

More off-road parking spaces.

'Honeypot' sites are encouraged by providing more facilities at these locations.

The main footpaths need repairing.

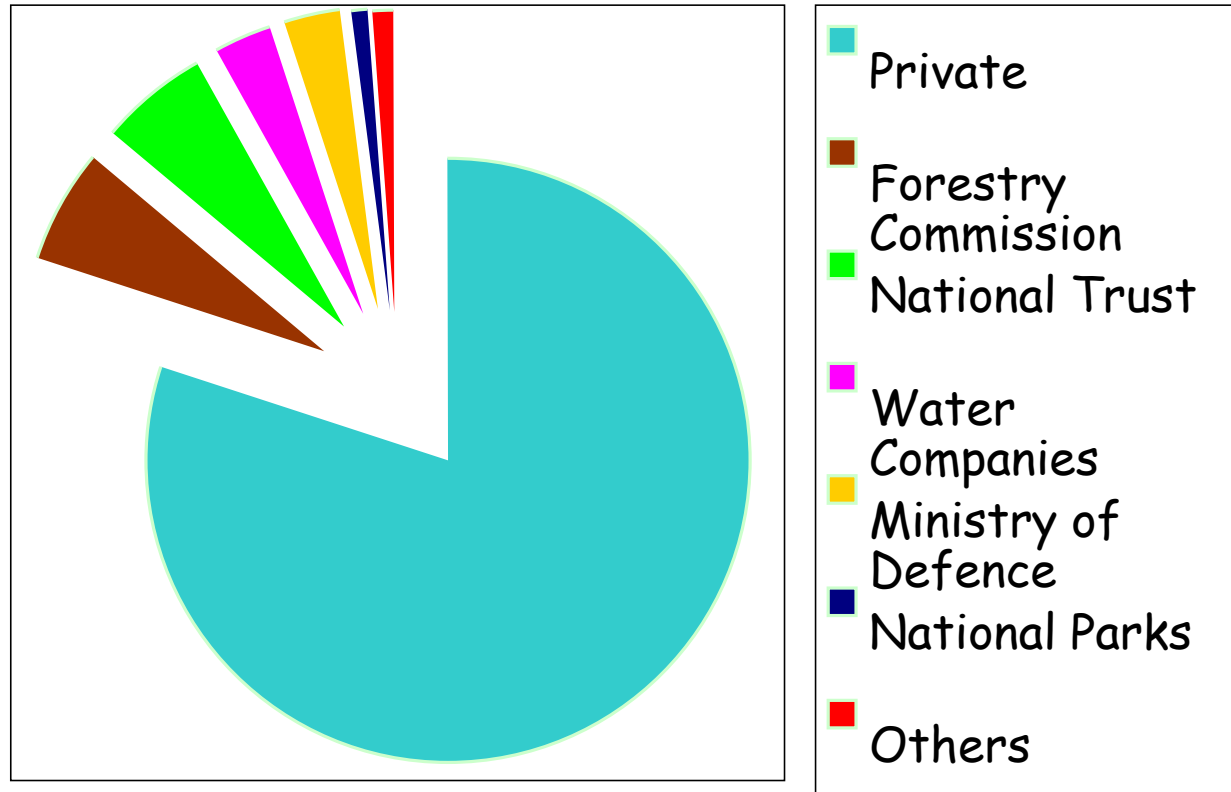
Most visitors travel to the Lake District by car.

15% of houses in the Lake District are second homes.

'Honeypots' become congested in the Summer.

Remote areas receive less visitors.

Study the pie chart showing land ownership in Britain's National Parks.



- 1) Who owns most of the land?
- 2) Why might it be difficult for the National Park Authorities to control what happens in the National Parks?

Tourism management strategies:

Councils build more homes for rent and developers erect more low-cost homes for sale to local people.

Traffic calming measures on small roads and villages such as cattle grids and an overall speed limit.

Fence off roadsides so people cannot damage verges.

Speed limits (10 mph) for boats can limit the amount of wash, but this limit would have to be very low to prevent any erosion.

Limit the noisiest and most damaging sports to certain parts of Lake Windermere to restrict damage.

Repairing footpaths improves appearance and encourages people to stay on the path. Workers and voluntary groups are employed.

Visitor centres and Park rangers advise the public on how to **conserve** the landscape. Bins are provided at key points and emptied regularly.

Traffic solutions Honeypot management

Property prices Environmental issues

Park and ride schemes encourage people to park their cars outside the national park.

Refuse planning permission for activities that will damage the environment e.g. new supermarket

Bus lanes operate in towns, although there are problems with narrow streets.

Signposting routes limits the number of paths. Some paths have guided walks.

Dual carriageways build on the edges of the Lake District to help move traffic in and out efficiently.

Heavy lorries to be kept off scenic roads.

Limit the noisiest and most damaging sports to certain parts of the lake to restrict damage.

Develop several new small car parks and hide them and nearby quarries using tree planting.

Explain how management and planning can reduce conflict in a tourist honeypot.

Use an example you have studied.

[6/8 marks] [SPaG 3 marks]

Possible methods include: Visitor centres/education, National Park Authorities/Park Rangers, planning permission for locals, traffic management, voluntary workers (repairs), guided walks, planning restrictions.

Level 1 Basic (1-4 marks) Simply stated methods without elaboration.

E.g. have a park and ride system, reserve houses for locals, replant eroded areas, provide litter bins, have parking restrictions, locals only parking permits.

Level 2 Clear (5-6 marks) Clear explanation of the methods with some indication as to how conflict can be reduced.

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Level 3 Detailed (7-8 marks)

Detailed explanation with detailed reference as to how it reduces conflict.

E.g. the Lake District National Park are planning to have a park and ride system where a bus takes people from the towns into the National Park. More people can sit in a bus so this reduces the number of cars on the narrow country lanes and reduces traffic congestion and makes travel for local people easier.

L3 can be accessed by having a range of strategies i.e. more than 2 clearly described.