

Threatened Environments **In the UK**

*How tourism has affected White moss
Common and Grasmere in the Lake
district National Park*

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The aim of my coursework is to find out how tourism has affected White Moss Common and Grasmere, honey pot sites in the Lake District National Park.

National Parks in the UK - Areas of outstanding natural wild and beautiful landscapes, usually highland areas. These areas have been selected as it is thought that they in need of protection.

We went on a field trip to White Moss Common and Grasmere to record the impact of tourism.

The locations that have been chosen for me to investigate, are both very different; White Moss Common is a grassy woodland area which is very pretty which tourists are attracted to, and Grasmere is a small town very built up for tourism with shops, cafes, info-offices etc. They have been chosen because they are both popular honey pot sites where many tourists visit every year. They also contrast so I can use them to compare with one and another.

Honey Pot Sites – A popular site, natural or man-made, which attracts thousands of visitors a year. The sites can be cultural, scenic or historic. They are often easily accessible by car and generally have typical tourist facilities like toilets, cafes, car parks and picnic sites. It is in the interest of the National Parks Authority to maintain honey pot sites as, by doing so they draw visitors away from other fragile areas and so protect them.

These sites play a large role in the tourist industry, as the honey pot sites are the main reason why singles, couples and families from a wide sphere of influence, visit the Lake District.

They are popular honey pot sites because they are very accessible and have a very large sphere of influence. The M6 runs directly past the Lake District National Park, all the way from Derby, through Manchester, and past Liverpool and Bradford. From these places, travelling to the Lake District would take no more than 2 hours approximately.

Ambleside is on the A591, just 20 miles from Junction 36, on the M6, with Grasmere a further 4 miles North. Oxenholme, near Kendal, is the main railway station with direct trains from London Euston, and other major cities. From Oxenholme, there is a branch line connection to Windmere. Buses leave regularly from Windmere for Ambleside and Grasmere.

Map of Grasmere and White moss Common



Key	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rivers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ground
<input type="checkbox"/>	Car parks
<input type="checkbox"/>	Roads/paths
<input type="checkbox"/>	Woodland/ Mountains

This is a map of the area we went to in the Lake District

A map showing where we went in Grasmere and how to get there

Add -key

-Attractions seen at Grasmere

-State that this is why they are honey pot sites

(the map shows where I went in the lake district and the roads we took to get there and so it shows the accessibility of it. It also shows us why these sites are honey pot sites; we can see on the map that there is a car park and a viewpoint.

This is a map of the British Isles. I carried out this investigation in the Lake District.

Add

- map of British Isles**
- National parks in uk**
- M6, Manchester, Liverpool**
- Scale 1cm = 50 km**
- This shows the hot accessible the lake district is to Manchester and Liverpool as the m6 runs directly through Manchester and Liverpool to the lake district and then up to Carlisle.**

2 pics of white moss common and gramere(explain every detail of the picture and what is in it that attracts tourist)

Objectives

I have taken the aim of the investigation and broken it down into some separate objectives that will make my investigation more manageable.

I am going to separately investigate the impact of tourism that has affected...

- **The environmental issues of the area**
- **The landscape of the area**
- **The social factors of the community**
- **The economy factors of the area**

Objective	Data to be collected
The Environment	Traffic counts along main roads. State if they are congested. How much wildlife? state of grass by roads?. Any noise, litter, air pollution being excessively made?
The Landscape	What has tourism done? Record any newly built houses. Approximately measure areas of greenery/parks. Find main features affected by tourists i.e. path erosion. Look at car parks and their locations, car park count.
Social life of community	Question tourists and locals about the atmosphere. What are the age range of visitors and residents? House values? Use of public services? Question people about second homes and how many are there?
The economy	Check land uses. Survey on types of buildings i.e. services for tourists or necessities like post offices or corner shops. Are shops independent or chain stores? Is there any public transport? What services; Doctors? Schools? Review the local employment?

The impact of tourism is important because it brings in trade that provides the people with money. Tourism is the main base of grasmere, and without it there would be a major economical drop. It also affects the environment, as buildings will have to be built and in white moss common, car parks will have to be built, the tourists erode the footpaths destroying the lovely landscape.

Geographical terms

Honey pot sites

Social

Economy

Environmental

National park

Pollution

Sphere of influence

Amenities- pleasant and useful feature

Accessability

Growth of tourism- how much tourism increases

Impact of tourism- what tourism does to a certain place

Conservation- preservation of natural environment

Picture.



Chapter 2

Methodology (methods of data collection)

Group data: -

Some of the data we collected as a group. To collect this data and help us with this coursework, we went on a field trip to the Lake District to visit White Moss Common and Grasmere. . We each asked several questionnaires to tourists and locals from Grasmere and White Moss Common. We all handed in our questionnaires to the geography department, and they were then put on a database for us to access.

Individual Data: - For individual data I did a land use survey. I did car park counts. I asked a few young local people aged (14-25) on their views of where they lived in the Lake District

I also measured the footpath erosion of white moss common.

Measured the traffic flows of certain roads of white moss common and Grasmere. Did a landscape quality survey of the view of White Moss Common and an environmental quality survey in Grasmere; I also examined the condition of buildings in Grasmere

I also used my initiative to collect extra data and looked at where tourism affects others places in the UK. The place where I recorded my extra data was in Trearddur Bay, in Anglesey, north Wales, A small seaside village, an extremely popular place for second homes, and very tourist based village. I asked questioned tourists, shop owners and staff, and locals. I did a land use survey on the amount of second homes compared to residential homes, I also recorded the land uses for the shops; to show whether they were for necessities or tourist based shops. I have been visiting Trearddur Bay 3 times a year, every year since I was a baby. I am a tourist myself, but as I know the area very well I have a lot of memories of how the village looked years ago and will be able to explain on how the impact of tourism has changed the village in many ways.

Chapter 3

Data presentation

The data I have collected *in this investigation* includes: -

- Questionnaires
- Footpath erosion diagram
- Landscape quality surveys
- Environmental quality surveys
- Land use maps
- Shop counts