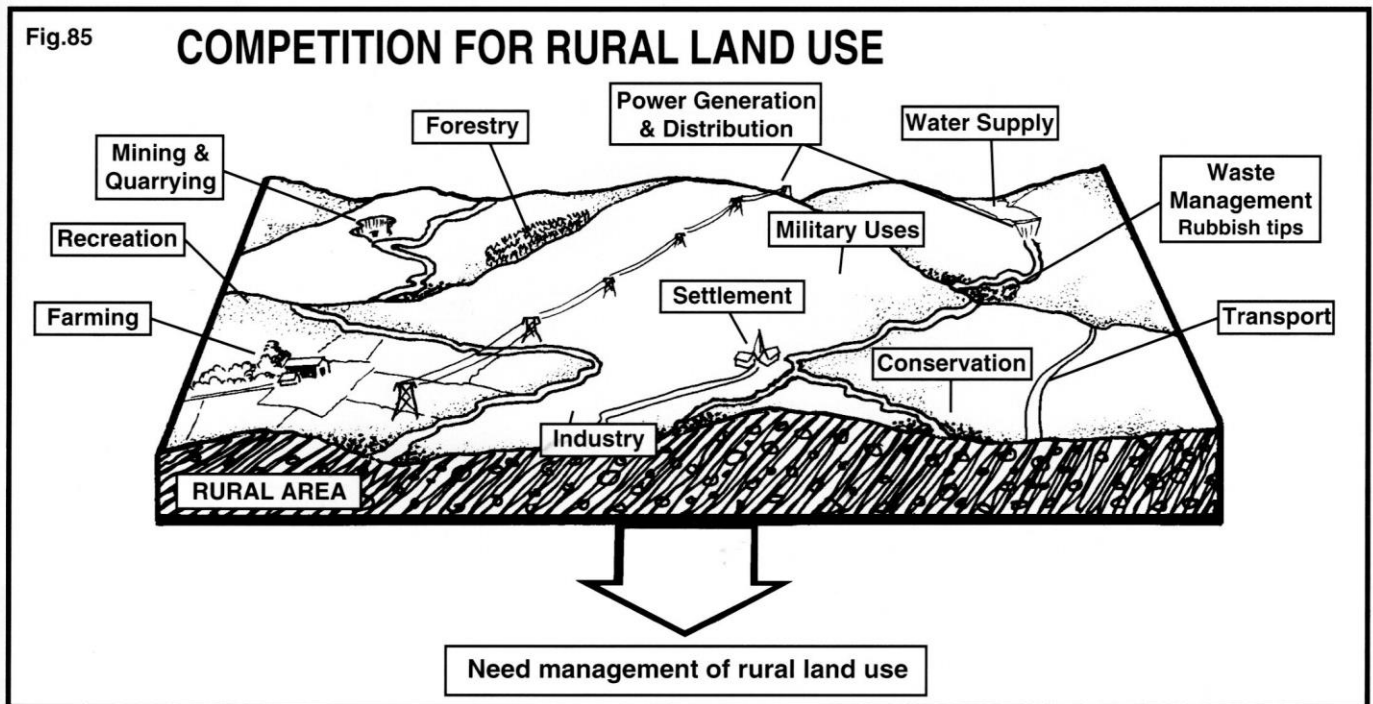


# RURAL LAND USE: Competition



**Rural areas** are less densely populated than urban areas. They are recognised as countryside or greenspace and have some or all of the following characteristics:-

- Low density of population
- Low housing or building density
- Large amounts of open space with forested and farmed land
- Low density of communication network
- High dependence on primary industries for income, e.g. agriculture, mining, forestry
- Higher degree of 'remoteness' than urban areas

In reality many rural and urban areas often merge, either where a large settlement expands into surrounding rural areas or where an existing rural settlement experiences a large population growth and expands into surrounding countryside.

There are three main types of rural areas to consider:

- Extensively used** rural areas - where there is limited demand on rural land. Land uses may be carried out on an extensive scale, e.g. hill sheep farming, deer stalking areas, large scale forestry, etc.
- Intensively used** rural areas - in some areas there is considerable pressure and competition for rural land. This can result in its intensive use and in some areas can affect the rural environment and people, e.g. in and around Aviemore, Scotland where recreation, forestry, farming, settlement and conservation are in conflict over the use of a scenic area of countryside.

- Rural areas affected by **population changes** - many rural areas experience both negative and positive influences determined by population fluctuations.

In many developing countries, such as India or Brazil, human competition for rural land is too great to sustain life for everyone. Areas such as this become overpopulated and this often leads to rural - urban migration. Many rural people migrate to urban areas (**urbanisation**) in search of an improving quality of life, work and diet.

In many developed countries, such as the USA and UK, competition for land in urban areas is more intense than in rural areas. This results in high urban land values and a decreasing quality of urban life. This can lead to **counter-urbanisation** where people migrate from large urban areas such as London or Chicago to rural areas.

In rural areas throughout the world, there are many competing ways in which the land can be used.

Fig.85 illustrates some of the main ways rural land is used. Farming is considered to be the main user of rural land but other land uses such as forestry, recreation, settlement and conservation are growing in importance.

Often different land uses compete for the same area of land and conflicts can arise. Farmers, for example, can be in conflict with walkers who wish access to their farmland. The construction of new motorways or large suburban shopping centres may be in conflict with conservationists who wish to protect rural land areas from destruction. In many rural areas there is a growing need for the management of land use.

Fig.86 Competition for land in the Lake District.

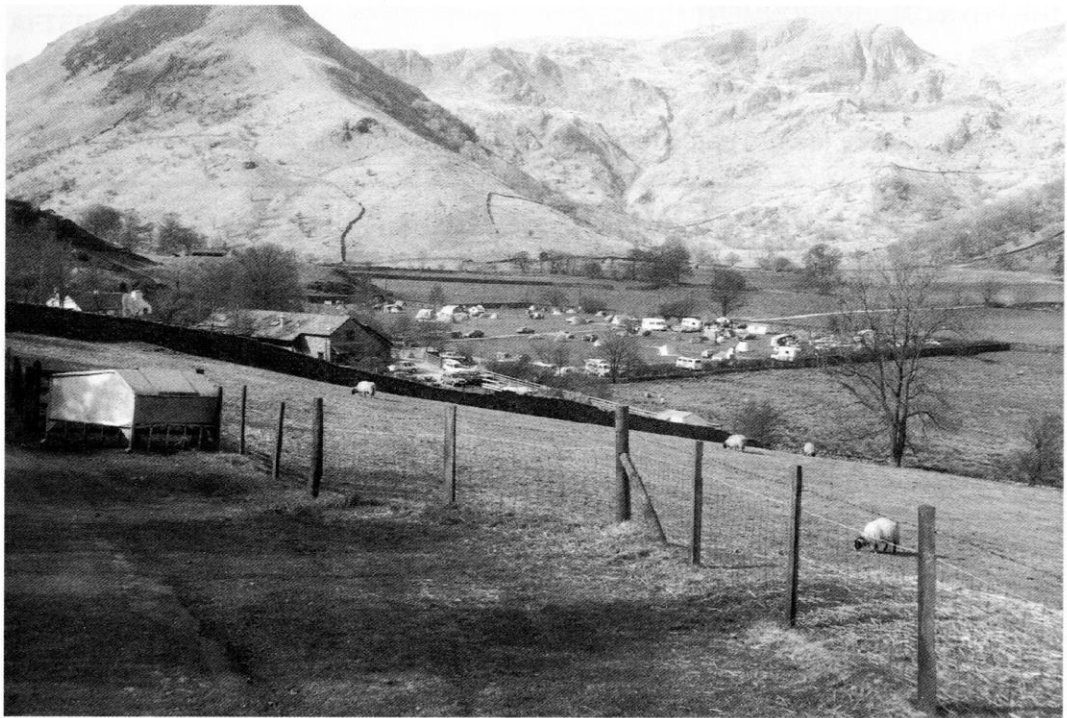
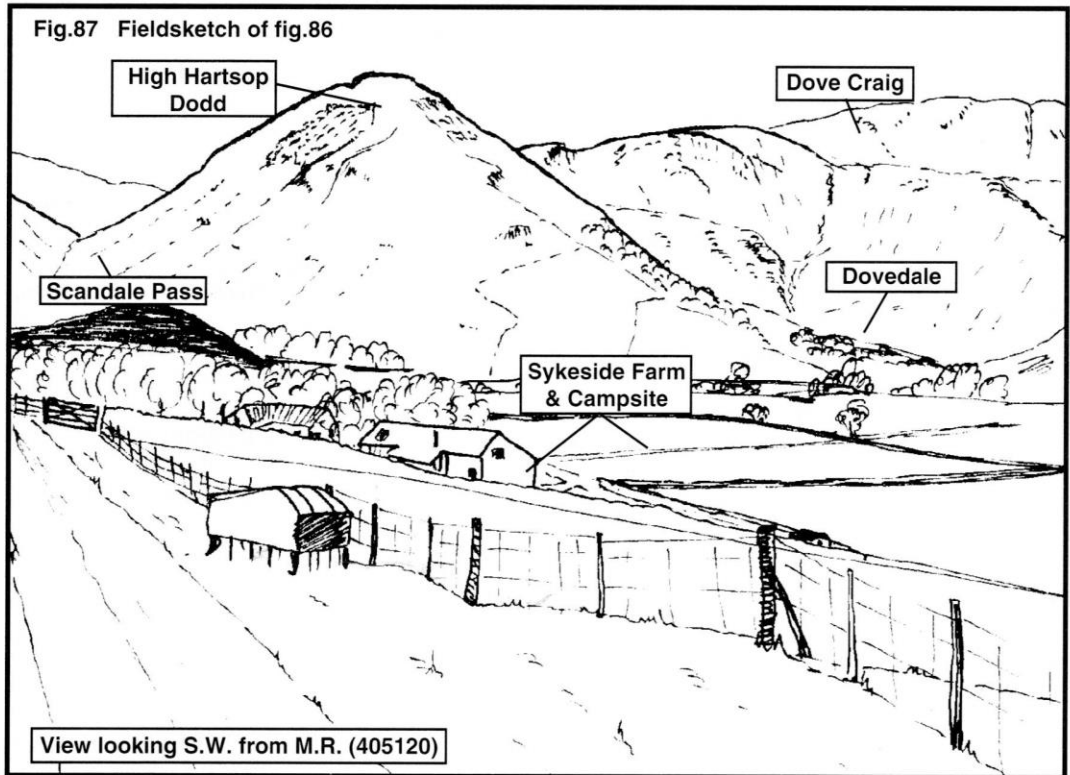


Fig.87 Fieldsketch of fig.86



## Assignment

- 1 Which of the following areas do you consider to be a rural area? Explain your answer.  
A village in the Highlands of Scotland, part of the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil, an oasis in the Arabian desert, a country park on the edge of Glasgow, a famine-stricken area in Mozambique, a parish in Kent, a valley in the Peak District.
- 2 Write a definition of the following terms:  
rural, rural land use, extensive rural area, intensive rural area, urbanisation, counter-urbanisation.
- 3 Give at least two examples of each of the types of rural land use shown on Fig.85.
- 4 Complete your own copy of Fig.87 by labelling the sketch to illustrate:-  
i. the range of rural land uses  
ii. any potential conflicting land uses within the area of the Lake District shown.
- 5 In which ways can rural land use be managed? Give examples in your answer.

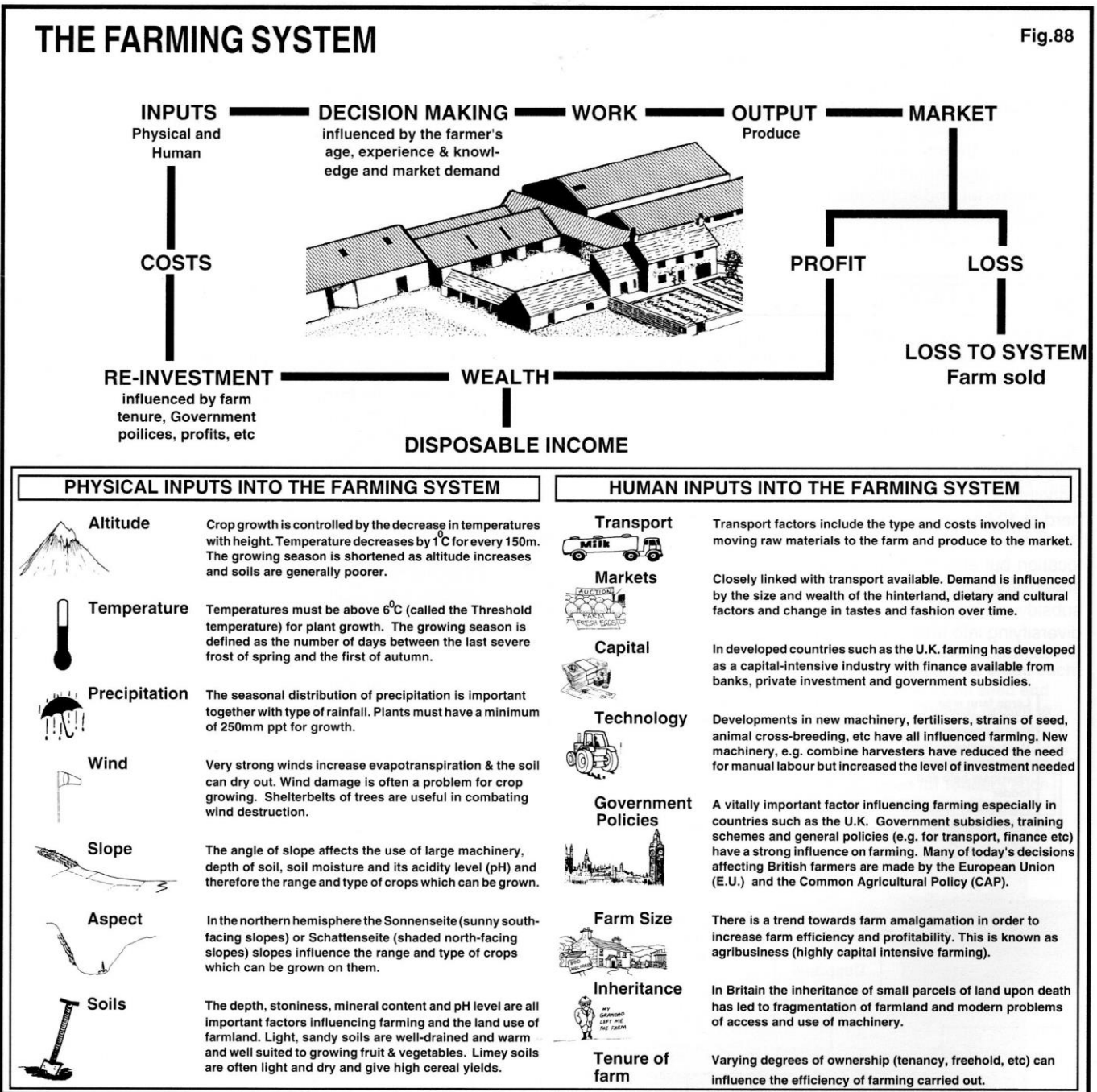
# RURAL LAND USE: Farming

The United Kingdom has 68 million people living within an area of 230,650 km<sup>2</sup> giving a population density of 295 people/km<sup>2</sup>. With so many people living in a relatively small area, farming is both an essential industry and a major rural land user.

Farming is a primary industry and can be considered to operate as a system with inputs, processes and outputs (Fig.88). Inputs to the farming system include physical and human influences. **Physical inputs** include weather & climatic factors such as temperature, wind, precipitation and sunshine, landscape or relief factors such as altitude, slope,

aspect (the direction a slope faces) and site and location of the actual farm. **Human inputs** include those to do with the farmer, such as age, experience and knowledge; economic factors such as markets, capital, transport systems, new technology and Government policies. Other human inputs or influences include the type of tenure (degree of ownership) held by the farmer and the size of the farm.

In areas where the land is difficult to farm, such as hill or upland areas, the physical inputs may be more influential in decision-making than the human inputs. In fertile lowland areas, especially those in close proximity to **good transport**



networks and large markets, the human-economic inputs are often more important and directly influence decision-making. Figure 89 illustrates the main land uses of Britain.

**Hill farming** - mainly sheep farming - is distributed within the main upland areas including the Scottish Highlands & islands, the Pennines, the Welsh Mountains and S.W.England (see Fig.90 for a case study).

Lowland farming in Britain consists of Mixed Arable and Dairying, Arable and Market Gardening. **Arable farming** is concentrated mainly in the drier, sunnier east of Britain (see fig.91). **Market Gardening** is concentrated around Britain's large urban areas. (see fig.92) **Mixed Arable** (with Dairying in some cases) is found all over lowland Britain. Mixed farming is the most common type of farming practised in Britain since it provides both protection against crop or animal failure and the potential for high profits in any successful year (see fig.93).

There are three main contrasts between types of farming system in Britain:

**a. Arable, pastoral and mixed farming.**

**Arable** is crop farming on generally more fertile soils. **Pastoral** means animal farming such as dairying or sheep farming. **Mixed** farming is a mix of both arable and pastoral.

**b. Extensive and Intensive farming.**

**Extensive** farming is large scale farming with a low yield/large area ratio. **Intensive** farming involves a high yield/small area ratio with high inputs of capital & technology (or labour).

**c. Commercial and subsistence farming.**

**Commercial** farming is mainly for profit. **Subsistence** farming is concerned with survival usually on a small scale/area.

Fig.89 Land Use in Britain

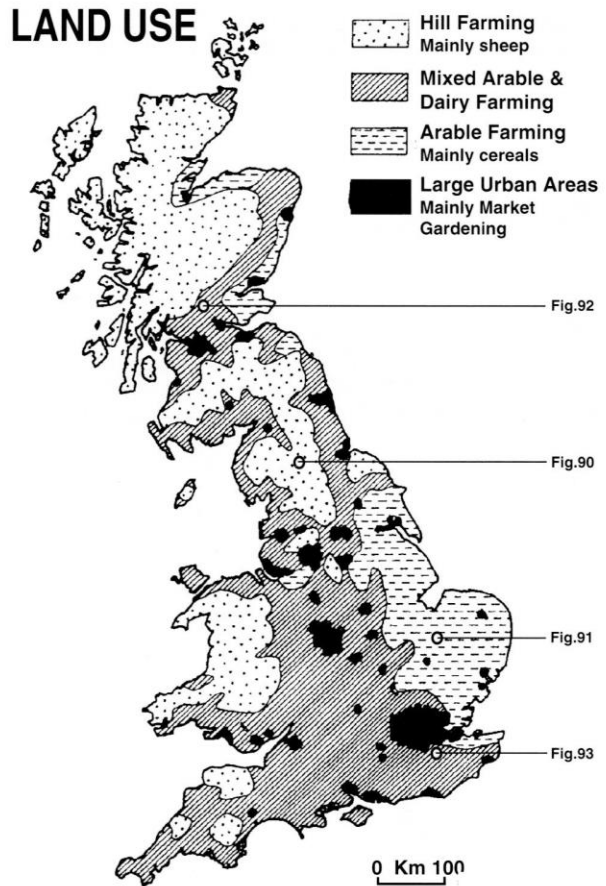
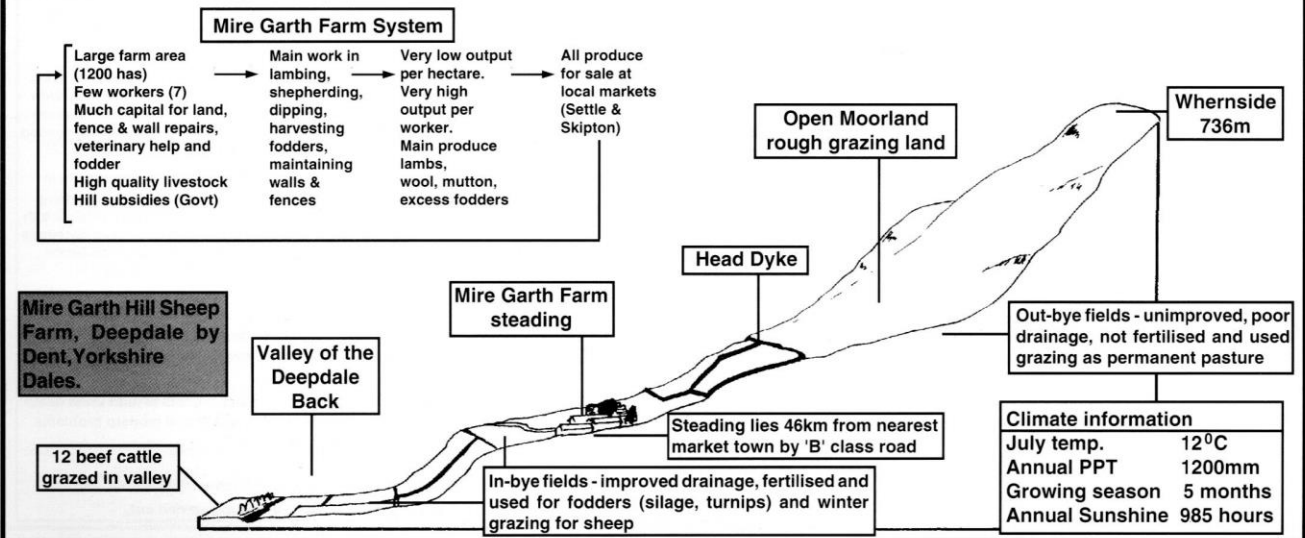
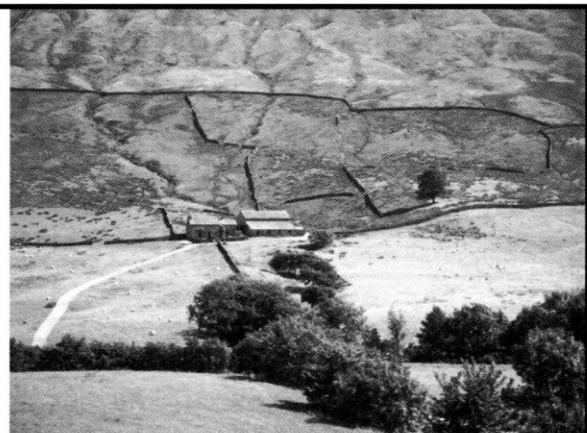


Fig.90 HILL FARMING e.g. Mire Garth Sheep Farm

The high altitude makes for a short growing season, allowing only fodders to be grown. Strong winds and heavy precipitation mean few plants or animals can survive the harsh conditions.

Sheep are the only farm animals capable of surviving on the moors and steep hillsides. Lambing takes place in the more sheltered valleys (or dales).

Mire Garth Farm is a pastoral farm lying in remote Deepdale in the Yorkshire Dales. It has a total sheep population of 4500 and a small herd of 12 beef cattle. In common with most hill farms in Britain, Mire Garth farm must not only survive the environmental handicaps of its location but also contend with a continual oversupply of sheep and sheep products within the country. Government plans to reduce the hill subsidy will mean more hill farms going out of business and others diversifying into farm-tourism (farm holidays, farm open-days, etc).



## ARABLE FARMING

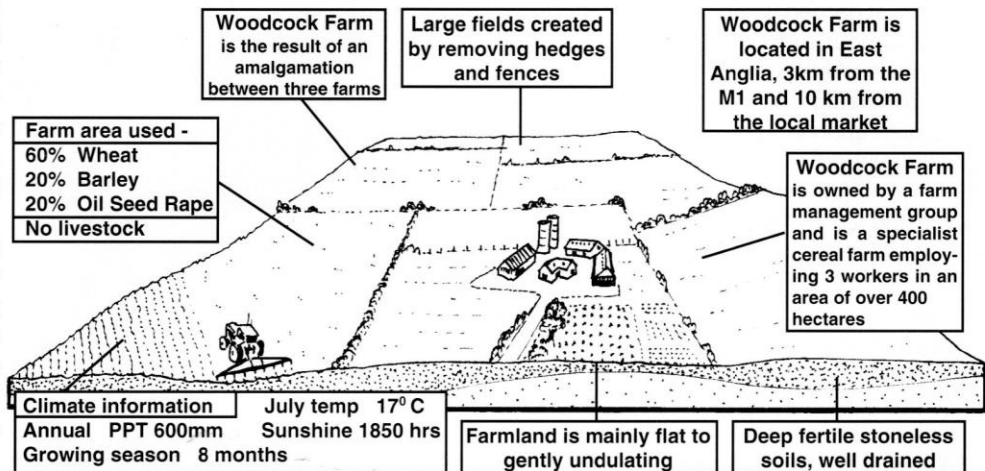
e.g. Woodcock Farm

Fig.91

The rich fertile soil and one of Britain's driest and sunniest climates makes East Anglia some of Britain's most valuable farmland. Woodcock Farm is a good example of an **agribusiness** - the result of the amalgamation of three existing farms, run on a large scale as a specialist grain (or cereal) business producing wheat and barley for the South East of England.

The farm is run by a farm manager for an investment company whose main aim is practicable, profitable farming. To maximise yields the farm uses high technology, fertilisers and herbicides and even has its own plant specialist. The main cereals produced are wheat & barley grown on a four year rotation with oil seed rape as a "break crop". The oil seed fixes nitrogen back to the soil and can be harvested using the same equipment.

The main changes made include reducing the number of fields from 50 to 12, getting rid of all livestock and reducing the number of workers from 32 to 3. The use of high technology has increased yields of cereals by 18% in 9 years.

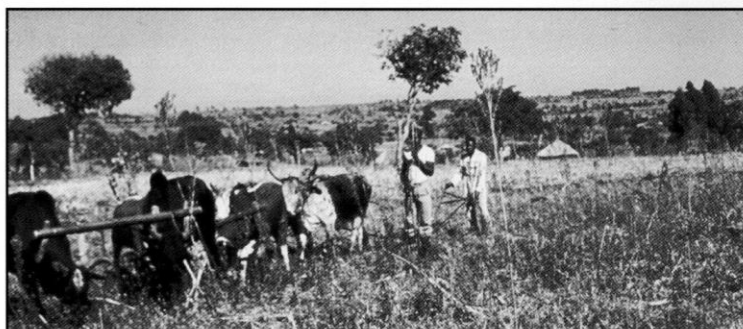
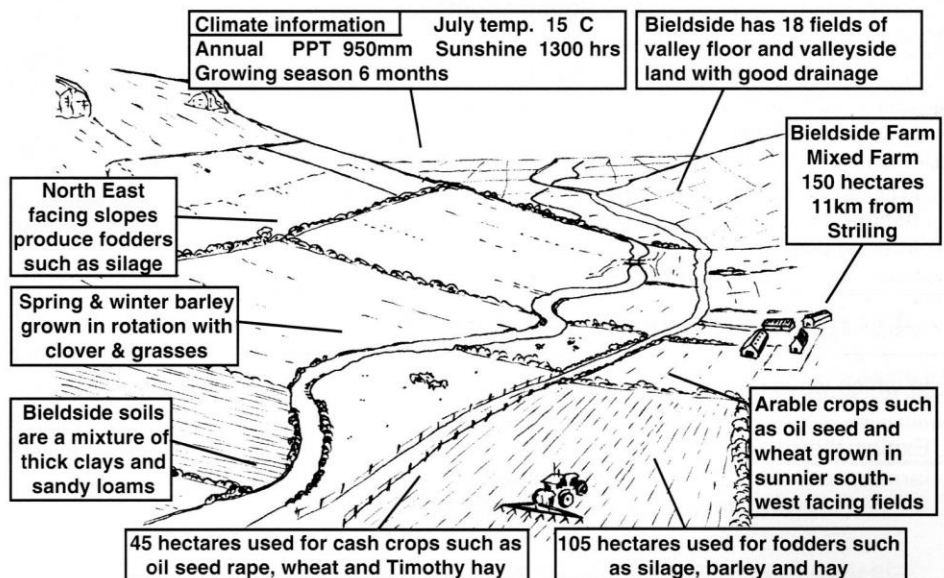


## MIXED ARABLE & DAIRY FARMING e.g. Bielside Farm

Fig.92

Bielside Farm has an area of 150 hectares covering fertile valley floor and less fertile valleysides near Stirling in Central Scotland. The farm has been in existence for over 200 years and is the result of two farms being amalgamated into the present larger one. Bielside can be described as a mixed arable and dairy farm. The main livestock kept are 70 pedigree Friesian cows and 2 pedigree Friesian bulls. The main fodder crops grown are barley, silage and hay. Arable crops are also grown and include oil seed rape, wheat and Timothy hay. The farm labour force comprises 4 workers using the latest farm technology.

The main farm products include young cattle, bull semen (the most valuable product sold abroad as far as Japan & Saudi Arabia), milk, wheat, oil seed and hay. The main markets for farm products lies in nearby Stirling Kildean Agrimarket (for milk livestock and arable crops).





# RURAL LAND USE: Quarries & Greenbelts

Other pressures for rural land come in the form of forestry and newer developments such as the rise of superquarries and urban expansion. Each 'development' has both advantages and disadvantages.

## COASTAL SUPERQUARRIES

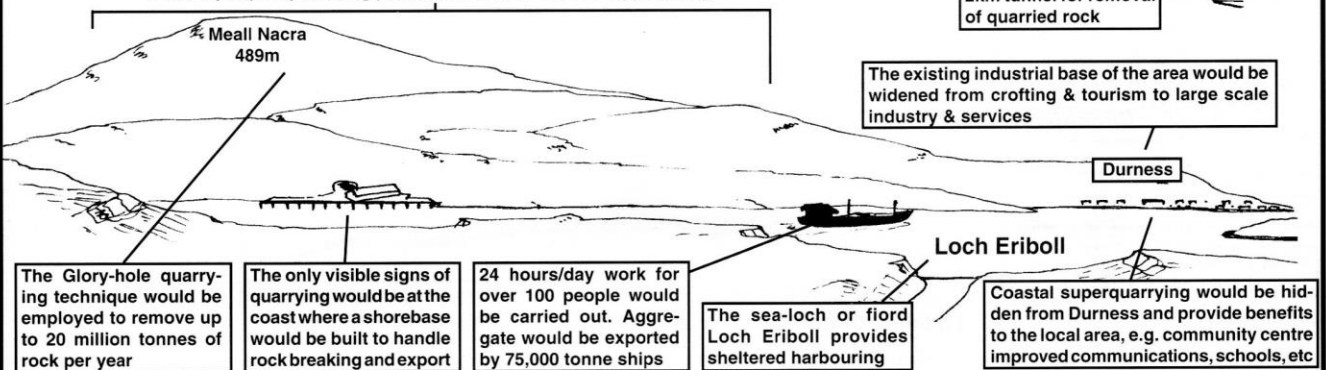
Fig.94

Each year the U.K. uses 6 tonnes of rock aggregate per person, in construction projects. Attention has turned to remote areas as potential sites for coastal superquarries - new sources of rock. Quarry companies have carried out feasibility surveys into two main sites. One site at Loch Eriboll by Durness is forecasted to produce 20 million tonnes of rock per year for up to 1,000 years. Lingarabay on Harris would produce 10 million tonnes per year for 60 years. Clearly both projects are planned on a megascale and would have a major impact on the areas involved. However, there is considerable debate over whether the coastal superquarries should be developed in these remote but beautiful areas.

A Public enquiry into the Harris project was held in '94 and '95, successive governments refused to release the report. Local opinion has changed, in '93 the people on Harris voted for a superquarry by '95 they had changed their minds. The rock companies involved say that these remote communities are suffering depopulation and that the quarries would bring new life to them. And there is intense competition to bring superquarries to remote areas of Norway instead.

By 2004 after 14 years of planning delays the rock companies withdrew their interest in Lingarabay.

7 km superquarry working planned to remove rock for aggregating



### ADVANTAGES OF COASTAL SUPERQUARRIES

Coastal superquarries will bring long term well paid employment to remote areas suffering rural depopulation and loss of young people. Existing communities will benefit from the input of over £100,000 per year from quarry companies who will also provide community facilities in the form of leisure centres, shops, improved communications and new housing.

Existing communities will be revitalised and rural depopulation will be arrested. Communities will be kept together.

The existing skyline will be preserved through 'glory-hole' mining. There will be no major landscape scars and plant & machinery will be screened. Potential dust and water pollution will be tightly controlled. Only small, very remote areas of the country will be quarried.

Pressure on the landscapes of the Mendips, Peak District & SE England will be reduced by opening up remote Scottish coastal sites.

### DISADVANTAGES OF COASTAL SUPERQUARRIES

The scenic beauty of the area will be affected by air, noise and water pollution. Wildlife and sites of special interest will be scarred and the natural peace & quiet destroyed for money.

Tourism in the local area will be severely affected as the appeal of the area will be reduced by superquarrying.

Coastal areas including waterways will be under pressure from increased traffic. The likelihood of sea accidents and consequent pollution will increase.

Existing rural communities will be destroyed. Road traffic accidents, & crime rates will increase. The 'way of life' will be destroyed.

The area will become overdependent on one industry reducing the variety of the local skills base. Traditional craft industries will die. Local housing will increase in price and local planning regulations will be modified for 'outsiders'.

## Limestone Quarrying

Fig.95

Figure 95 illustrates another common site - that of limestone quarries inland in the Pennines and Cotswold Hills.

With the expansion of the construction industry after the Second World war, the demand for cement has meant a massive expansion in limestone quarrying bringing employment to rural areas such as Ribblesdale in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (opposite). Environmentalists claim that Britain's 150 huge quarry sites scar the landscape and cause pollution of air and water.



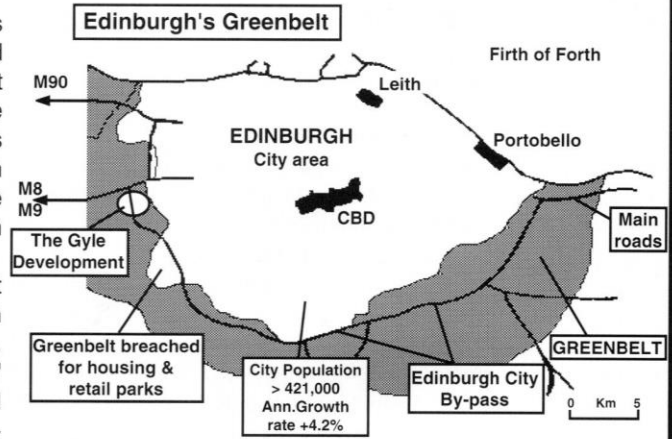
# GREENBELTS AND URBAN EXPANSION

Fig.96

**Greenbelts** have often been created around large urban areas such as Edinburgh or London to prevent untidy, unplanned urban expansion into rural areas on their fringe. The idea is that Greenbelt areas will limit urban growth by protecting a swathe of land around the edge of cities for rural land uses. Planners restrict the use of greenbelt land to farming, leisure and open space activities. In this way, both the rural economy can be protected from urban developments and the city's services can be concentrated for ease of supply.

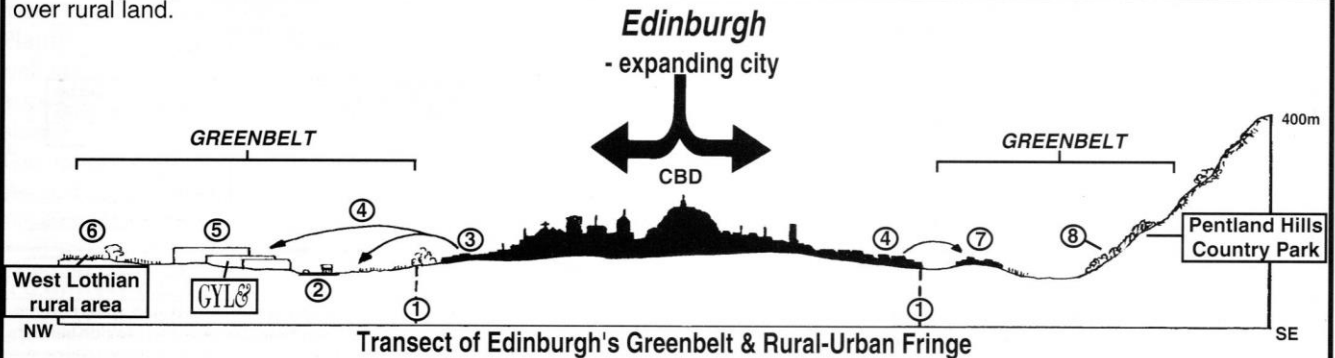
Edinburgh's greenbelt is a good example of a 'greenbelt flashpoint' where several attempts are being made to breach or leapfrog the restrictions of the protected rural-urban fringe. One of the biggest developments is located at 'The Gyle' (Fig.97) where a large out of town shopping & commercial centre has been constructed close to the Edinburgh City Bypass. With giant car parks, over 60 major retail outlets and modern purpose-built office complexes, the latest 'greenbelt' development has not only caused a great deal of argument about the value of Greenbelt Legislation but is also a major competitor for Edinburgh's CBD.

Greenbelts are a good example of the way in which Governments can take direct steps to ease problems of competition over rural land.



GREENBELT LEGISLATION	
1938	Green Belt Act (concentrated on developing London's greenbelt)
1947	Town & Country Planning Act introduced Development Plans
1968	Town & Country Planning Act introduced Structure Plans
1970	Department of the Environment created as overseeing body

The main aims of legislation were to concentrate urban development within strict boundaries (held in check by Greenbelt Legislation); to stabilise the social and economic growth of large urban areas by restricting their expansion and to protect rural economies & land use from urban land speculation.



The City By-pass route built through the Greenbelt encourages new development along new communication corridor, especially at major intersections. Expanding city suburbs becoming congested as planners attempt to restrict suburban growth. Farmland under pressure from urban expansion, increasing land prices near to ring road intersections and increasing air and noise pollution. Original Greenbelt beginning at rural-urban fringe (river valley, steep slopes, estate boundary, etc)

Greenbelt breached as new commercial and residential developments extend the city suburbs across the rural-urban fringe. Large 'Out of town shopping and commercial centre' encroaches on the Greenbelt and provides stern competition for City Centre shops & offices. Attractive rural areas under pressure from urban recreation - golf courses, ski slopes, rambling, mountain biking, picnics - within Edinburgh's Greenbelt. Greenbelt leapfrogged as new commuter housing is developed with good Ring Road access.

## Assignment

- 1 In which ways do the following exert pressure on rural areas :-
  - i. Coastal superquarries
  - ii. Expanding urban areas ?
- 2 Read the Loch Eriboll Superquarry issue, Fig.94  
Do you think that the coastal superquarry project should be given the go-ahead or not ?
- 3a Justify your point of view.
- 3b What are the main aims of Greenbelts ?  
Make your own copy of the Transect of Edinburgh's Greenbelt & Rural-Urban Fringe (fig.96).
- 3c Use the transect information to complete a key for the numbers 1 to 8.
- 4 For either fig.95 or 97, annotate a simple fieldsketch in order to describe competition for and pressure exerted upon rural land.

Fig.97





# RURAL LAND USE: Monster country

Competition for rural land use becomes a live issue in many Highland areas blessed with scenic beauty (Fig.98). The Drumnadrochit area is a very good example of intense competition for land for conflicting purposes. The area owes much of its natural beauty to glaciation. The small village of Drumnadrochit and its linked settlements of Lewiston and Balmacaan are situated in a classic U-shaped valley on the shores of Loch Ness - world famous for its elusive monster "Nessie" (Fig.99). The area attracts over 300,000 tourists annually and is linked to Inverness by the A82.

At present there are traffic congestion problems and a need for a by-pass. The beauty of the area together with its natural landscape make the routing of by-pass a very emotive issue (Fig.100). In addition there are also proposals for three new developments in and around the village - a Waterlife Centre on the lochside, a golf course and a 70-house residential estate to meet demand for commuter housing. Locals are divided in their views of the plans. Some locals welcome the opportunities for the further growth and development of the Drumnadrochit area. Others, including various environmental groups, are concerned over the impact on the beauty of the area (Fig.101).

Fig.98

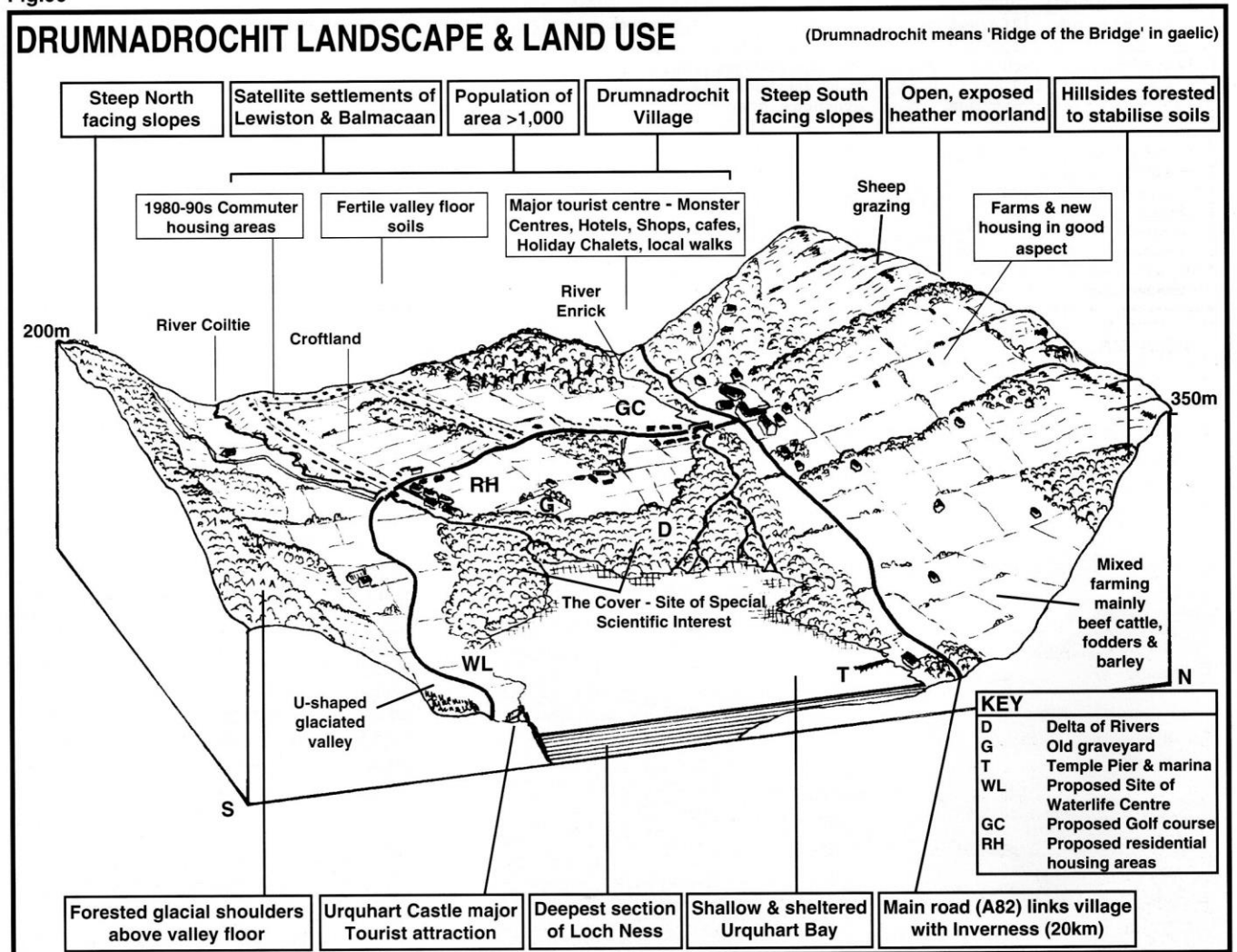
**The HIGHLAND BLETHER**

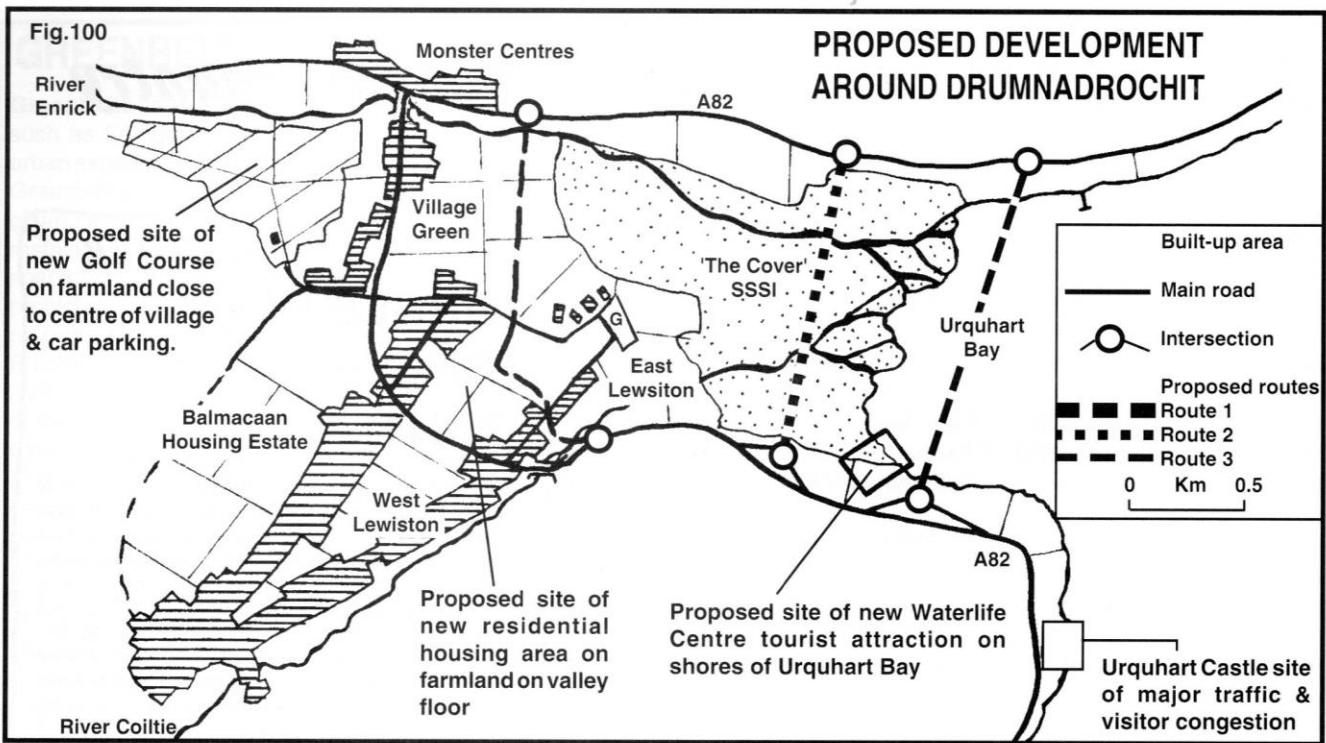
## TROUBLE IN MONSTER COUNTRY !

The world famous village of Drumnadrochit, on the shores of Loch Ness is set to become the epicentre of a major battle over rural land use. Developers are proposing 3 new projects destined to maintain the popularity (and coffers of local businesses) of the area. Plans to by-pass the village and relieve traffic congestion, air & noise pollution and reduce the threat of accidents to local schoolchildren may not now be as popular as once thought. Environmentalist groups are marshalling their arguments against a proposed Waterlife Centre, a Golf Course and plans to build bridges across beautiful Urquhart Bay or through a site of special scientific interest known as 'The Cover'.

"By-passing the village at the time when we are considering plans for its development is crazy talk," states Jim MacLeod, local publican and postie. "We need all the visitors we can get in Drumnadrochit." But other residents such as Nathan Thackery disagree. "I didn't move here to benefit from destroying nature." Let battle commence.....

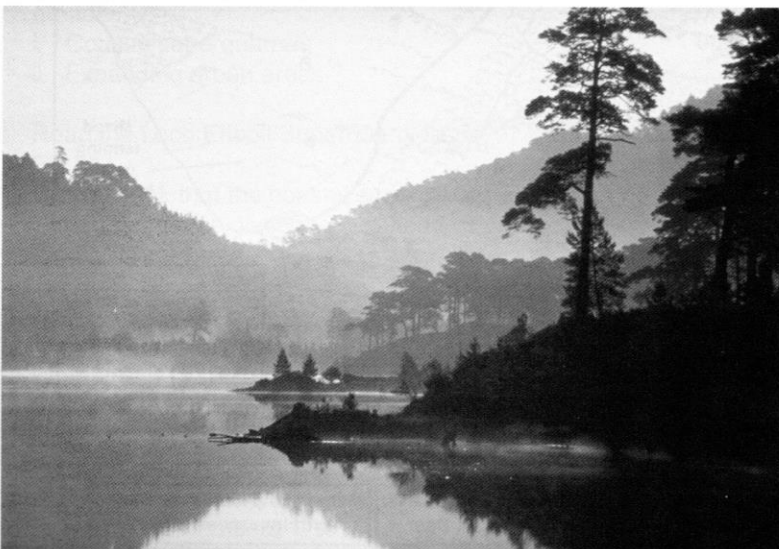
Fig.99





Information	Route 1	Route 2	Route 3	Waterlife Centre	Residential Housing	Golf Course
<b>Proposals</b>	1.45km By-pass from Temple Pier across Urquhart Bay on stilted roadway above water.	1.20km By-pass from Kerrowtown Fm across 'The Cover' on piled roadway.	1.42km By-pass from the Monster Centre across farmland, through East Lewiston.	A exhibition & under-water visitor centre on shores of Urquhart Bay. Car parking, shops and restaurant.	70 detached and semi-detached houses with access roads, parking bays, play areas and all services.	A 9-hole golf course with clubhouse built on farmland. Open to locals and visitors all year.
<b>Houses affected</b>	None. 2 nearby.	None. 1 nearby.	Two demolished.	None. None nearby.	None. 11 nearby	None. 22 nearby.
<b>Farmland used</b>	21.4 hectares	112.35 hectares	131.25 hectares	25.1 hectares	52 hectares	28 hectares
<b>Environmental impacts</b>	2 embankments, 1 cutting, 1km bridge, 2 intersections, 3 junctions. Affects Urquhart Bay, sailing & fishing rights. Visual impact on Bay & views over Loch Ness. Limited pollution of Bay in construction.	3 embankments, 2 cuttings, 2 bridges, 2 intersections, 3 junctions. Affects 'The Cover' (SSSI), wildlife & fishing rights. Environmental conflicts likely. Limited pollution of rivers in construction.	3 embankments, 2 cuttings, 2 bridges, 2 intersections, 4 junctions, 1 flyover. Affects valley floor farmland and old shelterbelts. Visual problems screened by plantings. Traffic problems at Monster Centres at construction.	Exhibition & underwater Visitor Centre to be built on lochside. Visual impact on Urquhart Bay & views over Loch Ness. Recycling of water may disturb existing aquatic life (& monster ?). Additional sewage disposal problems, traffic congestion and loss of amenity farmland.	Visual impact on rural area. Destruction of existing shelterbelts & old wall pattern. 3 junctions, screening by plantings. Affects valley floor farmland, access for existing householders, local schools and extra service provision needed (sewage, water)	Little affect on existing trees, wall pattern or roads. Visual impact small and rural-ness maintained. 1 junction, 1 clubhouse, 1 car park. Minimal affect on service provision in area.
<b>Jobs created short/long-term</b>	125 / 1	75 / 1	70 / 1	25 / 18	75 / 0	15 / 4
<b>Total costs</b>	£23.9 million	£15.87 million	£12.55 million	£4.1 million	£3.25 million	£3.79 million

Fig.101 View looking over part of the area



## Assignment

- 1 Describe the land use in the Drumadrochit area.
- 2 Copy and complete the table below:

Proposed Development	Costs	Environmental Costs	Groups For/Against

- 3 Select any one proposed development and describe its possible social, economic and environmental consequences on the area around Drumadrochit.
- 4 Examine the case for and against the proposed Drumadrochit by-pass. Do you think there should be a by-pass? Give evidence to support your answer.

# RURAL LAND USE: Land for Leisure ?

Land for **leisure** activities in rural areas has increasingly been in demand in the last 50 years. With over 60 million people pursuing a wide variety of leisure interests, there is increasing pressure on the areas of Britain they visit (Fig.102 and 103).

Leisure is how people enjoy themselves when they are not working. Experts believe that the greater the leisure time the higher the quality of life. But leisure activities (Fig.104) cost money and the time that unemployed people have is not regarded as leisure time.

Scotland is a small country with a variety of leisure locations (Fig.104) popular with residents and visitors alike. Local authorities have developed a wide range of **amenities** for leisure, including sports centres, theatres, parks, etc. Scenic areas such as Glen Affric and the Loch Lomond area are very popular leisure locations.

Many areas directly benefit from leisure - increased wealth, employment, amenities, improved communications, etc. But leisure activities also bring disadvantages to areas - traffic & people congestion, erosion & damage to sensitive areas, changes to the rural way of life, pollution, etc.

There is a great debate raging today over the best way forward in developing leisure activities and the areas affected by it. The Cairngorms and Loch Lomond & the Trossachs

became Scotlands first National Parks in 2002 and 2003 and as such, should be protected from unplanned 'development' by legislation. There are concerns that National Park status will increase the problems for these areas - attracting even more visitors, fuelling local conflict over land use and encouraging the setting up of 'out of bounds areas'. But problems of rural access and protection will not go away as land is increasingly needed for leisure.



Fig.102 Severe erosion on Cairn Gorm

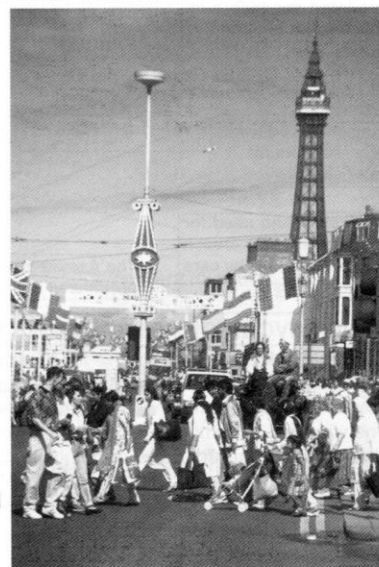


Fig.103 Coastal leisure - Blackpool in summer

Fig.104

## LEISURE & RECREATION : BRIEFING PAPER 1



**Leisure time** is the time available to people when not working, sleeping or subsisting. The last 50 years has seen a great increase in the amount of leisure time, for a variety of reasons including -

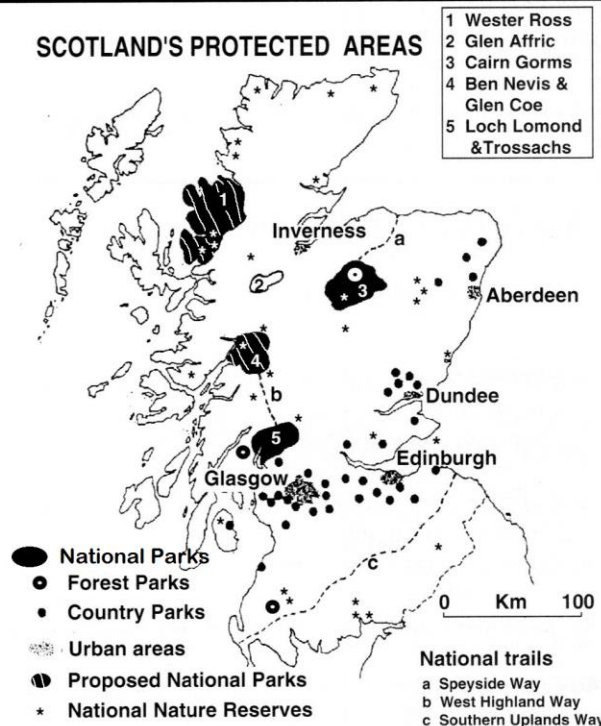
- \* workers have more and longer paid holidays
- \* the average number of hours worked per week has fallen
- \* more people own cars
- \* greater wealth
- \* greater awareness of the benefits of leisure activities
- \* the provision of leisure facilities

People may use their leisure time in any way they choose. Leisure may be **passive** - e.g. relaxing watching videos or listening to music - or **active** - e.g. sports, dancing or playing an instrument.

The type of leisure people select depends on such factors as age, sex, fitness, personal interests and abilities, mobility & finances. The availability of **amenities** is also a major factor in their choice. Leisure locations also vary from **urban-based**, e.g. cinemas, pubs, sports centres, dance halls, to **rural-based** locations e.g. forest and country parks, lochs, hills, long distance footpaths, etc.

Increasing personal mobility and awareness of the countryside and open spaces means an increasing pressure placed upon scenic areas and major competition for rural land for leisure activities.

## SCOTLAND'S PROTECTED AREAS

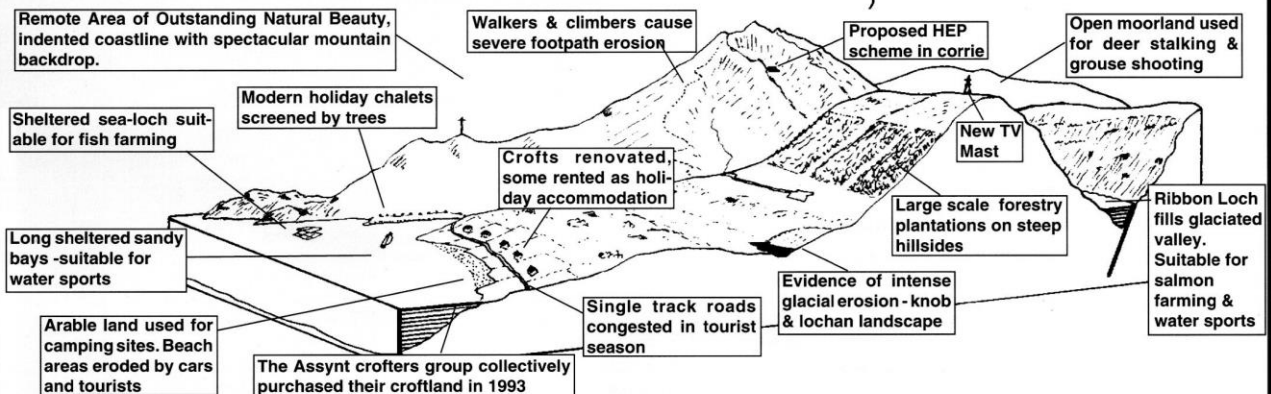


## LEISURE & RECREATION: BRIEFING PAPER 2

**Wester Ross** is a landscape of rugged coasts, sheltered sandy bays and high quality mountain landscape. This remote area lies 70km west from Inverness and has a low population density (of less than 8 people per km<sup>2</sup>). The isolation and scenic beauty of Wester Ross make the area extremely popular with a growing number of visitors. Cars, caravans and motorhomes together with tour-buses make the road system unable to cope with summer traffic. Increasing demands have been and are being made on the rural land resources of the area arising from a range of land uses including housing, leisure activities, forestry and hydro-electric developments, etc.

Turning the area into a National Park is being discussed as one method of protecting Wester Ross from its tourist appeal. But is this the best solution to a growing rural problem?

### WESTER ROSS: RURAL LAND RESOURCES & USES



#### IN FAVOUR OF WESTER ROSS NATIONAL PARK

**National Park Status** would give legal protection to the area thwarting any unplanned, unsightly, unsuitable developments within Wester Ross. **Government investment** would be available to provide upgraded visitor amenities, e.g. accommodation, leisure & visitor centres, tourist info, etc. **Improved communications** including upgraded TV & Radio, roads and rail links would be developed.

The **local environment**, its flora & fauna and scenic beauty would be preserved for the nation and the future.

**Local people** would benefit from increased facilities and from jobs in tourism (& construction of amenities). Unemployment rates would fall. The local economy would be boosted.

**Rural depopulation** would cease and communities would grow.

The **most sensitive areas** would be protected - parts of these could be 'out of bounds' to preserve their beauty.

A **wide range of leisure activities** would be provided for visitors - hill walking, sailing, fishing, golf, pony trekking - all giving jobs to locals.

### WESTER ROSS BASE MAP

Fig.105



#### AGAINST THE WESTER ROSS NATIONAL PARK

**National Park Status** would lead to many restrictions being placed upon local initiatives and existing farming, forestry and fish farming industries. **European Community Objective One status** already exists for the Highland area and as such Wester Ross will benefit from investment in its infrastructure, industrial base and employment anyway.

Giving **National Park status** would encourage even more visitors to the area, increasing existing problems of summer congestion, pollution, footpath erosion and general disturbance to flora and fauna.

**Local people** would not necessarily benefit from National Park status - 'holiday cottage syndrome' would mean young locals moving away since many local houses would be bought by urban dwellers.

The **'Right of Access'** may be lost to areas of Wester Ross - locals & some visitors would not readily accept restrictions to their movement. Locals argue strongly that it is **conservation** (maintenance of the living landscape) and **not** preservation that is urgently required in Wester Ross. A **wide range of leisure activities** already exists.

**Local culture** would be under threat from increased numbers of visitors.

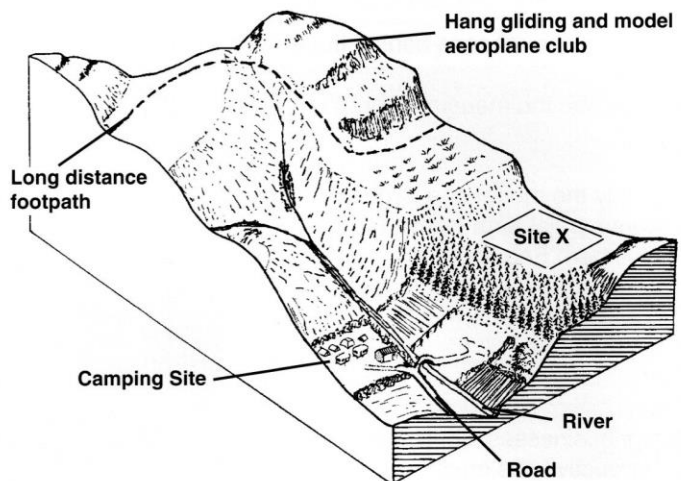
## Assignment Twenty

- Describe the effect of visitor pressure as illustrated in figures 102 & 103.
- Write definitions for each of the following terms:- leisure, recreation, passive leisure, active leisure, amenities, National Parks.
- Describe the types and distribution of Scotland's Protected Areas (fig.104).
  - Explain the distribution of Country Parks in Scotland.
- Make your own copy of the Wester Ross Base Map (fig.105).
  - Complete a Key to the map for the following:-  
Sea Lochs 1-5      Mountains a-c.
- Suggest ways in which **conflicts** may arise in popular areas such as Wester Ross when:-
  - leisure activities share the same rural area, e.g. hillwalking & deer stalking, or coach tours & cycling
  - various land uses share the same rural area, e.g. farming & tourism, or forestry & picnicking.
- National Parks are designed to preserve beautiful landscapes & local wildlife, and provide access for visitors.
  - List the advantages & disadvantages of National Parks.
  - Do you think Wester Ross should be granted National Park status? Justify your answer fully.

# EXAM STYLE QUESTIONS

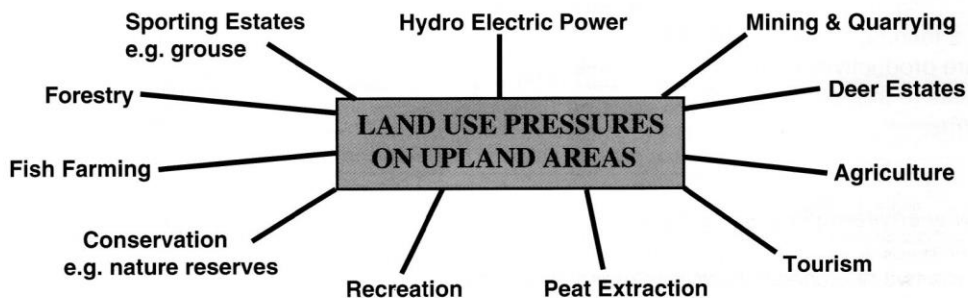
## RURAL LAND USE

- 1 Examine the block diagram. Which of the proposed development applications for **site X** is the most appropriate? (a nature reserve; a caravan and camping site; an RAF bombing range; a quarry)



Support your conclusion with a detailed argument.

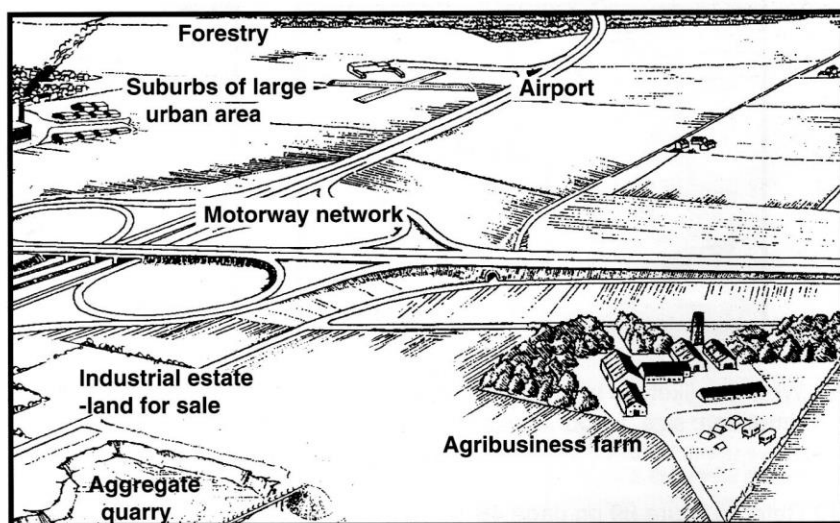
- 2 The varying demands of land use in glaciated upland areas may result in conflicts of interest. Quoting a specific example you have studied, describe the conflict and the steps taken to resolve it.



- 3 Several areas in Scotland (including Wester Ross and Loch Lomond) have been identified as possible National Parks. Put the case for and against National Parks as a method of protecting upland areas.

**Definition:** National Parks are areas of beautiful and relatively wild country which are protected for the nation's benefit. Established farming is maintained; wildlife and buildings are protected; whilst providing access and facilities for visitors.

- 4 Describe how the farming landscape in the sketch appears to be under pressure from non-farming activities.



## Competition for Rural Land Use

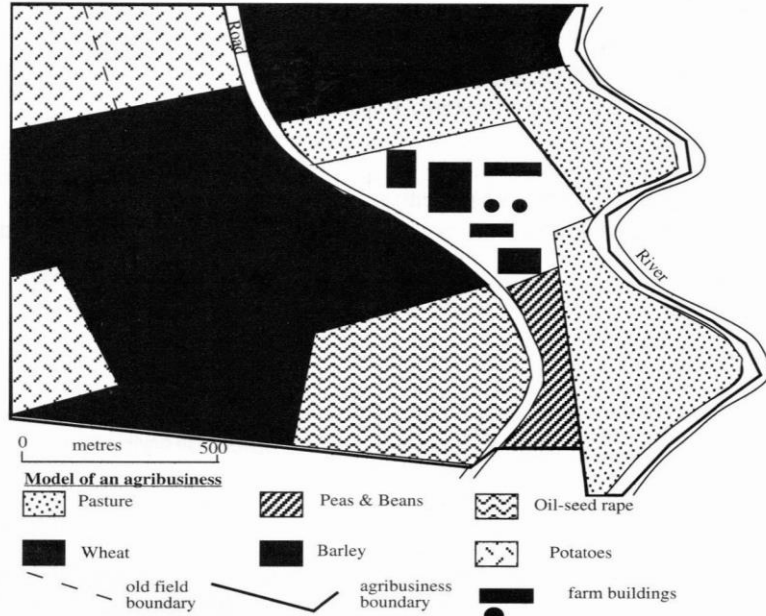
- 5 Among a number of **trends in British Farming** consider the following list:-
- The number of farms has fallen rapidly since 1960 and is still falling.
  - Average farm size has risen markedly since 1960 and is still rising.
  - The number of farm workers has more than halved since 1960 and is still falling.
  - Average field size has increased since 1960 and continues to increase.

Explain the reasons behind these trends in British farming.

- 6 Describe the measures that the **European Union** has taken in recent years to reduce farming surpluses.

- 7 Study the model of a large intensive commercial farm (**agribusiness**) in Southern England.

Explain the pattern of land use on the farm.



- 8a Agribusinesses aim to increase productivity as much as possible to make the maximum profit. What steps would you expect an agribusiness to take to increase its productivity?

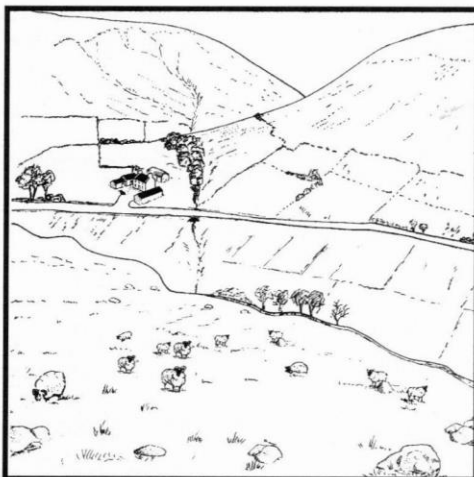
- 8b Describe a technique you would use to compare productivity in an agribusiness to that of traditional arable farms.

- 9 Explain why environmental groups are often critical of agribusinesses.

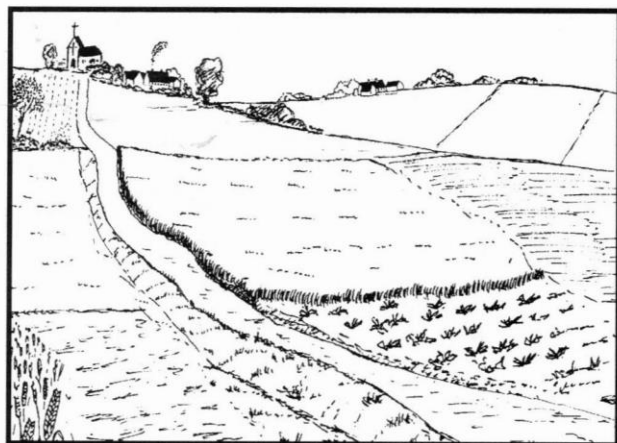
- 10 Examine the two sketches of farming landscapes below.

Describe and explain the differences in land use between the two areas.

**FARMING LANDSCAPE X**



**FARMING LANDSCAPE Y**



- 11 What are likely to be the main differences between farms in the two areas shown? (mention: size, labour, buildings, products, machinery)

- 12 Refer to figure 89

Describe and explain the distribution of **arable** farming in Great Britain.