

Case Study of Lake District National Park



What is a National Park?

National park is used for conservation of wildlife habitats alongside with cultural heritage, although, quite often it is a reserve of natural land that the state, county declares or owns. It is an organisation that promotes the protection of a certain localisation. We people visit national parks to enjoy the scenery and stay healthy by hiking, having a picnic, camping or exploring the beauty of nature. Since 2010, there are 15 National Parks in the UK sharing beautiful areas of mountains, meadows, moorlands, wetlands and forests.

Accessibility

Around 80% of tourists use cars, scooters and motorbikes in order to access the Lake District which unfortunately leads to expansion of motorways. On the other hand, 5% of visitors are cycling and moreover, the rest is booking private busses within the tourist guides which has a smaller impact on pollution. Majority of people come from cities such as Workington, Maryport, Cockermouth or Barrow-in-Furness.

Attractions & Activities

According from multiple websites of a Resorts, there has been mentioning of boat cruising either on the Windermere or Coniston Water lakes, hiking, rock climbing(human-made attraction), kayaking, mountain biking, horse riding, bathing and sailing. Thus, no indications of skiing as a matter of fact, the Mountains have either too steep slopes or they are inadequate because its too wet to form any artificial layers of snow. People tend to visit this National Park considering that there is agricultural, untouched and breath taking land which consists of pure artistry. Activities both for seniors and adolescents are available ranging from adrenaline type and extreme to calm and social ones alike garden walks and picnics.



Tourism Management Strategies

Local Tourist Board Authorities advertise their honey pot sites using websites and brochures containing suitable and limited accommodation, camping sites for instance among with agricultural housing, activities listed above and landscapes that amidst walking paths with maps and directions to various localisations.

Advantages:



- Employs locals with jobs
- Improved services and appearance of the town to attract tourists
- Money support the community needs
- The income can be used for improving hospitals, orphanages and schools that can make a lifetime longer and education far more accessible for children

Location:

North - West England, County of Cumbria, Districts of South Lakeland, Eden, Allerdale and Copeland



Disadvantages:



- Jobs can hire people sometimes only for eg. during the summer season - employment can be seasonal
- Locals can think their city is no longer theirs
- Vandalism, theft and hooliganism can take place
- Overcrowding which is a major problem for Honey pot sites as the villages are not used to them
- Corrosion of footpaths
- Expansion of roads and car parks as the tourist number increases
- People not taking any responsibility to not to leave their dogs loose which concludes to sheep to worry and possibly death as there is a high concentration of sheep in the countryside
- Tourists parking their cars on lawns leaving tire prints behind as a result of not enough parking space
- Littering

