

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Read the information below before answering question 1.

The New Forest

The New Forest became the first new National Park for 15 years in March 2005. This gave the area national and international status and protection. It is in southern England and is mainly a rural area with a landscape made up of heath land, bogs, woodland, streams and a long coastline.

There are many reasons for visiting the New Forest. The coastline is a designated Heritage Coast and has been the scene of many shipwrecks over the centuries. There are interesting and historic villages and fishing communities such as Buckler's Hard, which is where some of the ships of Nelson's fleet were built for the 1805 battle of Trafalgar.



There are many built attractions, such as museums, heritage centres and historic sites such as Rockbourne Roman Villa. One major built attraction is the stately home of Beaulieu, home to the Montague family, which includes the National Motor Museum as well as Abbey ruins. There are many pretty, small towns and villages to attract tourists, including the rural towns of Lyndhurst and Burley, as well as Britain's only surviving tidal mill, Eling Tide Mill.

Today, tourism brings in over £150 million annually to the area through over 22 million visits, and provides about 30% of all jobs. The tourism industry is not the only employer. Some of the other jobs are provided by an oil-fuelled power station on the coast and a waste management site, both of which existed before the New Forest became a National Park. 600,000 people live within the Park's boundaries.

The New Forest National Park Authority has been set up by the government to ensure sustainable development for the National Park. Its purposes are to:

- conserve
- create enjoyment
- develop understanding of the area.

Its aim is to give visitors a '*higher quality experience*' and it is working with a number of partners to ensure this happens. Some of its partners include the Forestry Commission, Countryside Agency, Council for National Parks, English Nature, Tourism South East, South East England Development Agency, New Forest Tourism Association, New Forest District Council, Hampshire County Council and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildfowl Trust.

(Source: Bournemouth Echo)



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1. (a) (i) Name **one** public and **one** voluntary sector agent working with the New Forest National Park Authority.

Public sector agent

Voluntary sector agent

(2)

- (ii) Describe **one** difference in the role of public sector and voluntary sector agents of tourism development.

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(2)

- (iii) State **one** environmental objective of tourism development the New Forest National Park Authority is likely to have.

Objective

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(2)



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(b) New Forest National Park Authority is keen to develop quality tourism, which builds on the area's history and heritage. One proposal is to develop an international visitors' centre.

(i) State **two** agents of tourism development that could assist with this proposal and describe their role.

Agent one

Description of role

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Agent two

Description of role

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(6)



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The landowner of a large Grade II listed Georgian house with twenty bedrooms, set in three acres of ancient woodland, has applied for planning permission to convert his house and grounds into a residential conference and events centre with the aim of generating income.

- (d) (i) The landowner may conflict with English Heritage over this plan because of their different objectives. Explain why these different objectives are likely to lead to conflicts between the two agents.

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(4)

- (ii) Suggest how the New Forest National Park Authority could resolve these conflicts.

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(4)

(Total 42 marks)

Q1

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Read the following before answering question 2.

United Arab Emirates (UAE), a year round destination on the Arabian Gulf

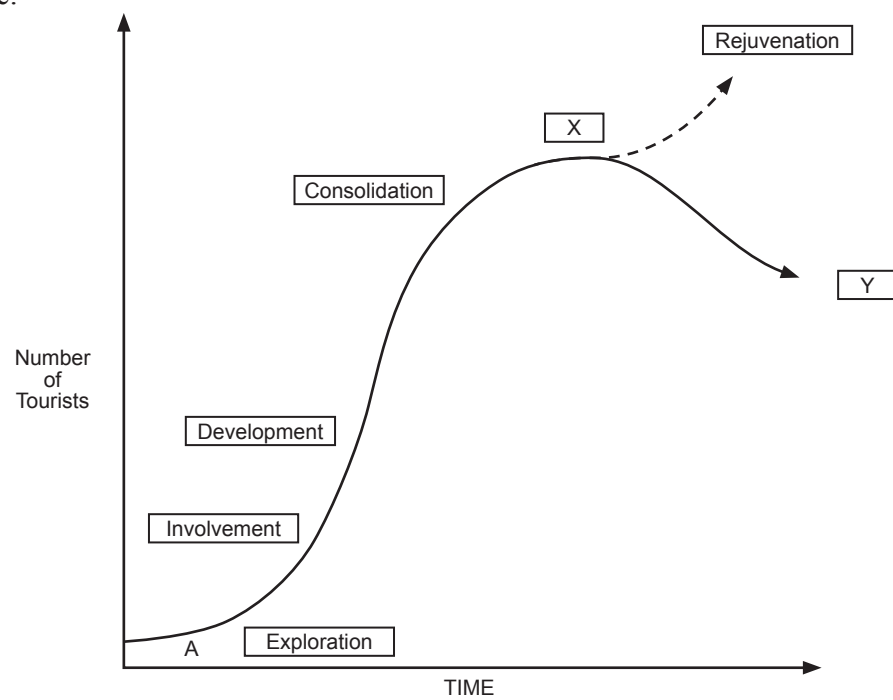
In 1971, seven emirates officially formed the United Arab Emirates (UAE). **Dubai**, situated on the southern shore of the Arabian Gulf, is the largest and one of the most popular of these with UK tourists. It was originally a small fishing settlement, until forty years ago, when the discovery of oil funded the development of the economic and social infrastructure for today's modern society. Today, oil contributes just 20 per cent of the nation's wealth. Trading, manufacturing and services, including tourism, now dominate the economy.

Dubai has seen impressive growth year after year, even at times when the tourism industry in other parts of the world went through major downturns and negative developments. Dubai is a bustling city combining traditional heritage with modern technology, and borders a desert which is sparsely populated. Key attractions are all-year-round sunshine, uncrowded, clean sandy beaches, Arabian experiences such as desert safaris, sand ski-ing, driving along dry river beds, tax-free shopping and top class international hotels with many varied restaurants. Dubai has a low crime rate. Its people are friendly and welcome tourists. Despite rapid development there remains a close link to its heritage as locals dress in traditional robes and headdress, and traditional sports such as falconry, camel racing and dhow (traditional boat) racing at sea continue to thrive.

Some have said Dubai has ignored eco tourism in favour of mass tourism. Every year, more passengers on more flights from more destinations fly to Dubai. In 2004, 21.7 million passengers used Dubai International Airport, and this increased by 4 million the following year. To deal with this increase a third terminal was built at Dubai International Airport and an even larger airport is planned 40 kilometres away. This massive infrastructure development is continued throughout the city and immediate areas. One example is the development of hotels all along the coast. The view that tourists now get walking along the miles of the famous Jumeirah Beach, is one of tall cranes and continuous building works all around.



2. (a) The development of a tourist destination like Dubai can be compared to the Tourist Area Life Cycle (TALC), a model, which shows tourist numbers to a destination over time.



(Source: R.W. Butler, *Tourist Area Life Cycle*, 1980)

(i) Using the diagram, name the stages X and Y of the tourist area life cycle (TALC) model.

Stage X

Stage Y

(2)

(ii) One of the stages of the tourist area life cycle is 'exploration'. Describe the characteristics of this stage.

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(4)



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(b) (i) Identify the stage of the tourist area life cycle (TALC) that Dubai has reached.

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(1)

(ii) Explain your reasons for the stage given in (b)(i) above.

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(2)



