



GCE A level

1685/01



S15-1685-01

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

UNIT 5: Tourism Impacts and Tourism Development

A.M. FRIDAY, 5 June 2015

2 hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper you will need:

- the **Resource Material**;
- a 12 page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

Answer every question on a new page.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and orderly, clear presentation in your answers. Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

You are reminded that this paper is synoptic and so will test understanding of the connections between the different elements of the subject.

1. Study **Figure 1 of the Resource Material** which shows images, text and a newspaper article about tourism development within The Giant's Causeway coastal area of Northern Ireland.
- (a) Identify **two public sector** organisations and **two voluntary sector** organisations involved in the tourism development of The Giant's Causeway coastal area of Northern Ireland. [4]
- (b) Outline the different objectives of the organisations involved in the tourism development of The Giant's Causeway coastal area of Northern Ireland. [8]

The proposed tourism development in The Giant's Causeway coastal area has stimulated concerns about the possible *negative impacts* on this area of Northern Ireland.

- (c) Describe the possible *negative environmental impacts* resulting from tourism development in The Giant's Causeway coastal area of Northern Ireland. [10]

Other areas of the *More Economically Developed World (MEDW)* have also experienced the impacts of tourism development in coastal destinations.

- (d) Assess the *positive economic impacts* resulting from tourism development in other *MEDW* coastal destinations. Give named examples to support your answer. [10]

Total 32 marks

2. You will have studied examples of tourism development in destinations from the *Less Economically Developed World (LEDW)*.
- (a) Outline the key characteristics of *LEDW* tourism destinations. [6]
- (b) For *LEDW* tourism destinations you have studied, describe the main travel and tourism developments which have attracted different tourist types. [10]

Some *LEDW* tourism destinations are vulnerable to a range of economic and environmental *external pressures* which might impact on tourism development.

- (c) Discuss the range of economic and environmental *external pressures* which might impact on tourism development within *LEDW* tourism destinations. Give examples to support your answer. [10]

LEDW tourism destinations experience a range of *socio-cultural impacts* resulting from tourism development.

- (d) Evaluate the likely *socio-cultural impacts* that *LEDW* tourism destinations are likely to experience as a result of tourism development. [10]

Total 36 marks

3. Study **Figure 2 of the Resource Material** which includes images and information about Berlin, the capital city of Germany.

- (a) Outline why capital cities such as Berlin are popular tourism destinations for different tourist types. [8]

Berlin is experiencing a great deal of regeneration which includes the construction of new hotels, transport facilities and renovation of its historic buildings.

- (b) Explain the likely *political objectives* of the regeneration of Berlin's tourist facilities. [6]

Berlin's numerous tourism regeneration projects could take a number of years to complete. This could result in *negative impacts* for its residents and tourism organisations.

- (c) Assess the *negative impacts* likely to be experienced by Berlin's residents and tourism organisations during the period of regeneration. [10]

Berlin's new hotels will be required to implement a range of sustainable tourism practices and technology.

- (d) Describe the range of sustainable tourism practices and technology which the new hotels could implement. [8]

Total 32 marks

END OF PAPER



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RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTIONS 1 AND 3.

Figure 1 Resource Material for use with Question 1.

The Giant's Causeway is an area of about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns the result of ancient volcanic activity. The tops of the columns form stepping stones that lead from the cliff foot and disappear under the sea. It is located in County Antrim on the north east coast of Northern Ireland.



The Giant's Causeway

The Giant's Causeway was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1986, and a National Nature Reserve in 1987 by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland. Today it is owned and managed by the National Trust and is the most popular tourist attraction in Northern Ireland.



The Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre

2012 saw the opening of the new Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre. Rising and blending into the landscape, with walls of glass, basalt columns and a state of the art interior. The energy efficient building boasts a number of exhibition areas and a grass roof with 360 degree views of the Causeway coastline. Sustainability is at the heart of the project, new visitor facilities compliment the surrounding landscape and include a café, a shop selling local products and a Bureau de Change.

The development of the Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre has encountered a number of problems including the legal battle between the National Trust and development companies as to who should build the centre. After many years, permission was granted to the National Trust. The development was funded by the National Trust, the Northern Ireland Tourist Board and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

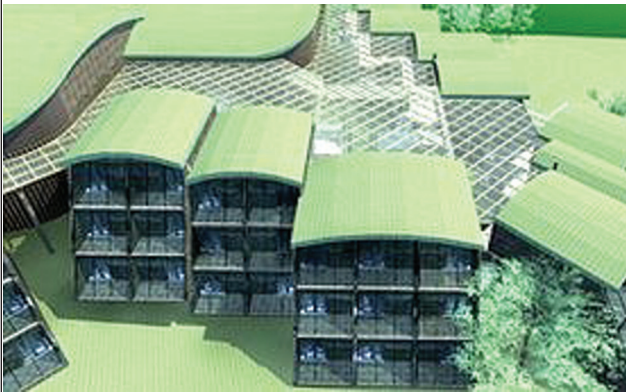
Permission has recently been granted for the development of a new golf resort close to the Giant's Causeway. Information about this development is given in the newspaper article below.

Bushmills Dunes Golf Resort and Spa Plan Gets Green Light

Plans for a £100 m golf resort on Northern Ireland's north coast have been given the go-ahead. The application to build an 18-hole golf course and hotel complex has been one of Northern Ireland's longest running planning disputes.

The National Trust opposed the plan but the Department of Environment planners recommended it should go ahead. The development will be just over a mile away from the entrance to the Giant's Causeway.

The development will include a championship golf course, 120 bedroom five-star hotel with spa and 70 lodges.



An impression of the proposed new hotel

Environment Minister Alex Attwood announced the decision on Tuesday, but said it was one which he had, "not taken lightly".

"I have carefully considered both sides of the argument, but given the boost to tourism and the economy that the proposal will bring, I have decided to grant planning permission," he said. "To ensure that the environment is fully respected, my decision will be accompanied by stringent conditions which will mitigate the impacts of the development on the ecology of the site and the local landscape."

Ian Binnie from the Causeway Coast Communities Consortium, which opposed the development, said his concern was not the golf course itself, but the environmental impact of the rest of the plans. "That is a huge amount of built development within a protected area around the Giant's Causeway."

James Orr of Friends of the Earth condemned Mr Attwood's decision. "Planning policies for that area are very clear – the landscape around the Giant's Causeway should be protected, especially as it is Northern Ireland's only World Heritage Site," he said.

The Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre and the planned new golf resort have highlighted the potential positive and negative impacts of tourism development for the people of Northern Ireland. As the country's economy steadily improves other important decisions will have to be made in order to balance the positive and negative impacts of tourism development.

Figure 2 Resource Material for use with Question 3.

Berlin is the dynamic capital of Germany. New buildings are in the process of being constructed while older buildings, many of which are tourist attractions, are undergoing renovation. For many years to come there are going to be roadworks on famous streets. In addition buildings and attractions will be obscured behind tarpaulins and scaffolding. Examples of the city's regeneration include:

- New U-Bahn underground stations
- The complete refurbishment of the State Opera House
- The complete rebuilding of the Berlin Palace
- New hotels with conference facilities such as the Waldorf Astoria and the Riu Plaza
- The renovation of museums and art galleries
- The new Brandenburg Airport
- The renovation of the Olympic stadium
- The renovation of the parliament building.



Hotel Riu Plaza



U-Bahn station construction



Cranes on Berlin's skyline



Bundestag - the renovated parliament building



Brandenburg Airport

END OF PAPER