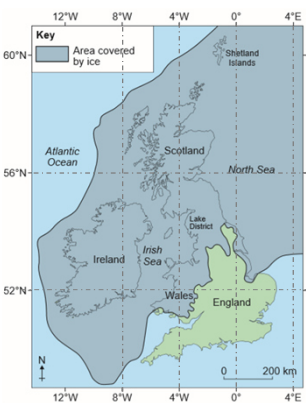


Key Idea – ice was a powerful force in shaping the physical landscape of the UK

Maximum extent of ice cover across the UK during the last ice age.



- Which areas were covered?
- England
- Ireland
- Scotland
- Wales
- Where wasn't covered
- Use latitude and longitude
- Use north and south.

Glacial Processes

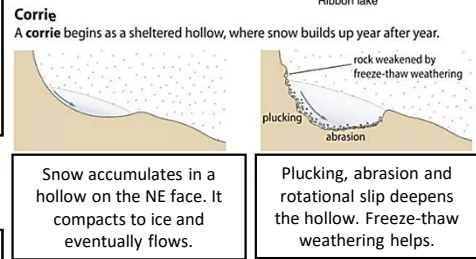
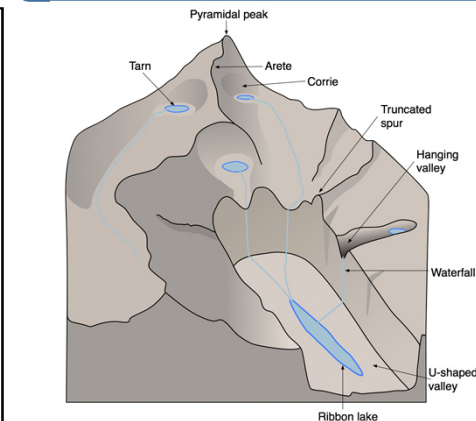
Weathering – break down of a rock *in situ* (in place)
Freeze thaw – water enters a crack in a rock, freezes, expands by 9% and pushes the crack open further. This process is repeated.
Erosion – Wearing-away of rock during or as a result of transport. (By water, wind or ice)
Abrasion – Wearing-away of rocks like sandpaper by rubbing against other rocks
Plucking – a glacier melts around a protruding rock then plucks it out of the rock face
Movement and transport – sediment picked up and carried by water, wind or ice. Except in ice, the heaviest material is deposited first when energy drops. Large sediment = high energy, smallest sediment = low energy.
Rotational slip – when a glacier forms in a corrie
Bulldozing – the glacier pushes sediment in front of it.
Deposition – by melting of the glacier or from melt water.
Till – sediment deposited by ice. It can made up of fine silts, sands, gravels and boulder.
Outwash – the sediment washed out of the front of a glacier by melt water.

Economic Activities in Upland Glaciated Areas – The Lake District

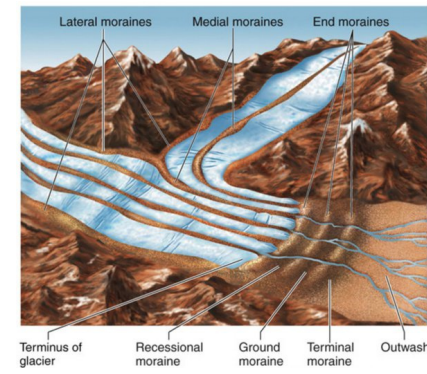
Farming - The upper slopes of the Lake District are ideal for sheep farming.
Water management - the water in mountainous areas can be collected and stored in a **dam**. The steep slopes of the mountains and narrow valleys provide a suitable environment for damming water. E.g. Haweswater which provides water for Manchester..
Forestry - glaciated areas are often covered in woodland and **coniferous** forest. These forests may be logged to provide materials. Forestry provides a lot of employment and contributes significantly to the economy. They can also be sites of recreation, Whinlatter and go-ape.
Quarrying - glaciated areas provide a valuable source of rock and minerals. Glaciated landscapes provide easy access for quarrying, and so many quarries are located in these areas. E.g. Shap granite quarry.
Tourism - this is a major source of income in the Lake District. People visit these places to enjoy the beautiful landscape created by **glaciation**. This environment is popular with tourists because it provides opportunities for walking, cycling, sailing and kayaking.

Key Idea - Distinctive glacial landforms result from different physical processes.

Erosional Landforms



Depositional Landforms



Depositional Landforms
Moraine – glacial landforms formed from the deposition of glacial sediment.
Lateral – at the sides
Medial – in the middle
Terminal – at the end
Drumlin – egg shaped hills formed under the glacier. Unknown exactly how formed, believed to be to do with growth and retreat of the glacier.
Erratic – rock picked up by a glacier and transported elsewhere.

Identifying glacial features on a map

- Truncated Spur – triangle shaped
- Pyramidal peak
- Flat valley floor. Contours far apart.
- Steep valley sides – contours parallel and close together
- Misfit stream
- Arête – 'vee' shapes form ridge
- Corrie – u shaped contours, might have a tarn or corrie lake

Tourism in the Lake District - impacts

16.4 million visitors a year, compared with 40,800 people who live there!
 Overcrowding in some 'honeypot' locations
 Footpath erosion
 Bring money to the local area - £1,146 million spent in 2014!!
 Creates jobs: shops, hotels, cafes, restaurants and other services.
 Money in area is spent preserving and up keeping the area to maintain tourism
 89% of visitors arrive by car:

- Congestion
- Pollution
- Can slow down business communications, deliveries etc.
- Tourists drop litter
- Tourists disturb livestock and trample crops
- 15% of homes in lake district are second or holiday homes. This puts house prices up. Locals cant afford homes.
- Jobs are seasonal, often poorly paid and unreliable.