

Yorkshire Dales National Park, Kenya & Craven

Craven, North Yorkshire

Changes to lifestyle, income & settlement

- Before:
 - » Traditional hill farming of sheep & cows, products to market
 - » Quarrying of limestone and minerals also integral
 - » In the South, cotton & wool textiles
- Post 1990
 - » Most of these industries were struggling
 - » Good railway routes led to an influx of new residents
 - » New housing developments took place
 - » Teleworking from cottages boomed
 - » Honeypots increase, tourism industry up

Implications of this

- Increased commuting increases congestion and pollution
- Rise in housing prices
- More seasonal income
- Weaker community spirit, no more working ties
- Greater business for the service provision sector

Pressure on locals

- Housing prices are too high for locals
- More advanced skillset required, low employability of locals

The Future

- Footloose industries continue to grow massively
- Infrastructure will need to be improved to keep up with this growth
- Property developers will take advantage of this flourishing market, with small villages likely to suffer in terms of community

Yorkshire Dales- National Park

The area

- Covers 1750km² with over 18 000 people in it
- Part of the Pennines, it has two distinct rock types:
 - » *Millstone grit* which forms dark, sombre moors and bogs
 - » *Carboniferous Limestone* which is eroded to form caves, rivers and waterfalls
 - » Human interference has further enriched the landscape with tree green pastures and drystone walls

Malham- A honeypot site

- Population <200, receives 500'000 visitors pa

Traffic

- » Roads have been narrowed, speed bumps and speed restriction introduced. Park and ride scheme at Ingleton and a bus link to the Settle/Carlisle railway.

Footpath Erosion

- » Once a path is muddy people tend to walk to one side, widening the path and eroding the edges
- » Paths have been surfaced and steps introduced to prevent landslides

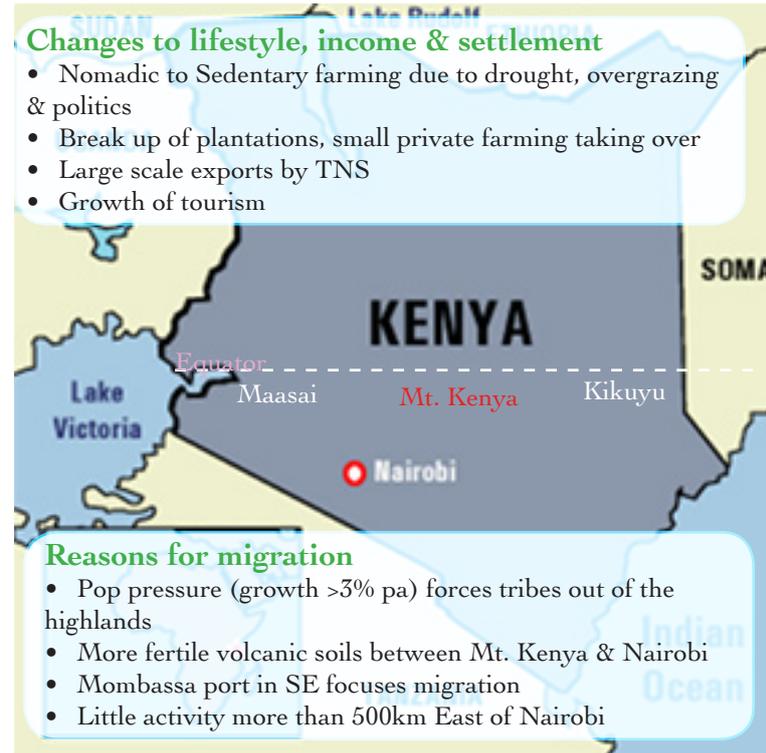
Litter

- » A policy of no litter bins encourages people to take rubbish home with them
- » Improved awareness forces people to take responsibility

Aysgarth Falls

- A honeypot forest with waterfalls and rapids
- Visitors are allowed to collect firewood
- Trees are coppiced to improve light & biodiversity

Kenya



Changes to lifestyle, income & settlement

- Nomadic to Sedentary farming due to drought, overgrazing & politics
- Break up of plantations, small private farming taking over
- Large scale exports by TNS
- Growth of tourism

Reasons for migration

- Pop pressure (growth >3% pa) forces tribes out of the highlands
- More fertile volcanic soils between Mt. Kenya & Nairobi
- Mombassa port in SE focuses migration
- Little activity more than 500km East of Nairobi

Implications of these changes

- Growing exports such as flowers and peas
- Cash crops for export fail to feed the people
- Maasai & their cattle are restricted from new national parks and become an object of fascination for tourists
- Regional disparity is huge (Core & Periphery model)
- Overcrowding & infrastructure issues in Nairobi
- Migration into Kenya from Tanzania to the South
- Decay of rural communities, negative multiplier effect

Pressure on Kenyan farmers

- Massive lifestyle change from nomadic-sedentary
- Harder to provide food for families, TNCs export it all
- Loss of homeland to tourist parks & pressure to sell out
- Forced to move into cities by drought & overgrazing

Economy

- Agriculture
 - » Traditional sheep pasture & drywall methods are under attack from newer agricultural technique
 - » EU subsidies for sheep farming have fallen
 - » The NPA now gives farmers grants to restore the hay meadows & cut them later to allow flowers & insects to flourish
- Quarrying
 - » Swinden quarry employs over 1000 people, though many are commuters due to high housing prices
 - » Pollution from the quarry is an issue
 - » Tilcon, the owners, want to engulf the whole hillside by expanding the quarry

- An 18 year coppice rotation is in place, new coppices protected from deer and rabbits.
- Footpaths & viewing platforms concentrate tourists into small areas, heavy destruction to a small area which can then be allowed to regenerate if necessary