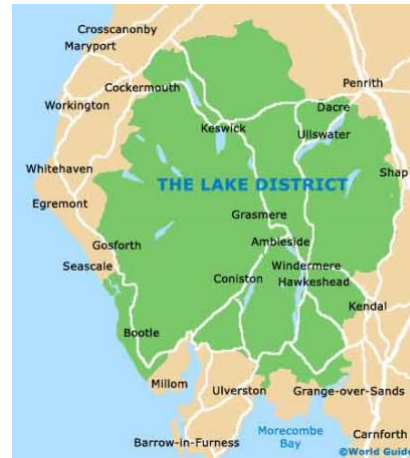


The Lake District

Key Vocabulary

Human features	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity
Physical features	Natural features of land
Region	An area of a country that has common features.
river	A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.
Lake	A huge body of water that is surrounded by land and not part of an ocean
settlement	The places people live
climate	The general weather conditions of an area
Mountain	A very high area of land with steep sides
Population	The number of people that live in a country or area.
Vegetation	Plants, trees or flowers
Agriculture	Growing crops and rearing animals to provide food, wool or milk.
National Park	An area of countryside, protected by the government for the enjoyment of people or the preservation of wildlife
Fell	A fell is a high and barren landscape feature, such as a mountain range or moor-covered hills.
Moorland	Moorland or moor is a type of habitat that you can find in upland areas. They are often dominated by heather. Moorlands are different to heathland in being colder and much wetter, often with lots of bogs.
Bog	A bog is a kind of wetland with wet, spongy soil



Tourism

Over 15.8 millions people visit the Lake District each year which brings in a lot of money for the region. Tourists from all over the world visit the Lake District National Park for its spectacular scenery, wildlife, history and culture. Tourism is vital to the economy of the area, providing employment and supporting services in local communities. Many people visit to see the lakes and some people take a boat out on to one of the many lakes to enjoy the scenery and spot different wildlife.



Physical Features of the Lake District

Climate - Mild winters and cool summers. The weather is usually wet and mild. There are periods of hot, dry weather and cold spells of snow and ice.

Vegetation - **Boggy land due to high rainfall.** Deciduous woodland on the steep slopes and conifer plants in the slower areas.

Lakes - There are 19 lakes in the Lake District. Here are some of them: Windermere, Ullswater, Bassenthwaite, Grasmere

Mountains - There are 4 main mountains in the Lake District:

- Scafell Pike, 978m (3209ft)
- Scafell, 965m (3166ft)
- Helvellyn, 951m (3120ft)
- Skiddaw, 931m (3054ft)

Human Features of the Lake District

Population - 40,000

Settlements - 4 largest towns: Keswick, Windermere, Ambleside and Bowness-on-Windermere. Many towns and villages such as Penrith, Conistون and Glenridding. Some hamlets and isolated farms.

Landmarks - Castlerigg Stone Circle, Furness Abbey, Brougham Castle

National Parks

In the UK there are 15 members in the National Park family, which are protected areas because of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage. People live and work in the National Parks and the farms, villages and towns are protected along with the landscape and wildlife. National Parks welcome visitors and provide opportunities for everyone to experience, enjoy and learn about their special qualities. A large amount of land within the National Parks is owned by private landowners. Farmers and organisations like the National Trust are some of the landowners, along with the thousands of people who live in the villages and towns.

Where is the Lake District?

The Lake District, also known as the Lakes, is a mountainous region in North-West England. It is located in the county of Cumbria. In the Lake District you can find Scafell Pike, the highest mountain in England. It also contains the deepest and longest bodies of water in England, which are Windermere and Ullswater. The area is the most visited national park in the United Kingdom with 15.8 million annual visitors and more than 23 million annual day visits, the largest of the thirteen national parks in England and Wales, and the second largest in the UK after the Cairngorms.