Qualification: 0173-005/505 - Level 3 Technicals in Land and Wildlife Management – Theory Exam
March 2019

1	List **two** organisations created in the 20th century to meet the demands for countryside recreation.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	1 mark for each up to 2 marks. • Cycle touring club • Youth Hostel Association • Commons and Open Spaces Society • National Trust • Ramblers Association • BASC • British Fields Sports Society • National Parks Association	**Any other relevant answers.**	2
2	Explain **three** factors that have caused an increase in recreation demand and provision over the past 100 years in the UK.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	Explanation of: • leisure time • access opportunities • disposable income • exercise • media exposure • recreational opportunities and activities (eg walking, angling, field sports, bird watching etc). • new technology **Possible answer example:** Leisure time (1), more free time due to labour saving devices (1)/increase in statutory annual leave (1).	**1 mark for the factor up to 3 marks and 1 mark for the explanation, up to 3 marks.** **Any other relevant answers.**	6

3a	Define the term demographic in relation to countryside recreation.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	The statistical data of the population. / The study of categorising populations / visitors to a site.		1

3b	Identify **four** demographic factors.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	- Age - Race - Gender - economic status - level of education - income level - employment.	**1 mark for the correct answer, up to a maximum of 4 marks.**	4

4	Describe **one** negative impact that countryside recreation can have on the environment.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	- Footpath erosion - Animal distress - Polluted waterways **Possible answer example:** Countryside recreation can lead to Footpath erosion (1), when footfall removes the vegetation which exposes the soil (1)/ which gets eroded by the weather and the abrasion of footwear (1)	**Any other relevant answers.**	2

5	Identify **three** historical periods that have influenced UK woodlands.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	- The ice age - Mesolithic - Neolithic - Bronze Age - Iron Age - Middle Ages - Industrial Revolution - First World War - Second World War - Post-war destruction1950s	**1 mark for each up to 3 marks** **Any other relevant answers.**	3
6a	Name **three** historic features that could be found within a woodland.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	- Boundary shape - Wood banks - Out-grown hedges - Ditches - Pits - Charcoal hearths - Saw pits - Tracks - Indicator species	**1 mark for each up to 3 marks.** **Any other relevant answers.**	3

6b	From the named historic features in question 6a, select **two** and explain how they portray the history of the woodland.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	The boundary shape helps determine the age of the woodland with an irregular shape suggesting ancient woodland (1)/whereas straight lines suggest recent plantations (1) **Old tracks** within the woodland can be identified by sunken paths (1)/showing on historic maps (1) /Old access routes, paths (1) /may be past industrial use of the woodland (1) **Indicator species -** Certain plant species are associated with ancient woodlands and if these indicator species are present then it suggests that the woodland has been there for a long time. (1)	**1 mark for explanation per feature up to a maximum of 2 marks.** **Any other relevant answers.**	2

7	Define qualitative and quantitative data and give an example of each when carrying out a woodland survey.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	Quantitative data is data expressing a certain quantity (1) e.g. the height of the tree (1)/Diameter breast height (dbh) (1) **Qualitative data** is information about qualities; information that cannot actually be measured (1) eg. the public perception of the woodland(1)/personal feel of the woodland (1)	**1 mark for definition and 1 mark for example up to a maximum of 4 marks.** **Any other relevant answers.**	4

8	Explain **two** features to be considered when researching the ecological importance of a woodland.		
	Acceptable answer(s)	**Guidance**	**Max mks**
	May include the following points: • Main habitat types • Micro and mosaic habitats • Species abundance • Species diversity • Protected or significant flora and fauna • Regional or international significance/ location • Geology and Soils • Local Climatic Conditions • Historical Management • Size of wood in relation to species home range • Age of wood **Possible example answer:** Main habitat types (1), because these would give an indication of the potential biodiversity associated with these habitats and the species normally associated with them (1)	**1 mark for the feature up to 2 marks and 1 mark for the explanation, up to 2 marks.** **Any other relevant answers.**	4

9	A ranger has been asked to organise a family fun day at a woodland site which will include a range of activities to showcase the woodland. Discuss the steps to be taken to assess which recreational pursuits would be suitable and sustainable and what the likely impacts on the woodland would be.		

Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
Indicative content: • Wood land survey • Health and safety of visitors • Fragile habitats and disturbance of wildlife • Suitable path surfaces • Suitable events and activities • Parking or transport to wood • Staffing • Sustainability • Environmental impacts	**Band 1: 1 – 3 marks** Basic discussion, showing some understanding of the need to complete a woodland survey to assess trees for damage and if the woodland can be accessed on foot / wheelchair. Basic identification of how activities may disturb the woodland ecosystem/historic features. There will be little or no specialist terms. Answer may be disorganised and ambiguous. **Band 2: 4 – 6 marks** Some discussion, showing an understanding of woodland surveys, risk assessments and accessibility within the woodland and how the woodland ecosystem/ historic features may be disturb by activities. Along with some suggestions about the type of woodland activities to offer and how to monitor the potential changes / damage to the woodland. There will be some use of specialist terms, although they may not always be used appropriately. The information is presented mostly in a structured format. **Band 3: 7 - 9 marks** Thorough discussion, showing a clear understanding of woodland surveys, risk assessment and accessibility within the woodland and how the ecosystem/historic features may be disturbed by activities. Along with a range of suggested woodland activities, plus monitoring techniques that could be used to assess potential damage / changes. Specialist terms will be used correctly and	9

		appropriately. Information will be presented in a structured format.	