

## **Typologies of Tourism Areas**

## Group 6 -(ONLY FOR STUDENTS WHO HAVE GAINED ACCESS BY STUDYING

#### **BILINGUAL TOURISM**)

2019-20 ACADEMIC YEAR

| Basic details of the subject |                                |  |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Qualification:               | Degree in Tourism              |  |
| Syllabus year:               | 2009                           |  |
| Year implemented:            | 2019-20                        |  |
| Establishment:               | Faculty of Tourism and Finance |  |
| Subject name:                | Typologies of Tourism Areas    |  |
| Subject code:                | 1790010                        |  |
| Types:                       | CORE / BASIC TRAINING          |  |
| Course:                      | 1                              |  |
| Teaching period:             | Second term                    |  |
| ECTS credits:                | 6                              |  |
| Total hours:                 | 150                            |  |
| Area/s:                      | Human Geography                |  |
| Department/s:                | Human Geography                |  |

## Subject coordinator

PEDREGAL MATEOS BELEN

## **Teaching staff**

Objectives and competences OBJECTIVE

Study of the environment for developing tourism, its implementation and spatial planning, as well as

Differentiate between generic tourist spaces and specific segments or products.

Interpret existing information about tourist resorts.

COMPETENCES



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Specific competences:

Identify the types of tourism and tourist spots.

Linked to the global identification of tourist spots and the territory where they are located, knowing the specific geographical, social and economic features of these destinations for their promotion and development.

General competences:

Capacity for analysis and synthesis

Organisation and planning abilities

Solid basic knowledge of the profession

Oral mother tongue communication

Written mother tongue communication

Skills for retrieving and analysing information from different sources

Capacity for criticism and self-criticism

Teamwork



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Ability to recognise diversity and multiculturalism

Capacity to apply theory to practice

Ability to learn

Planning and managing

Thematic contents or blocks

BLOCK I. ELEMENTS OF TOURISM AS A SPATIAL PHENOMENONBLOCK II.

TOURISM IN THE MAIN TOURIST SCENARIOS BLOCK III. OTHER

SCENARIOS AND NEW TRENDS IN TOURISM

THEMATIC CONTENTS

BLOCK I. ELEMENTS OF TOURISM AS A SPATIAL PHENOMENON

Topic 1. Introduction. Concepts and criteria for the definition of typologies of tourist spots.

Geographical space as the basis of tourist supply. Tourist product, resource and appeal. Tourist destination and associated concepts. Basic geographical environments and typologies of tourist spots. Spatial distribution of tourism. Tourist location factors. The world's main tourist-sending and tourist-receiving regions

BLOCK II. TOURISM IN THE MAIN TOURIST SCENARIOS



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Topic 2. Tourism in coastal areas

Concept and criteria for defining coastal zones. Spatial-temporal evolution of coastal tourism and proposed models for understanding it. Major international basins and geotouristic denominations of the Spanish coastline. Cruise tourism: evolution and impacts.

Topic 3. Tourism in natural, rural and mountain areas.

Definition of concepts: rural tourism, agrotourism, wine tourism, sustainable tourism and ecotourism. Development factors, motivations and tourist products associated with rural, natural and mountain areas. Tourism in protected areas: Major international and national ecotourism destinations. Tourism in mountain areas. Snow tourism. Spain's main ski resorts.

Topic 4. Tourism in urban areas

The city as a tourist scenario. Diversity of motivations and practices of urban tourism. Tourist cultural products. Business and meeting tourism. Impacts of tourism in urban areas: tourist overcrowding and touristification of historic centres.

BLOCK III. OTHER SCENARIOS AND NEW TRENDS IN TOURISM

Topic 5. Corporate leisure spaces and new trends in global tourism.

Future prospects of the tourist industry. Experiential tourism, health tourism and others. Corporate leisure spaces: concept, classification and impacts. The world's most visited theme parks.

## Detailed list and sequencing of the content

I. TOURISM AS A GEOGRAPHICAL PHENOMENON

Topic 1. Introduction: key concepts and definitions. Geographical features of tourist destinations (12



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hours)

Geographical space as a basis for tourism supply. Resources, attractions and tourism products. Tourism destination and associated concepts. Tourism space classification with respect to the location (landscape zone) and character. Factors influencing the development of tourism destinations and tourism. Changing spatial patterns of international tourism.

## II. TOURISM IN MAIN LANDSCAPES ZONES

Topic 2. Tourism in coastal areas (12 hours)

Concepts and criteria to delimit the coastal zone. The spatio-temporal development of international seaside tourism and proposed models for its understanding. Main international coastal destinations. Geotouristic denominations of Spanish coastal areas. Cruise Tourism: Economic, Socio-Cultural and Environmental Impacts.

Topic 3. Tourism in rural and natural landscapes (14 hours)

Key concepts: rural tourism, agrotourism, wine tourism, sustainable tourism, ecotourism. Factors influencing the development of tourism in rural and natural landscapes. Tourism in natural protected areas. Tourism in mountain destinations. Snow tourism. Main Spanish Ski Resorts.

Topic 4. Tourism in urban landscapes (12 hours)

City Destinations: The New Focus of Tourism Activity. A typology of the attractions of the cities based on activity. The factors driving the interest in city tourism. Developing cities as a tourism product. The impacts of urban tourism: overtourism and touristization.

III. OTHER TOURIST SETTINGS AND NEW TRENDS IN TOURISM

Topic 5. Trends and issues in global Tourism (10 hours)

Megatrends shaping the future of tourism. Special interest tourism. The global theme park industry.



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| Educational activities and class hours |         |       |  |
|--|---------|-------|--|
| Activity                               | Credits | Hours |  |
| B Theoretical Classes / Practicals     |         | 56    |  |
| I Field Training                       |         | 4     |  |

## Teaching-learning methodology

#### Theoretical

The methodology chosen for the development of the theoretical classes is based on the teachinglearning approach. This means that the teacher is not the only person involved in how the class is organised, and instead students must build their own knowledge of the subject. Students will be given the content material in advance.

The teacher will not explain the literal content of the subject, but will highlight the most relevant aspects.

Practical work

The practical classes are given during class hours and are completed at home.

These will basically consist in making maps, work with data and statistics, text commentaries on each of the themes, and other activities. They will be assessed in the exam.

Assessment and qualification systems and criteria

Examination of the theoretical-practical contents applying the following assessment criteria:

Good command of the theoretical and practical knowledge of

Good command of written expression, showing correct fluency in scientific terminology.

Conceptual precision and rigor in the

Demonstration of how to use the supplementary bibliography.



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In it, students must demonstrate their ability to relate the different aspects analysed in the course.

There will be an alternative assessment option consisting of a continuous assessment with partial exams and a subject qualifying exam. Students who voluntarily decide to undergo this assessment and do not pass this exam, can then sit the official exam.

## Group qualification criteria

The students can choose between two ways of obtaining their final mark: (A) continuous assessment or (B) scheduled registrar's exam only. A grade of 5 or higher is required in order to pass the course.

OPTION A: Continuous assessment system. In this method all the marks given throughout the term will be taken into account in every official exam for the same academic year. Grading in this option is based on team and/or individual coursework, tests and/or presentations. Regular attendance and active class participation are expected from all students in this option. Students are expected to attend at least 80% of lectures.

Any student at any time can pull out of this system and choose option B.

OPTION B: Scheduled registrars exam only: written exam (100%)

The written exam includes theoretical questions and exercises as specified in course's program.

## Educational project group's timetables

http://ftf.us.es/horarios-2019-20/



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## Exam timetable

http://ftf.us.es/#

## Specific assessment and appeal panels

Chairman: PILAR ALMOGUERA SALLENT Member: LUIS GALINDO PEREZ DE AZPILLAGA Secretary: CONCEPCION FORONDA ROBLES Substitute 1: MARIA DOLORES REQUENA SANCHEZ Substitute 2: CARMEN CARRANZA RUIZ Substitute 3: BELEN PEDREGAL MATEOS

## Recommended bibliography

OTHER INFORMATION

**Basic Bibliography** 

BRIDA, J.G. & ZAPATA-AGUIRRE, S. (2017): Cruise Tourism: Economic, Socio-Cultural and Environmental Impacts, International Journal of Leisure and Tourism Marketing, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 205-226.

GORMSEN, E (2017): The impact of tourism on coastal areas, GeoJournal 42.1: 39-54.

PRIDEAUX, Bruce (2009) Resort Destinations: evolution, management and development. Elsevier, Oxford, UK.

UNWTO (2018): Overtourism? Understanding and Managing Urban Tourism Growth beyond Perception, World Tourism Organization.



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