

# ACCOMMODATION

INBOUND

DOMESTIC



Accommodation is a feature of the tourist industry for domestic and inbound tourists. There are many different options but to become a tourist you need to spend a night away from your normal residence.



Hotels meet the needs of many different customers from high end luxury to very basic. They are generally rated by stars and graded by the national tourism body. .

## Serviced Accommodation

At a basic level this means meals are available and your room will be cleaned for you.

### HOTELS

Hotels may be independently owned or part of a larger chain and are a place where a visitor can stay for a minimum of one night as long or as they wish but typically a few days to two weeks. Normally the visitor will utilise one room and stay in that room for the duration of their stay,



#### THE JUMERIAH GROUP

This chain of hotels, is an Arabic chain that embraces the local culture, and has set itself to be the ultimate luxury. It has as its flagship hotel the Burj Al Arab, which it has branded as the only 7 star apartment hotel in the world. Jumeriah would be an example of a chain hotel

### CRUISE SHIPS

Are a complete holiday experience combining transport and accommodation into one. More recently we have seen cruise ships being used as an accommodation solution for big events - e.g for the London Olympics a number of cruise ships were used as floating hotels. In Dubai the QE2 is now a permanent hotel



### GUEST HOUSES & BED AND BREAKFAST FACILITIES

In tourism areas, it is a common practice for people to use their homes as a way to make money in key seasons and these are commonly known as guesthouses or B&B with Air B&B changing the market considerably.

Hotels will be used by Domestic and Inbound tourists and the data collected from the tourist on arrival is used at government level to analyse the significance of the industry to its economy.

## Unserviced Accommodation

This means that the visitor is simply buying the opportunity to sleep. It is very much a budget option and allows travel for everyone

### SELF CATERING COTTAGES / UNSERVICES APARTMENTS

This term refers to places that just offer somewhere to stay and includes cottages, caravans and some hotel apartments e.g Coastal Cottages of Pembrokeshire - lets beautiful character cottages for tourists - usually just one or two week stays. The cottages are cleaned weekly and usually the beds are changed and made up for the next guests. Mostly they are suitable for larger families who just want to relax and explore areas outside main cities and towns.



### GLAMPING

Is a new popular accommodation option. The tents are highly furnished and often have beautiful beds and stoves to make the experience more exciting.

The tents are in some cases semi permanent structures and so can be put in place just for peak seasons.

### CARAVAN & CAMPING

The tourist, brings their accommodation with them and will use either a motorhome, tent or caravan, and will pay for a pitch at the location they want to visit.



### YOUTH HOSTELS AND BUNK BARNs

A popular option for younger people who want a cheap place to stay overnight. often walkers or youth groups who are doing study excursions in areas. In Broad Haven Pembrokeshire the Youth Hostel is very popular for student Geology groups. Usually including just bed and breakfast.

Unserviced accommodation has become increasingly more popular with domestic and outbound visitors as social media has opened up the world

# TRANSPORT

## OUTBOUND

## INBOUND

## DOMESTIC



Airplanes are the most common transport that people associate with tourism. A flight signifies traveling a longer distance and is more usually attached to an overnight stay but transport sector is made up of so much more. If the transport route crosses an international border then the traveller would become both an outbound traveller from the country they are leaving and an inbound visitor to the country they are visiting.

### ROAD

Roads date back to the Romans, and today are a major part of our communications network, nationally and internationally. Linking cities and towns across countries and continents.

**CARS** - The private car is a main factor in domestic tourism with Day trips being worth billions in the UK economy. The car is also an important part of many overseas holidays with tourists opting to rent cars on arrival at their destination. This makes getting around much easier and also accessing locations that are not major tourist areas. There are 38.3 million cars owned in the UK, enabling people to travel long distances from their home for tourism. There are many rental companies that offer cars at cost effective prices to visitors for the duration of their holiday. A well known company would be Eurocar, Hertz or Enterprise.



**COACHES** - Coach holidays have certainly adapted with the growth of tourism. Originally a way for city dwellers to reach the seaside for the day, now fly-coach holidays are really popular enabling coach tourists to travel further and missing out the lengthy initial parts of their journeys. Traditionally associated with an older generation for domestic tourism they are now popular becoming popular outbound tourism holidays for everyone. A famous coach operator is Leger.



Roads facilitate opportunities for domestic, outbound and inbound travellers.

### RAILWAYS

Railways are relatively new the first one opening in 1930 for freight in Manchester. They soon became a popular way for people to take day visits from the overcrowded cities to the countryside and the beach for a day out. Nearly every country in the world has a railway.

**TRAINS** - The rail industry is highly regulated in the UK and there is an extensive network of railway lines to almost every area. Train travel is no longer a cheap option but it is regular and accessible.

**INTERAIL HOLIDAYS** have always been a popular option for students to travel during the long summer holidays and students purchase a one off train ticket that allows them to travel unrestricted across all parts of Europe. In America and Canada the trains are equipped with sleeping cars and these are serviced beds that you book and you can then sleep on a longer journey. In terms of accommodation and transport one of the key experiences that should be mentioned here is the Orient Express, although made famous by Agatha Christie it is one of the original pieces of the tourism industry.



The Orient Express became the train of choice for Europe's wealthy and high-born, a rolling symbol of the economic disparities of its age.

TRAINS are highly used by domestic tourists and are also a part of the inbound and outbound tourism components as many railroads cross international borders.

### SEA

As the UK is an island, sea transport is always going to be important. There are over 10 ferry routes out of the UK and many carry a large amount of freight as well as tourists. The channel tunnel between the UK and France was initially seen as a threat to Ferry Travel but in reality has complimented it rather than threatened and kept travel moving even in bad weather. The growing cruise industry is also a major part of sea travel, but this includes 2 components of transport and accommodation.

#### FERRIES

Not all ferries go across the channel to France, some also go to Ireland, Spain, Holland and Norwegian countries. There is even a popular Sea Cat between South Hampton and the Isle of Wight. Ferries therefore carry outbound, inbound and Domestic Travellers.



Pembroke to Rosslaire Ferry Route.

#### CRUISE SHIPS

The cruise industry is growing and the ships keep getting bigger. With cruise companies continuing to expand into new markets. The ships may go to many different countries or just travel up and down a river e.g Nile or Rhine. Even Disney has its own ships.

Sea travel includes Domestic, inbound and outbound travelers. Depending on the route they choose.

### AIR

#### AIRPORTS

In the UK the airports are mainly owned by the BAA, an airport is in itself a mini destination. The airport provides accommodation, food, business facilities, immigration, shopping and of course a hub for the outwards or inward journey of each passenger. They have large long stay parking facilities as well as being a key link in the transport network for passengers to reach the airport.

Airports are often referred to in terms of HUBS or SPOKES



#### AIRLINES

All countries have a national carriers, in the UK this is British Airlines in the UAE it is Emirates or Etihad, there are 2 key terms to be aware of: SCHEDULED or CHARTER

Scheduled run to a regular timetable that changes to reflect passenger flows, while Charter are usually contracted for a specific holiday season and run to a timetable set by the tour operator. Major tour operators and their own planes.

Over 21 million flights were taken out of Heathrow alone in 2019.

Air travel is very much a feature of outbound, and inbound tourism although can also be a feature of domestic tourism when traveling within a country's borders.

# ATTRACTIONS

## INBOUND

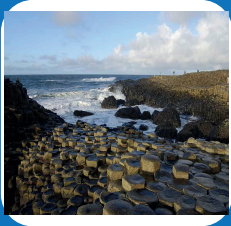
## DOMESTIC

For tourism to take place there has to be a reason for travel. While this may be warm weather but it also likely it is to see something is a motivation for travel. There are over 6500 visitor attractions which are important for both domestic and inbound tourism.

### NATURAL

Natural attractions are part of the landscape, and include scenery, mountains, lakes, beaches etc. Some areas are protected so that they will be preserved for future generations to enjoy. These areas include the 5 National Parks in the UK as well as some AONB - Areas of Natural Beauty.

Attractions like The Grand Canyon, Ayres Rock and Niagra Falls are some natural attractions that have created strong tourism industries around their attraction.



The Giants Causeway is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Northern Ireland. Made up of 40,000 black columns rising out of the sea.

Natural attractions are often the reason for travelling and will be a feature of Inbound and Domestic Tourism.

### HERITAGE

All countries have a history and Heritage attractions are a great way to preserve this history. The UK has several organisations that are responsible for Heritage and include, The National Trust, English Heritage and CADW. Museums are also an example of attractions that preserve the heritage through their collections, the most famous is perhaps the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, although the National Museum on Bradford and Nottingham Castle are also great examples.



Stonehenge is one of the iconic heritage sites in England. Dating back to Bronze Age, also a World Heritage Site,



The pyramids in Egypt are a main reason for travel

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### PURPOSE BUILT

There is some cross over as purpose built attractions can also be historic. Famous purpose built attractions include theme parks, in the UK we think of Alton Towers but internationally Disneyland is the most recognised. Prior to its opening in 1955, Florida was just a swamp land. Now it is probably recognised as the home of man-made attractions and is a major tourism destination with people traveling not to see the country but just to experience the rides at the variety of theme parks now there.

### EVENT