

SL IB Geography



8.2 Tourism & Sport at a Local & National Scale

Contents

- * 8.2.1 Human & Physical Factors Affecting the Growth of Tourism
- * 8.2.2 Case Study: National Sports Leagues
- * 8.2.3 Festivals

8.2.1 Human & Physical Factors Affecting the Growth of Tourism



Your notes

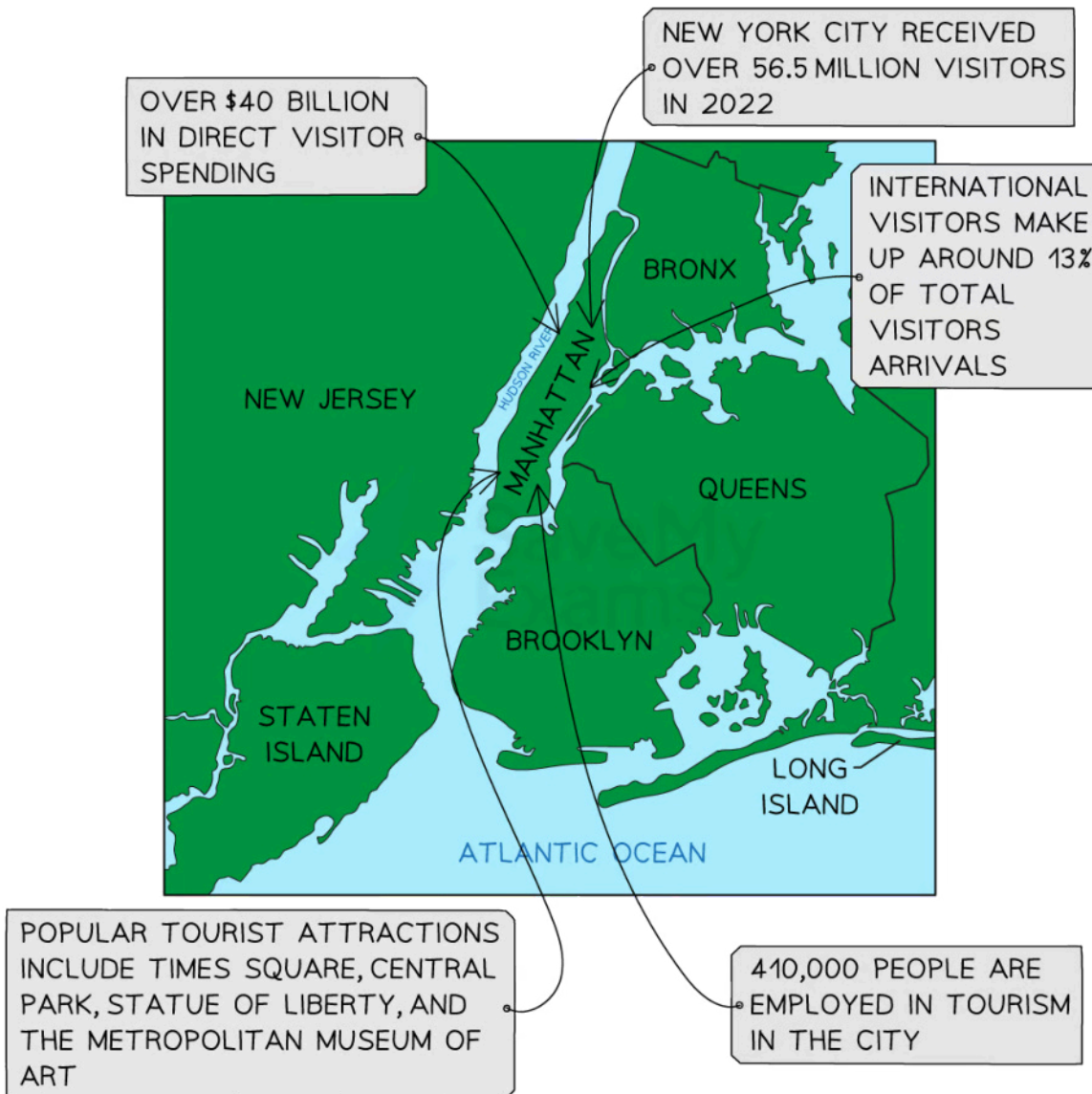
Growth of Urban Tourism Hotspots

- A **tourist hotspot** is an area that attracts a large number of tourists. It may also be called a **honeypot**
- Various factors determine whether an area is a hotspot:
 - **Climate** - hot and sunny weather in summer can lead to **seasonality** of tourism
 - The **culture** of an area, such as clothing and food, may encourage more people to visit
 - **Natural landscapes** such as mountains, rainforests and coasts
 - **Government investment** and planning may lead to the creation of new sporting arenas
 - **Sporting events** such as the Olympics
- To be a successful hotspot, it is most likely that the location would have a range of the following:
 - **Accommodation**, which reflects the demand
 - A wide range of **transport** options
 - **Public utilities** which meet the needs of visitors
 - **Investment** from governments
- Hotspots may be:
 - **Seasonal** - tourism peaks at particular points in the year
 - **Diurnal** - tourism may peak at specific points of the day

New York: An urban tourism hotspot



Your notes



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New York - An urban tourism hotspot

- The primary resources include historical monuments, vibrant cultural scenes and museums
- Secondary resources have developed across New York to provide for tourists, including hotels, restaurants and modern museums
- Some challenges caused by tourism in New York City include:
 - The **Brooklyn Bridge** was closed twice in 2018 due to overcrowding
 - Overselling of access to the **Statue of Liberty**
 - Over 400ft queue of people who wanted access to the **Empire State Building** in June 2019
 - Tourism is seasonal in New York due to the climate, with a low season in February

- In 2020 tourism declined by 65% due to COVID-19

New York tourism strategy



Your notes

Strategy	Features of the strategy
Infrastructure development	The city is advertised towards a wide range of tourists with its variety of transport and over 120,000 rooms available in hotels
Marketing campaigns	<p>NYC & Company's marketing campaigns, like "NYC Homecoming", provided a week of concerts in Central Park to encourage tourism. COVID-19</p> <p>It's Time For New York City – a multimedia campaign to attract domestic and international tourists</p> <p>A multimedia campaign, SavorNYC which has a monthly food theme</p>
Cultural events	New York Fashion Week and the Tribeca Film Festival
Sustainability initiatives	<p>Green certification programmes exist in partnership with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation</p> <p>Bike sharing with Citi Bike</p> <p>Zero Emission buses</p>
Digital innovation	<p>Smart tourism apps such as 'sit or squat' monitor the cleanliness of toilets in the city</p> <p>RiseNY offers replica visits on the first subway trip from 1904, interactive galleries and flight simulation</p>
Collaboration with stakeholders	The city collaborates with businesses, hotels, and attractions to ensure a coordinated approach to managing and promoting tourism sustainably

- New York's tourism strategy also aims to:
 - Increase the number of international travellers
 - They will spend longer in the city, which will increase visitor spending
 - Create multicultural content hubs which celebrate the diversity of the communities that make up New York
 - Launch a Halal travel guide for the city
 - Decrease seasonality
 - New York City hotel week encourages tourism in the winter and offers a discount on hotel rooms
 - Invest over \$20 billion in the city's major airports
 - Diversify tourism through Gansevoort Peninsula, which is Manhattan's first public beach
 - Increase transport
 - A new railway station opened in 2021 to relieve pressure from Penn Street Station

- Regenerate public spaces
 - The HighLine was developed from a disused railway track
- Increase economic impact
 - Market New York is a grant project which provides funding for projects



Your notes

Growth of Rural Tourism Hotspots

Yosemite: A rural tourism hotspot

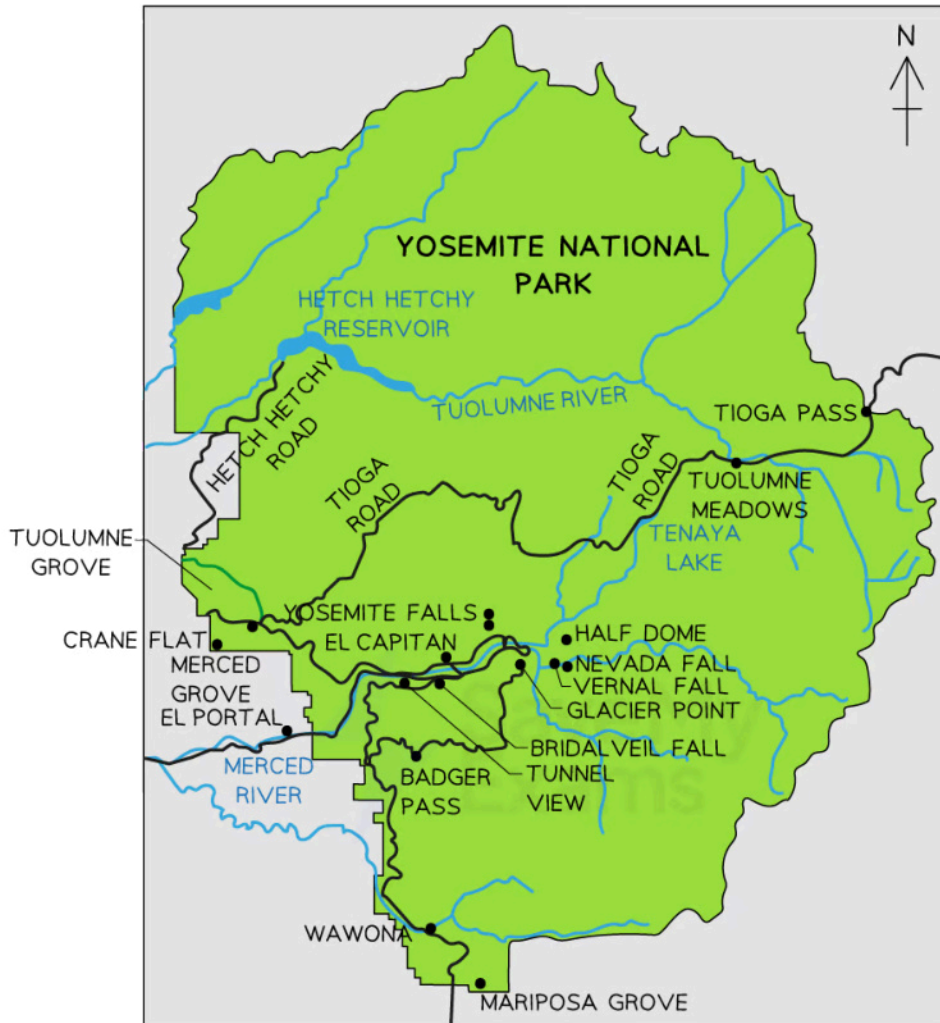
- Yosemite National Park is located in California
- It has been a protected area since 1864
- The primary resource is the landscape and ecosystems
- Secondary resources have been built around these primary resources



Your notes



Your notes



THE PARK COVERS 1200 MILES

THIS PARK IS ONE OF 63 PARKS GOVERNED BY THE US NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK WAS FIRST PROTECTED IN 1864

YOSEMITE RECEIVES OVER 4 MILLION VISITORS PER YEAR

SPECIAL PASSES FOR ENTRY ARE NEEDED TO VISIT, DUE TO THE NUMBER OF VISITORS

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Yosemite Park

- There are various tourist attractions:
 - Glacier Point
 - Yosemite Falls
 - Sequoia trees
 - El Capitan and the Half Dome
 - Diverse ecosystems
- Accommodation is plentiful and diverse
- Campsites, hotels and lodges are all available
- Transportation is available through shuttle services
- Private cars can be used in the area with a permit



Management of Yosemite National Park

Strategy	How it helps
Annual Visitor Cap	Prevents overcrowding and possible environmental damage Ecosystems can be managed to limit footpath erosion, such as that on the Mist Trail
Shuttle services	Reduces individual car traffic and lowers emissions
Partnerships with local communities	'Ask a climber' program has been introduced for visitors to learn about Chinese-American history in the park Working with accessibility groups to ensure that sites are accessible to all
Habitat restoration	Programmes have been set up to protect endangered species such as the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog
Ecosystem studies	Scientific research is carried out in the area to adapt to climate change
Fire management	Controlled fires are used to maintain the ecosystem
Visitor education	Many programs and exhibits take place to show how different groups of people have contributed to the area, such as Buffalo soldiers, Yosemite Indians and women



Your notes

Sphere of Influence of Sporting & Tourist Facilities

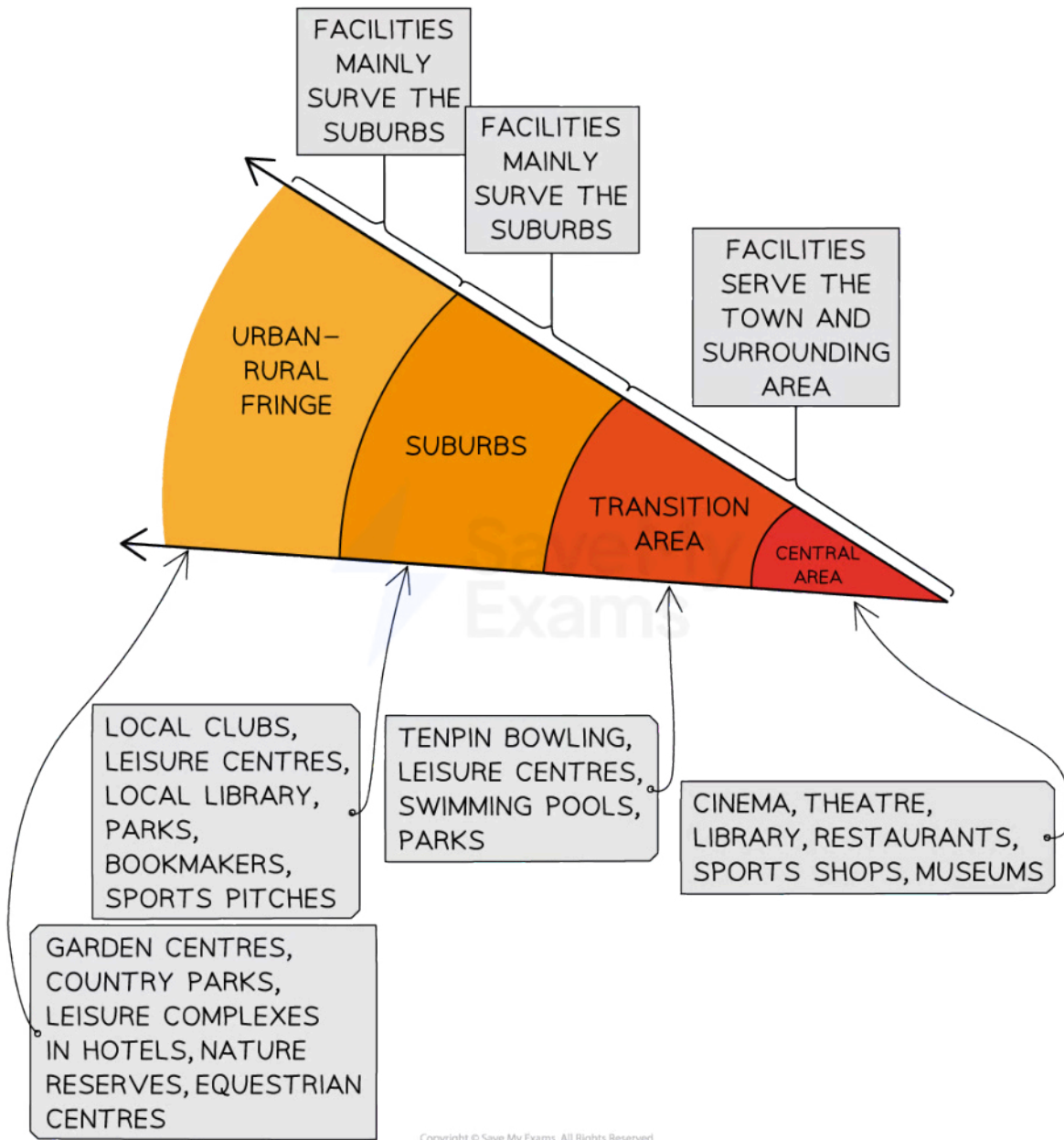
- A **sphere of influence** is the area from which a facility or an attraction draws its supporters
 - Small playgrounds have small thresholds; only local people will visit
 - Sports centres have a large threshold. They provide opportunities for a large number of people to participate in central locations; people will visit from a much wider area
- The **range** is the maximum distance people will travel to use a facilities
- The minimum number of people needed for a facility to be viable is known as the **threshold population**
- The larger the population of a city, the more opportunities there will be for sports franchises to operate
- This is known as a **sports hierarchy**

Hierarchy of Sports Facilities in Different Settlements in a Higher-Income Country

Community size	Possible facilities	Possible activities
Village up to 1000 people	Mobile library Community hall	Exercise classes such as yoga, cricket, and bowling
A small country town with up to 6,000 people	As above, plus a swimming pool, tennis courts, and football pitches	As above, plus court games like netball and basketball
Town	As above, plus golf courses	As above but with dedicated areas for golf and other specialist sports
City	Athletic grounds Sports stadiums	As above, plus grounds of sports teams such as football and rugby
Capital city	National sports centres	As above but for national teams



Your notes



Sphere of Influence

Factors affecting the sphere of influence

- Transport - good transport links increase the sphere of influence
- Competition with other facilities
- Services provided by a facility
- Local population characteristics, including wealth

Urban areas

- Urban areas are important for tourism for a variety of reasons, including:
 - They can be an entry point for other tourist destinations, such as New York, which is used as a gateway for cruise holidays
 - They have a wide range of accommodations which can suit all budgets, from hostels to 5-star hotels

Examiner Tip

Remember that the hierarchy of sports examples is based on traditional Western examples and that a sports hierarchy may differ depending on income



Your notes



Your notes

8.2.2 Case Study: National Sports Leagues

National Sports Team

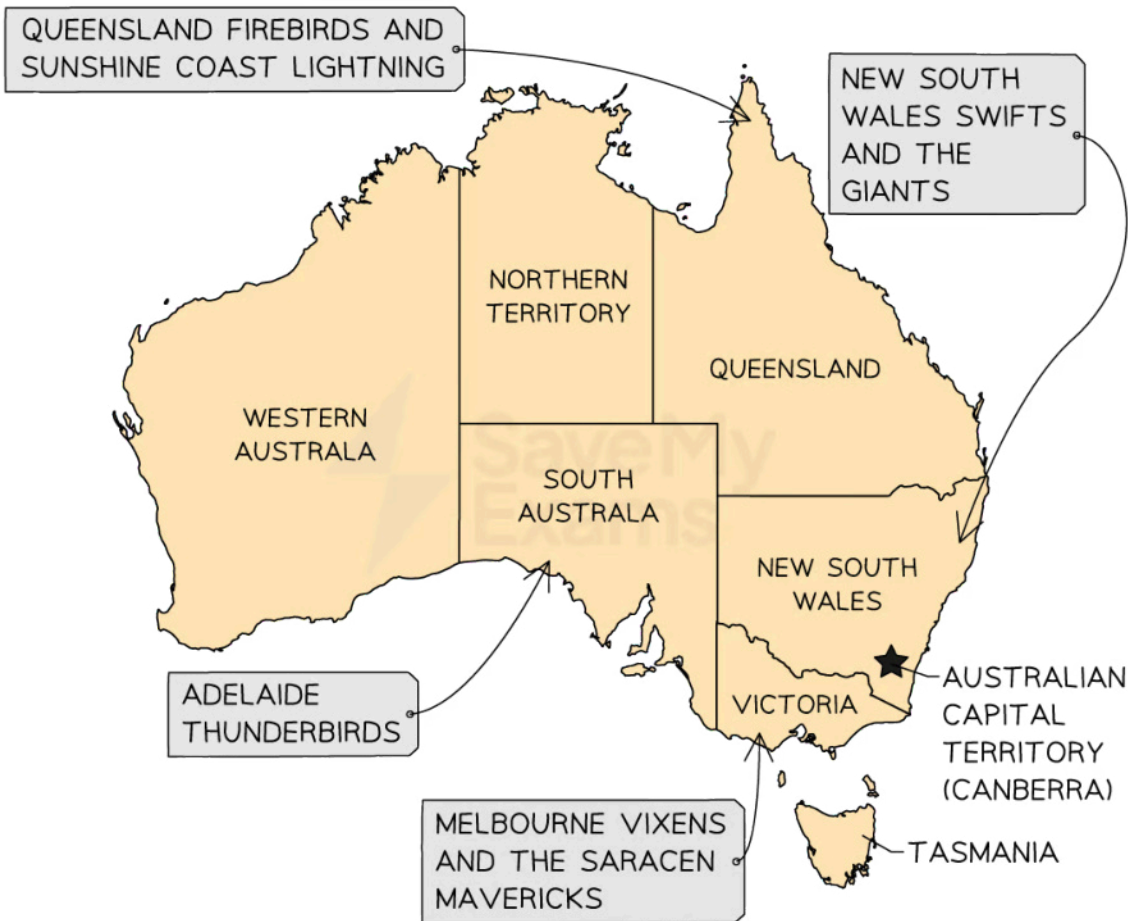
- **Netball** is played with two teams of seven players on each side
- Worldwide, the game is played in 80 countries and has over 20 million players
- Recognised as an **Olympic Sport** in 1995
- Netball was introduced in Australia in 1897
- Netball is the most popular women's sport in Australia
 - Over 1 million players play netball nationwide
- Founding members of the game were New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia in 1927
- Tasmania joined national tournaments in 1933, the Australian Capital Territory in 1975 and the Northern Territory in 1977
- The organisation became officially known as **Netball Australia** in 1993
- The organisation has a governing body which has representatives from every state and territory in Australia
- The National Domestic League in Australia is called **Suncorp Super Netball**
 - Eight teams make up the Super League: Thunderbirds, Giants, Mavericks, Vixens, Swifts, Firebirds, Lightning and Fever
 - This league replaced the **ANZ Championship**, which previously included New Zealand in 2017
 - Lightning won the first league title in 2017 and the following year
 - Collingwood Magpies were also a member of the league but withdrew due to a lack of financing in 2023
 - The season begins in March and ends in July
- The average salary for a player in this league is \$89,221



Your notes

Location & Distribution of National Sport Team Supporters

- **Supporters** are largely drawn from each of the States
- When supporters move away to university or for a job, this may extend the **sphere of influence**
- In 2023, over 265,000 fans attended a match during the home and away season
- Games are televised for people who are not able to afford a ticket to enter or travel to a match
- Games are televised on sports stations around the world or on YouTube
- More teams are located in the east of Australia
- This reflects the location of the main urban areas in Australia



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Map showing location of main netball teams in Australia

Netball Venues in Australia

Team	Venue	State	Capacity
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Swifts	Sydney Super Dome	New South Wales	18000
Fever	Perth Arena	Perth	14500
Melbourne Vixens	John Cain Arena	Victoria	10500
Melbourne Mavericks	John Cain Arena	Victoria	10500
Thunderbirds	Adelaide Entertainment Center	South Australia	9600
Giants	Ken Rosewall Arena	New South Wales	10000
Lightning	UniSC Arena	Queensland	3000
Firebirds	Queensland State Netball Centre	Queensland	5000



Your notes



Your notes

8.2.3 Festivals

Temporary Sites of Leisure

- Some leisure sites are temporary and exist only for the time of the event
- Glastonbury Festival** is an example of a temporary site of leisure



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Location of Glastonbury Festival

- Glastonbury Festival is located at **Worthy Farm** in Somerset, England
- The village is in a rural area with gently sloping land
- The festival takes place on 800 acres of land
- Transport routes are along the M5, A39 and A361, but there are limited connections to the farm

- This leads to significant congestion on the rural roads around the site
- Glastonbury is the largest greenfield music and performing festival in the world
- The first festival took place in 1970 and the entrance fee was £1
 - Attendance at the first festival was 1500 people
- In 2024, the price of a ticket will be £360 and there are 210,000 tickets available to purchase
- Temporary facilities are provided for the festival, including:
 - Over 400 food stalls
 - Over 5,000 toilets
 - Two pharmacies
 - Three medical centres
- As the festival is in the countryside, there is little disruption to urban populations
- Soil erosion from the festival means that every few years there is no festival to allow the ground to recover



Your notes

Temporary Sites of Leisure – Costs & Benefits

Costs and Benefits of Glastonbury



Your notes

Type of Impact	Cost (Disadvantage)	Benefit (Advantage)
Economic impacts	<p>The UK invests money in providing services and facilities for the event</p> <p>There must be enough security to deal with drug crimes and a huge number of tourists</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, locals who were previously hired as technicians or security guards will now have to find another job/occupation</p>	<p>UK benefits financially since participants buy tickets, food and drinks there</p> <p>100 people are permanently employed in the festival</p> <p>Encourages government funding</p> <p>Businesses, clubs and charities are dependent on the festival event for revenue</p>
Social impacts	<p>The community does not benefit from the event, because it is a self-contained site that provides all the services and goods people need so they do not make purchases outside</p> <p>Local people may avoid the area during festival time to avoid traffic and overuse of local facilities</p> <p>The local police and authorities are working near the festival area, so they are often not available to the locals who may need them</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, the local community could not participate in the event that stimulates socialising and enjoying art events</p>	<p>Safe environment with secure safety procedures</p> <p>Reduced crime rates (according to Avon and Somerset police) because of a “cashless” society where participants do not bring money into their tents</p> <p>Being a well-known festival, international journalists come to report on the event and this allows the event to have a greater sphere of influence</p>
Environmental impacts	<p>Soil degradation due to footpaths being made and trampling on fields</p> <p>High energy consumption</p> <p>Noise pollution for people living near the Festival area</p> <p>Produces 2000 tonnes of waste</p>	<p>Certified renewable energy uses via solar units</p> <p>Participants remain in tents, reducing the amount of carbon dioxide emissions emitted compared to those who return home and use their vehicles, generating more pollution</p> <p>Saves 600 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions with the amount of trees planted that sink in carbon dioxide</p>



Your notes

Environmental policies that encourage greater awareness of sustainability

Banned use of single-use plastic bottles

Participants are persuaded to avoid using their cars by providing free shuttle buses or transport packages

Limited water consumption with lack of showers present on site

Glastonbury's recycling centre recycles or reuses half of all waste at the festival