

B. Potential advantages and disadvantages of travel options to access global destinations

B1. Different types of gateways and transport hubs and their facilities

B2. Potential advantages and disadvantages of travel routes and transport providers



Need to know:

Different modes of transport: air, road, rail and sea and international gateways, hubs, facilities and providers of each mode.

Airport facilities and codes, and identify the advantages and disadvantages of different air carriers.

How rail termini work, and the different types of train operators.

Differentiate between ferry and cruise operators. Identify the ports for popular ferry routes on a map. Popularity of self-drive using ferries.

Different types of cruise companies and locate cruise arrival and ports and identify port facilities as well as different itineraries.

Compare different types of road transport and types of road holidays.

Benefits of integrated transport systems.

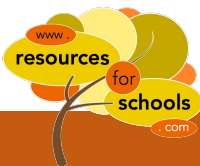
Skills:

Navigating websites and being able to select the relevant information

Researching board topics

Working collaboratively in pairs and small groups

Showing knowledge and understanding in a variety of ways: presentations, posters, emails, blogs, discussions etc



Assessment for Unit 2: outcomes & grade descriptors

Assessment outcomes

A01 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the location, features and appeal of global destinations

A02 Apply knowledge and understanding of the features that contribute to the appeal of global destinations and the types of tourism and activities they support

A03 Evaluate information to make informed decisions about the suitability of travel plans, routes and itineraries to meet the needs of specified customers

A04 Be able to evaluate factors and consumer trends that influence the popularity and appeal of global destinations, synthesising ideas and evidence to support recommendations

Grade descriptors

Level 3 Pass

Learners apply their knowledge of features of global destinations to explain their appeal and how they support different tourism activities. Learners make travel arrangements to meet needs, with some relevant detail. Learners demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the factors and consumer trends that can contribute to the popularity of global destinations. Learners research and investigate current consumer trends and the factors that may influence the popularity and appeal of global destinations.

Level 3 Distinction

Learners provide detailed evaluations about the suitability of travel arrangements and itineraries in meeting customer needs. Learners can evaluate the factors and/or consumer trends that contribute to the popularity of global destinations. Learners can conduct valid and reliable research and synthesise knowledge of consumer trends and/or factors that may influence the popularity and appeal of global destinations.

Unit 2 Assessment: key terms

Term	Definition
Analyse	Presents the outcome of methodical and detailed examination either by breaking down: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a theme, topic or situation in order to interpret and study the relationships between the parts or • information or data to interpret and study key trends and interrelationships.
Article	A piece of writing about a particular subject suitable for a magazine or newspaper
Email	A communication that gives information and is written using appropriate technology for a specific purpose in a task or activity.
Evaluate	Draws on varied information, themes or concepts to consider aspects such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strength or weaknesses • advantages or disadvantages • alternative actions • relevance or significance. A learned inquiry should result in a supported judgement showing relationship to its context. This will often be in the form of a conclusion.
Explain	Provide details and reasons and use evidence to support an opinion, view or argument.
Illustrate	Inclusion of examples and diagrams to show what is meant within a specific context.
Justification	Give reasons or evidence to: support an opinion /decision or prove something right or reasonable.
Report	A formal document that is clearly structured and written in appropriate sector language
Travel plan	A structured travel document giving a range of details and information with dates, times and places.

Unit 2 Assessment: activities

Activity One

Independent research

Destination A

- geographical location and features of the destination including:

Types of tourism:

for example: cultural + nature based - ecotourism or nature based - trekking

Gateways and transport:

Passenger facilities at the various hubs

Transport options for the journey to the destination

Travel/holidays:

accommodation, activities and travel for a one week holiday for two people

Destinations B

Key factors that have influenced the popularity of the place as a worldwide travel and tourism destination

Activity Two

Features of worldwide travel and tourism destinations

You work for a specialist tour operator that offers holidays in destination A for cultural tourism. The tour operator is considering whether to offer nature based tourism holidays.

Write a report that includes:

- . a description of the location.
- . an analysis of the features and how they contribute to the appeal for cultural tourism, nature based **ecotourism** and nature based **trekking**.

You have been asked to recommend **one** type of tourism, either, cultural or nature based **ecotourism** or nature based trekking that is best supported by the features of the destination.

Write an email to your manager providing:

- . an evaluation of the features and appeal of the destination that make it suitable for your recommended type of tourism – **either** cultural, nature based **ecotourism** or nature based **trekking**.

Activity Three

Gateways and transport options

You have been asked to investigate the passenger facilities available at the railway station and transport options for to and from the destination.

Prepare notes for a booklet that includes:

- . an evaluation of the facilities for passengers at the railway station.

. a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of **three** different transport options for travel to and from the destination

Activity Four

Travel plans, itineraries and customers

The company's manager has asked you to prepare a presentation with information on itineraries and customers.

Prepare notes for presentation that: explains the specific travel needs related to three different customer types - families, business people, young people

Explains the cost factor - under occupancy supplement

identifies **two** sources of information for researching travel plans

You have been helping customers plan a one week holiday in destination A. They have requested an all-inclusive holiday and are interested in sightseeing with some time relaxing.

- . Complete the itinerary template provided

- . Write an email to your customers that evaluates the suitability of your proposed itinerary in meeting their needs.

Activity Five

Travel plans, itineraries and customers

The tour operator is planning to offer holidays to destination B

You have been asked to research the popularity of the destination

Write an article that includes:

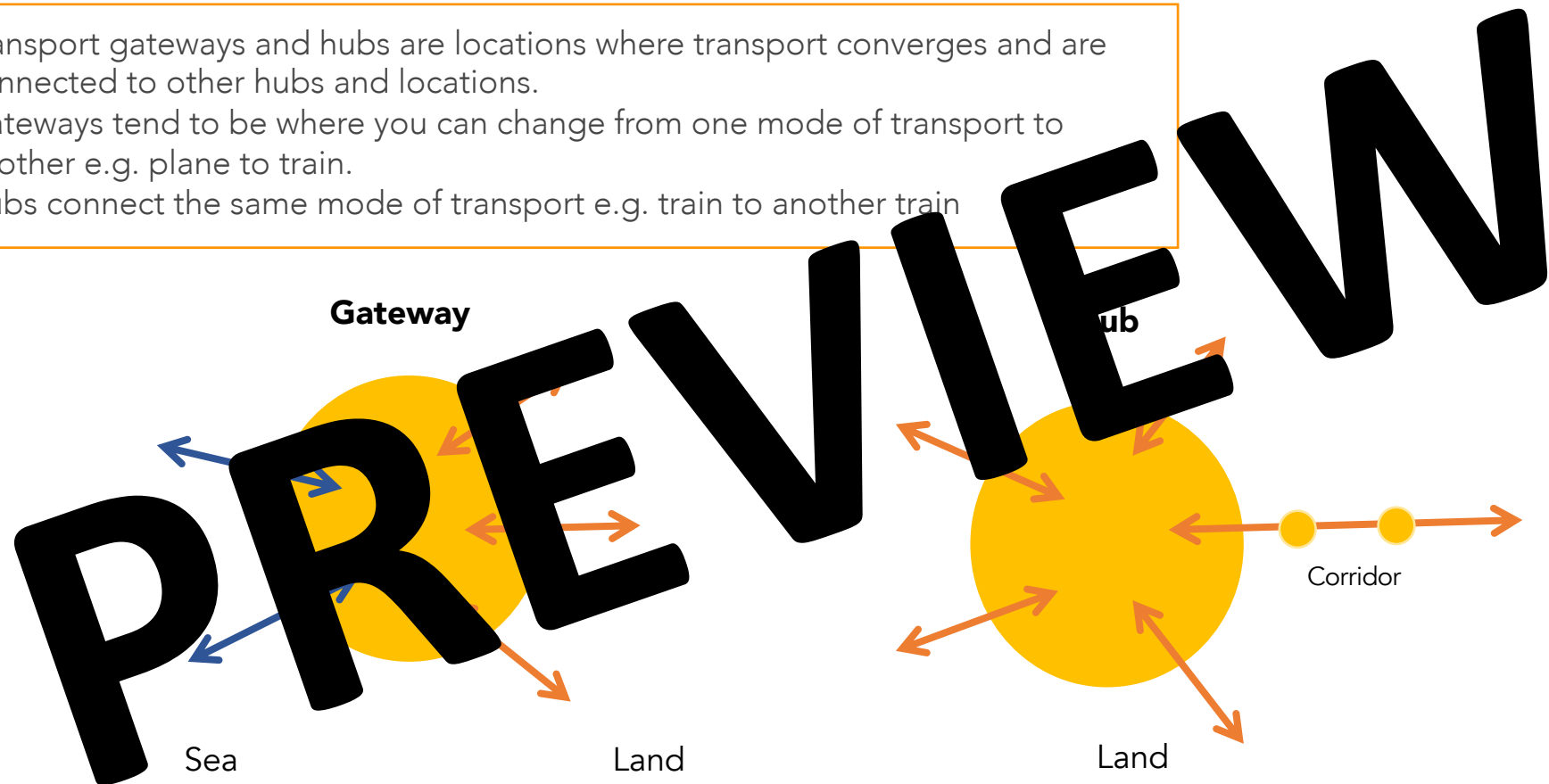
- . an evaluation of the key factors that have influenced the popularity of destination B as a worldwide travel and tourism destination.

Transport gateways and hubs

Transport gateways and hubs are locations where transport converges and are connected to other hubs and locations.

Gateways tend to be where you can change from one mode of transport to another e.g. plane to train.

Hubs connect the same mode of transport e.g. train to another train



Terms gateway and hub are often interchanged – many 'hubs' are in fact gateways, where there are different modes of transport available even if it is primarily one mode e.g. railway station

Transport gateways and hubs



Connecting from one train to another or with a car or bus
perhaps with other modes of transport - taxis, etc.



Connecting from one flight to another
(in transit) or one flight perhaps
connecting with other land
transportation



Connections with land transport



Connections with land transport

Air transport



Air transport – airport codes

Rank	Airline	Country	Number of countries served
1	Turkish Airlines	Turkey	121
2	Air France	France	91
3	British Airways	UK	81
4	Ethiopian Airlines	Ethiopia	81
5	Qatar Airways	Qatar	78
6	Lufthansa	Germany	75
7	KLM	Netherlands	67
8	American Airlines	USA	62
9	United Airlines	USA	62



TASK 1

Guess the airport code for each airport then match the codes to check your answers.

City	Airport code
Istanbul	_____
Paris	_____
London (3)	= _____
Berlin	= _____
Amsterdam	= _____
Dubai	= _____
Atlanta	= _____
Los Angeles	= _____

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) creates a 'Location Identifier' - a unique 3-letter code (also commonly known as IATA code) used in aviation and also in logistics to identify an airport. For example, JFK is the IATA code for, New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport.

IATA represents 230 airlines from 118 countries. Its aim is to raise standards in the airline industry - safety and security, training, environmental.

Air transport

Air transport hub

Example: Dubai (DXB), UAE



TASK 2

Research Dubai airport to complete the tasks below



List the facilities and services available at DXB

List the reasons why DXB is an international hub



PREVIEW

Air transport

Air transport – types of flights

- . domestic - within the country international - country to country
- . direct flights – not stopping indirect flights – via other airports

National carriers

Represent their country – some are owned or part owned by the government

International and domestic flights

Airlines in most countries fly domestic routes and international routes
e.g. United Airlines, American Airlines, Lufthansa, British Airways, Qantas, Virgin Southern Airlines
Many of these airlines have more than one base e.g. British Airways = Heathrow and Gatwick



Scheduled flights

Regular scheduled service
Full service – includes entertainment, check-in baggage etc (Virgin, British Airways)
Low cost service – but = limited or no entertainment, charge for baggage, refreshments etc. (EasyJet, Ryanair)

Chartered flights

For package tour holidaymakers to holiday destinations.
Tour operators pre-book seats on the flights.



Private hire - individuals or businesses 'charter' a flight for a specific destination

Air transport

Types of passengers

- . Charter flights and scheduled flights
- . Short haul and long haul
- . Class of passenger: first, business, (economy plus), economy



TASK 3a

Research Emirates Airline and list the 'extra' benefits that Business and First Class passengers receive.



Business class

First class

PREVIEW

Air transport



TASK 3b

Research Dubai
International airport to
complete the tasks below



Air transport hub

Example: Dubai (DXB), UAE

List the facilities and services available at DXB

List the reasons why DXB airport is a key international hub

PREVIEW



Air transport

Trip planning – indirect international flight via another airport/city



TASK 4a

- . Research a flight to Singapore
- . Give details of the journey: arrival at the airport, departure time, arrival time – transfer time, departure time, arrival time – transfer time
- . List any facilities used whilst travelling

Research notes



PREVIEW

Air transport



TASK 4b

. Research indirect flights to Sydney



Trip planning – indirect international flight via another airport/city

PREVIEW



Air transport

Types of flights



TASK 5a

. Advantages and disadvantages of **direct** and **indirect flights**



Direct flights

Indirect flights

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

PREVIEW

Air transport



TASK 5b

. Advantages and disadvantages of **scheduled** and **chartered flights**



Types of flights

Scheduled flights

Examples:

Chartered flights

Examples

PREVIEW

Air transport



TASK 5c

. Advantages and disadvantages of **national airlines** and **budget airlines**



Types of flights

National carriers

Examples

Budget airlines

Examples

PREVIEW

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

Air transport

Types of flights



TASK 5d

. Design a poster promoting a type of flight (national flag carrier, scheduled, charter or budget) include: price, seating, luggage allowance, airports used, inflight entertainment, class of seats etc.



Type of flight _____

Information to include:

PREVIEW

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports



Ferry & port terminals

Ferry Terminal is a location for the boarding, departure, or arrival of a ferry service.

Ferry terminals cater to freight and passengers.

Passengers can either be walk on or with a vehicle – car or coach.

Large ferry terminals have facilities similar to airports:

. Shops . Currency exchange . Food & drink . Toilets Showers Baby changing

. First aid . Internet access . Left luggage . Electric car charging points

Ferry terminals are part of an integrated transport system connecting to taxis, buses, coach and train services.



Major ferry terminals in England

- . Dover . Folkstone . Fishbourne . Harwich . Hull . Liverpool . Lymington
- . Newcastle . Newhaven . Plymouth . Poole . Portsmouth . Southampton
- . Yarmouth

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports



Ferry & port terminals



TASK 6a

. Label the key British ferry terminals on the map



Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports

Ferry & port terminals



TASK 6b

. Answer the questions below



1. Why does the UK have so many ferry terminals?

.....

.....

2. List the countries you can travel to by ferry, from the UK

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. List the vehicles that are carried in the UK

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports

Ferry & port terminal

Example: Dover, UK

Dover is a ferry and cruise terminal and cargo port

A port since 1606, Dover sees £122 billion worth of trade a year.
Routes from Dover to Calais, Dunkirk in France

Ferry companies = DFDS Seaways, P&O Ferries and SeaFrance

Range of terminal facilities: toilets, showers, refreshments,
shopping, money exchange

2019	Passengers	Cars	Coworkers	Trucks
10,162	2,000,966	73,800	10	



From: www.doverport.co.uk



Port of Dover

Port of Dover
promotional film 2016
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1W7zhWHzAsM>

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports

Ferry & port terminal



TASK 7

Explain why people choose to travel from Dover to Europe on a ferry, rather than the Channel Tunnel, train or flying



PREVIEW

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports

Ferry terminal

Example: Zon Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Ferry terminal and leisure destination - the Berjaya Waterfront.

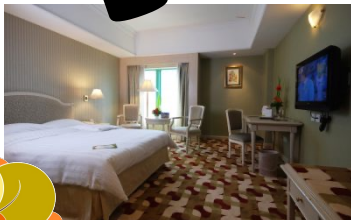
International entry into southern Malaysia

Facilities and Services:

- 26 ferry departures and 26 arrival per days 7 days a week
- Sea-traffic control tower.
- Customs and Immigration facilities.
- In compliance with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code or ISPS Code.
- Fully equipped ticketing system.
- Fully air conditioned ferry with large seating capacity.
- Various services such as money changer, F&B, telco shop and entertainment areas.
- Potential for additional rooms in near future.



From: <https://berjayawaterfront.com.my/ferry-terminal/>



Hotel with 400 rooms including MICE facilities located at the waterfront



Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports



Water taxis:

Airports & sea ports to destination

Example: Maldives



Ferries:

Many people use ferries every day to get to work & for tourists to view the cities - an attraction in themselves

Example: Star Ferry, Hong Kong

YouTube

Water taxis

Water taxi: What to expect - Group
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ON...> HU

YouTube

Star Ferries Hong Kong

Star Ferry Hong Kong - China Guide

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTUQW0rfEJY>

Sea transport: cruises and cruise terminals

Cruises

Sea, rivers and lakes

Facts:

Passengers: 26.7 million . Jobs: 109,000 . Revenue: \$134 billion
Growing 4% pa with 19 new ships due to launch in 2020

Where sea cruise passengers are from:

United States 11.9
China 2.4
Germany 2.19
United Kingdom 1.93
Australia 1.34
Canada 0.8
Passenger ships

Main sea cruise liner companies

Carnival Cruise Lines
Celebrity Cruises
Royal Caribbean
Norwegian
Princess
Costa Cruises
P&O

Cruise terminals

Terminals deal with thousands of people a day –
with public transport with all facilities



Sea cruise

The World's Largest Cruise Ship Has Made Its Way To The United States
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcPIUpJPac8>



River cruise

Ultimate Viking River Cruise
Long Ship Tour and Review
(2020)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JjizwcCKq7k>

Busiest cruise terminals

Rank	Port	2016 / 2017	Country
1	Port of Miami	4,980,490 ^[1]	USA
2	Port of Los Angeles	4,248,296 ^[1]	USA
3	Port of Everglades	3,826,415 ^[1]	USA
4	Port of Cozumel	3,636,649 ^[1]	Mexico
5	Port of Nassau	3,521,178 ^[2]	Bahamas
6	Port of Shanghai	2,847,000 ^[3]	China
7	Port of Barcelona	2,712,247 ^[4]	Spain



Sea transport: cruises and cruise terminals

Cruises

Sea, rivers and lakes

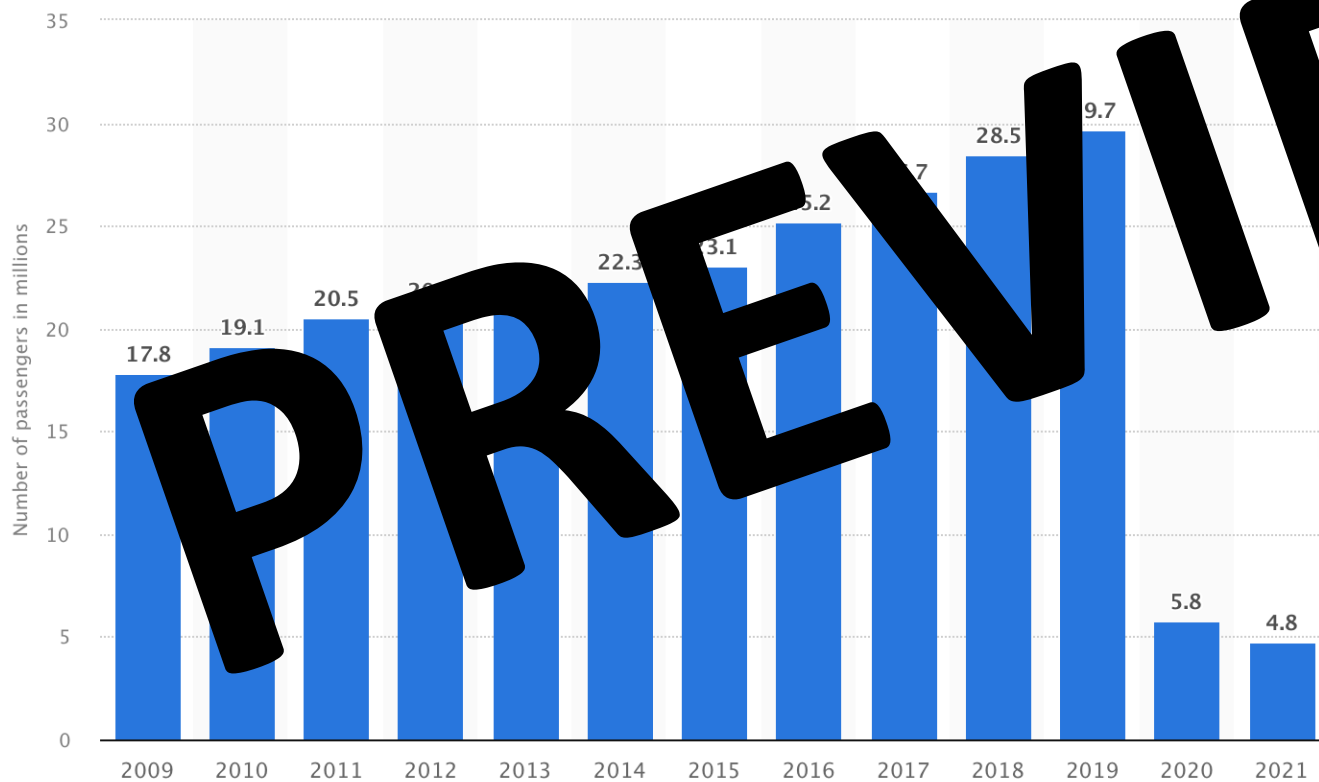


TASK 8

Explain the fall in cruise ship passengers numbers in 2020 and 2021. How do you think cruise ship tourism compares to other types of tourism in these years?



Number of cruise ship passengers, 2009-2021



Sea transport: cruises and cruise terminals

Cruises

Sea, rivers and lakes



TASK 9

Create a sales presentation for a River Cruise – in Europe or worldwide. Include destinations, facilities on board, costs etc.



er Cruise
stans



<https://www.emeraldcruiques.co.uk/river-cruises>

<https://www.dreamdestinations.com/>

<https://www.titantravel.co.uk/>

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports

Cruises



TASK 10

Research on YouTube a range of cruises.
Based on the research list the appeal of cruises.



Appeal of cruises

PREVIEW

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports

Cruises terminals



Example: Southampton

Southampton has 4 cruise terminals:
QEII, Ocean, City, and Mayflower

Deep water berths means it can accommodate any size cruise ship
Southampton unusually has high water for 80% of the year, meaning
has easy access for cruise ships

Cruise terminal handles 500 ships per year, 2 million passengers

Destinations include:

- mid-range to long distance, Belgium and Holland as well as Iceland
- long Mediterranean cruises to the Americas
- world cruises via several 'legs'

Popular destinations for cruises from Portsmouth include:
Iceland, Greenland; the Norwegian Fjords and Baltic Sea; the
Mediterranean; Iberia and Gibraltar; the Canary Islands; Black Sea to
Turkey, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Russia; Transatlantic cruises (either
seasonal repositioning or aboard the majestic QM2).



Southampton is home to leading cruise companies and
including:

- P&O Cruises –
Arcadia, Aurora, Azura, Britannia, Oceana and Ventura
- Celebrity Cruises – Celebrity Silhouette
- Cunard – Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth and the
Transatlantic liner Queen Mary 2
- Princess Cruises – Royal Princess and Sapphire Princess
- Royal Caribbean - Independence of the
Seas and Navigator of the Seas

Many other cruise ships call into Southampton as part of
their cruise

Facilities

Hotels – some local hotels offer 'cruise packages', one night stay + breakfast + transfer to cruise terminal
Shuttle transfer from Heathrow etc, Car parking, Restaurant, Shops, Toilets, Internet – Shopping centre nearby

Sea transport: main ports and international passenger ferry ports



Ferry & port terminal



TASK 11

Watch the video about
Miami's planned Cruise Port.

List the planned facilities. How will this compare with Southampton's cruise terminal?

Miami Cruise Port 2035



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kK...4PABk>

Facilities

Describe how the plans will improve customer
experience

Land transport: car, bus and coach



Land transport

Major international tourist networks

- . rail and road networks link airports, sea ports etc with tourist destinations
- . these routes are very important for the growth of tourist destinations

Car travel

- . Car travel is the main transport method for domestic tourism
- . Car rental is available at most transport hubs – airports, rail and sea terminals
- . Cars are used for day trips, weekends and longer days

Taxis - Uber

- . Taxis are available at transport hubs – connecting hubs with other tourist destinations – hotels, attractions etc

Public transport for tourism

Accessibility of transport to local destinations and attractions – transport hubs

Local transport modes: buses, trams, metros, taxis, airport shuttle buses etc

Rapid transport systems like the metro, are designed to be fast, efficient and transport lots of people - locals and as well as tourists.

Fly-drive packages

Flights and car hire is a popular package for holidaymakers

Fly in, collect at the airport - go to destination, drive around - return to airport, fly off

Also known as: self drive holidays, road trip holidays or multi-centre holidays



Coach travel

Coach travel can be part of a package or as separate holiday

Coach travel is often a multi-centre holiday, where people visit a number of places

Coach day trips are popular to attractions and events

Coach trips can be a cheap travel option (or for those who do not like to fly) and are popular in the 'grey market'



Land transport: car, bus and coach

Land transport: car

Private car or rental/hire car



TASK 12

List the advantages and disadvantages of car travel



ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

PREVIEW

Land transport: car, bus and coach



TASK 13a

Research three different types of coach tour – not UK based.

Examples: Sightseeing tours, historical tours, scenic tours, battlefields, wildlife/expedition/safaris etc.

Write an email to a customer outlining the key aspects of the tour and the benefits of going by coach



Notes

Notes

Notes

PREVIEW

Land transport: car, bus and coach



TASK 13b

Research three different types of coach tour – not UK based.

Examples: Sightseeing tours, historical tours, scenic tours, battlefields, wildlife/expedition/safaris etc.

Choose one tour and write an email to a customer outlining the key aspects of the tour and the benefits of going by coach.



Land transport: coach

Scheduled coach – between towns/cities

Tours – holidays via coach

Email

PREVIEW

Land transport: railways

Rail network and travel operators



National and international networks

. rail networks link airports, sea ports etc with major towns and cities and include international routes (EuroStar runs from London to Paris via tunnel)

Standards

. vary from country to country - often need government subsidy or are totally owned by governments
. French TGV are high speed trains designed for tourists
. Different classes of seat
. Fast travel and cheap booked in advance

Scheduled network

Short and long distance many stops

Inter-city

East Coast - West Coast - Midlands - Great Eastern - Great Western

Regional

Network South East - North East - North West - Scotland

Local

Docklands - Merseyrail - Wrexham & Shropshire

Rail tours & holidays

Short and long distance

Luxury (Orient Express)

Heritage (Tourist attractions)

Commuter

DPS Rail tours

Stobart Railman

Whitfield

Scottish Railway Preservation Society

France-Simplon Orient Express

Vintage Trains

Retro Rail tours

Green Express Rail tours

Kingfisher Rail tours



Rocky Mountaineer Train
Canada Travel Diary

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XjrsOTy6RSs>

Blue Train (South Africa)
Bench Africa

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKn_ADqc4cg

Land transport: railways

Rail terminal



St Pancras Station
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgqcjDz9aY>



St. Pancras Station, London

Opened in 1868 – expansion and renovation in 2000s to include an International Terminal at a cost of £800 million for the Eurostar – connecting the UK to France by rail via the Channel Tunnel. Eurostar provides services to Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain.

Rail services via four railway companies to the Midlands and the South East



Connections

Connecting Crossrail station and connects to all other London railway stations via the underground system. Direct connections to airports including Heathrow, London Gatwick, Luton and London City Airport.

Taxis and bus services available at the station.

Facilities

Hotels, Car parking, Restaurants, Bars, ATMs, Bicycle racks, Farmers' market, Shops, Toilets + Showers, Left luggage, Internet
Departure lounge – including a dedicated Eurostar lounge

Land transport: railways

Rail terminal



TASK 14

Answer the questions below about St Pancras station and its connectivity



St. Pancras Station connectivity

1. What train could you catch to arrive in Paris for lunch?

.....

2. List the ways you can get to Heathrow airport from St Pancras

.....

3. List the ways you can get to the airport from St Pancras

.....

Which method of transport is quickest?

.....

4. What makes St Pancras unique amongst London railway stations?

.....

5. Explain why St Pancras is a 'hub'

.....

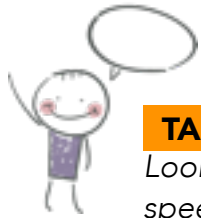
.....

.....

.....

Land transport: railways

Rail – high speed operators



TASK 16

Look at the YouTube clips of high speed rail.
Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of high speed rail.

Night Jet

YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1c...>

Shanghai Maglev train

YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xq5RZmHFB7Q>

Le Mans

YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3x-GngnkRU>

SNCF

YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MvliGGzVlwc>

Shanghai Maglev

YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ygo9fQ_qKCE

Land transport: railways

Rail tour operators



Rocky Mountaineer Train
Canada Travel Diary
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XjrsOTy6RSs>

Blue Train (South Africa)
Bench Africa
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKn_ADqc4cq



TASK 17

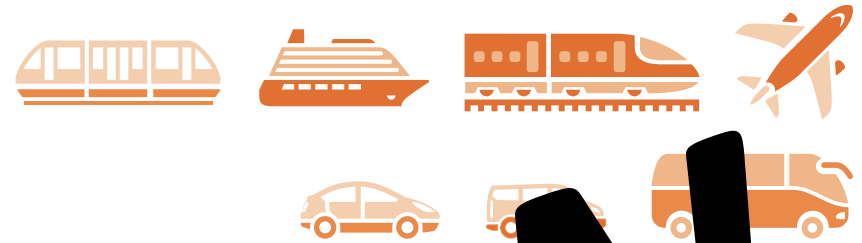
In pairs, or small groups - choose a luxury train journey from anywhere in the world. Write something about the journey.

Include: airfare to nearest city; transfer; facilities on board; stops on the journey; different budget; prior research; features

Research notes

PREVIEW

Integrated transport networks



An **integrated transport network** combines different transport modes to maximise ease and efficiency for passengers in terms of time, cost, comfort, safety, accessibility, and convenience

Example: Birmingham – Commonwealth Games



TASK 18

In small groups analyse the integrated transport network established for the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham. Your analysis should include:

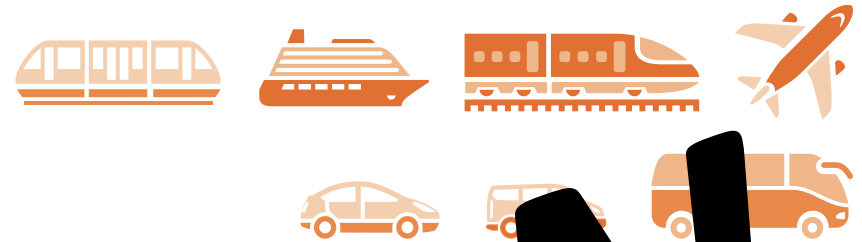
- . A description of the plan and the Commonwealth Games (pages 3 + 4 + 10)
- . Key principles of the integrated transport plan (page 14)
- . Principles of the Birmingham Transport Plan (page 8)
- . Links to sustainability, tourism and jobs (page 9)
- . Impact on the area and local residents (page 12)
- . Legacy of the transport plan (page 13-18 + 22)
- . Transport users (pages 19-20)
- . Different forms of transport



Birmingham's Integrated Transport Network

<https://www.tfwm.org.uk/media/30vhr1zh/games-transport-plan-january-2022.pdf>

Integrated transport networks



An **integrated transport network** combines different transport modes to maximise ease and efficiency for passengers in terms of time, cost, comfort, safety, accessibility, and convenience

Examples of integrated transport networks



TASK 19

Research other examples of integrated transport networks

Present your findings to your rest group



PREVIEW