Code - Course	**064519 – Tourism and Landscape**		
Thematic Area	Tourism destination planning and management	Year	Third/ Fourth
Course Type	Optional (tourism management specialization	Credits	3 cr. ECTS
In-class Hours	30 hours	Hours of Individual Work	45 hours

BRIEF COURSE DESCRIPTION

Tourism has greatly consumed landscapes and it has notably altered them in our country deteriorating them and in some cases, reaching appalling levels of decay. Understanding the present appearance of our landscape would not be possible without the trace left by the tourism activities and their consequences.

The mere presence of tourists in a space means the alteration of a landscape, but tourists are nothing else than groups of people recognizable by an activity they carry out in a specific period of time. In a sense, all of us are potential tourists, all of us are residents, and all of us are constantly modifying the human landscape in the territories. A tourist will never be able to visit a landscape without modifying it.

Therefore, it is necessary to think deeply about these links and the future scenarios that can be drawn so as to preserve and develop the landscapes having in mind sustainable issues in everything related to the tourism activity.

Even though this has been the practice, maybe unconsciously for many years, the landscape is increasingly being regarded by tourism scholars as another tourism resource, together with other resources which have traditionally been more assimilated to concepts like accommodation, restaurant businesses or other leisure and entertainment infrastructures.

The landscape identifies a tourism destination. When a tourist chooses a destination to visit they make their choice largely based on the references to the landscape, whether physical, cultural or human. Each landscape owns an array of attributes that characterizes it, making it singular and different from the rest. All landscapes whether natural, rural or urban, inhabited or deserted, artificialized to a greater or a lesser extent, etc. have specific features that may make them attractive to visitors.

GENERAL SKILLS

GS1- Evaluate the social and environmental impact of actions in his or her field, sustainability

CG4- Have a commitment to ethics.

SPECIFIC SKILLS

SS01- Understand the principles of tourism and the importance of its socio-cultural and environmental impact.

SS12- Identify, increase the value of, and manage cultural and natural heritage for tourism use.

ACADEMIC CONTENTS

1. The landscape.

2. Landscape and tourism.

3. Landscape regulation.

4. Future tourism landscape.

LEARNING METHODOLOGY

The teaching-learning methodology applied to this subject combines a number of key elements, which in a complementary way, help students achieve the skills and competencies specified above.

Listed below are the tools and elements used in a general way for the subject. However, this proposal does not exclude the use of other methodologies that may be considered necessary as well.

- Lectures
- Explanatory lessons
- Guided discussion
- Practical exercises
- Case studies
- Problem-based learning

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

The evaluation process determines the degree of a student's achieved learning with regards to the competencies of the course in hand.

Students are able to request to be evaluated via a system of continuous, semester-long assessment or a single assessment at the end of each semester.

Continuous Assessment consists of the evaluation of the teaching-learning process based on the continuous monitoring of the student's performance through the acquired comprehension, coursework and exams.

Single Assessment consists in the evaluation of the student's learning administered at the end of the established period of time. This system of evaluation is available for all students that provide appropriate proof of their inability to regularly attend class. This assessment is determined based on the learning evidences proven through this evaluation.

Systems of evaluation	Continuous	Single
Resolution of practical exercises	50 %	---
Participation in class discussions Out of classroom exercises	10 %	---
Projects delivered by the student	---	60 %
Individual Written Final Exam	40 %	40 %

Review and Reassessment of the Course

In certain cases, if a student fails to achieve the learning objectives of the course, they have the right to the process of reassessment, which offers a second opportunity to prove their achieved competencies.

REFERENCES

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