

Cultural tourism in newcastle uk as a part of urban tourism

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Introduction

Urban tourism has been recently identified to obtain major attention by providing exceptional experiences to the global visitors (Hall & Lew, 2009). Newcastle upon Tyne (Newcastle) is one of the renowned names in the UK enriched with its numbers of urbanised legacies that are effective for achieving the interests of the global visitors across the different regions (Raj & Vignali, 2010; Boniface & Fowler, 2002).

Key Rational Factors

The key rational of this study is to explore the modernised view of Newcastle with its cultural aspects, which can play a crucial role for the city to obtain more attention of the global visitors.

Aims and Objectives of the Essay

Aim

To explore if Newcastle has improved by its extensive development in urbanisation, or it is the tourism sector of the city is also influenced due to its

exceptional cultural heritage

Objectives

To Identify and analyse the role of different cultural aspects responsible for improving the tourism sector of Newcastle

Exploring the number of global visitors in different culturally adorned destinations within the city

Demonstrating the role of culture towards the continuous development of the tourism sector of the city

Structure of the Project

This study will comprise five chapters, including introduction, review of literature, research methodology, data analysis and discussion, and conclusion.

Discussing the Contribution of Cultural aspects and Key Developmental Facts of Newcastle

Located at the North Western bank of the river Tyne, Newcastle has attracted the global visitors with its unique blend of urbanisation and cultural heritage (Liu & Lin, 2011; Burns & et. al., 2010). Few of the major cultural factors leading to the developments in the tourism sector of Newcastle have been briefly represented hereunder.

Population or Community

As similar to the other regions in the UK, Newcastle is also defined for its unique culture that involves a mixed population from different parts of the world. Although majority of population (92%) are from Caucasian and non-Christianity backgrounds, but the mixture of people from different other nationalities such as Indian, Chinese, Jewish and Pakistani minorities often

attract global visitors towards the place.

Cultural Heritage

In relation to the roles of the cultural aspects, abundance of historical monuments including The Castle, Great North Museum in Hancock, Ravensworth Castle (Tyne and Wear), and The Church of St. Thomas - The Martyr among others have radically increased the number of visitors irrespective of their nationalities. The historical monuments such as Earl Grey's Monument, the Old Castle Keep along with St. Nicholas Cathedral often reflect Newcastle as a city with multiple cultural aspects (Cameron & Coaffee). Moreover, renovation of Newcastle Quayside that combines the development of Gateshead since the past fifteen years is also witnessed to bring major flow of global tourists into Newcastle (Sacco & et. al., 2008).

Urban Culture

Stunning nights with numerous ways of fun across the whole city can also be regarded as a unique cultural aspect in collecting wider attention of the global visitors (Cameron & Coaffee). The city is considered as one of the most visited destinations by the global tourists due to the unrivalled experience of nightlife, musical venues along with excellent theatre and art galleries. It is also regarded as one of the leading English metropolitan cities, which compacts numbers of nightclubs, pubs along with shopping centres, which are capable enough to grasp the attention of the global visitors (Miles, 2005).

With this regard, the continuous urbanisation of Newcastle has also been recognised to play an essential role for the city to improve its tourism sector.

The urban culture of the city has also radically influencing the overall

development of Newcastle to obtain adequate economic growth. The annual numbers of visitors in the city have been observed to increase by 3% to more than 40 millions of tourists in the year 2009. The visitor expenditure across different locations of Newcastle has increased by 3% in the year 2009 as compared to the year 2008 (Smith & Richards, 2013). Additionally, cultural tourism in different locations of Newcastle contributed the total number of employment increase by 2% with 31, 856 in 2009 as compared to the year 2008 (Burns & et. al., 2010).

Conclusion

With reference to a brief discussion of the topic, it can be ascertained that the prevailing cultural legacies has been one of the key attributes towards the development of tourism in Newcastle. Although, the city has undergone severe developmental changes with urbanisation, the cultural heritages have long been witnessed to provide major support in the rising economic performance of the city.

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