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COURSE BROCHURE

Tourism Carrying Capacity and Visitor Impact Planning Training Course

7 – 11 February 2027
Doha

Tourism Carrying Capacity and Visitor Impact Planning Training Course

Ref: 597_22027 **Date:** 7 – 11 February 2027 **Location:** Doha **Fees:** 6500 GBP

Tourism Carrying Capacity and Visitor Impact Planning is a 1-week training course for tourism developers, destination planners and environmental consultants working on resorts, coastal schemes and heritage sites, who leave with a Tourism Carrying Capacity and Impact Register. Visitor numbers, fragile coastlines and scarce freshwater now decide whether a destination stays attractive. Jupiter Prime Training runs this tourism carrying capacity course for teams setting visitor limits at sensitive coastal and heritage places.

Why Tourism Carrying Capacity Matters Now

Three pressures shape tourism carrying capacity today: destination investors building resorts and marinas on undeveloped coasts, heritage custodians who must protect monuments and living culture from crowding, and residents whose water, beaches and landscape are shared with visitors. A destination planned within its limits keeps reefs, dunes and historic fabric intact; one that ignores them suffers polluted bays, eroded trails and local resentment. The course applies the impact assessment stages promoted by the International Association for Impact Assessment IAIA together with carrying capacity and limits of acceptable change methods drawn from tourism planning literature.

Who Gains Most from Tourism Carrying Capacity

- Developers who choose sites and layouts for resorts, marinas and eco-lodges
- Destination planners who set visitor caps, zoning and access routes
- Consultants who prepare impact chapters for coastal and heritage schemes
- Site custodians who protect archaeological, historic and natural assets
- Operations leads who run water, wastewater and waste services at tourism sites

A destination authority or developer sending a planner, a consultant and a site custodian together gains most, agreeing visitor limits before construction.

Tourism Carrying Capacity Capabilities

Through visitor impact planning, participants move from treating a resort as one building to judging how many visitors a beach, reef or old town can absorb.

- Calculate physical, ecological and social carrying capacity — planners setting visitor caps
- Assess visitor pressure on reefs, dunes and freshwater — developers choosing layouts
- Weigh landscape change from hotels, piers and roads — custodians and communities
- Apply limits of acceptable change indicators — site operators
- Specify water and waste measures for visitor peaks — resort engineers
- Design a management plan sized to tourism seasons — operators and investors

Key Tourism Carrying Capacity Terms

- Carrying capacity — the most visitors a site can receive without unacceptable harm to nature, heritage or experience.
- Limits of acceptable change — a method setting measurable indicators and thresholds for a destination's condition.
- Visitor pressure — the combined effect of footfall, boats, vehicles and waste on a habitat.
- Setback line — the minimum distance between buildings and the shoreline, protecting beaches from erosion.
- Landscape and visual assessment — the study of how a development changes views, skylines and the character of a place.
- Peak-season demand — the highest water, energy and waste load a tourism site must handle.

Tourism Carrying Capacity Day by Day

Day 1: Tourism Growth and Sensitive Destinations

- IAIA Impact Assessment Stages Applied to Tourism — Framing Resort and Heritage Schemes
- Tourism Development Types — Comparing Resorts, Marinas, Eco-Lodges and Heritage Routes
- Coastal, Desert and Heritage Settings — Identifying Fragile Receptors
- Tourism Stakeholders and Host Communities — Mapping Who Gains and Who Bears Costs
- Screening Tourism Proposals — Deciding the Assessment Depth for Each Scheme

Day 2: Carrying Capacity and Visitor Pressure

- Physical, Ecological and Social Carrying Capacity — Setting Visitor Ceilings
- Limits of Acceptable Change Indicators — Choosing What to Measure on Site
- Visitor Flow and Footfall Surveys — Recording Pressure Points
- Marine and Reef Pressure From Boats and Divers — Protecting Coral and Seagrass
- Trail, Dune and Wadi Erosion — Planning Routes and Boardwalks

Day 3: Water, Landscape and Cultural Impacts

- Freshwater Demand and Desalination Supply — Balancing Peak-Season Use
- Resort Wastewater and Coastal Water Quality — Protecting Bathing Areas
- Landscape and Visual Assessment — Judging Skyline and Shoreline Change
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment — Safeguarding Monuments and Living Traditions
- Shoreline Setbacks and Coastal Erosion — Siting Buildings Away From Change

Day 4: Mitigation and Management for Tourism Sites

- Visitor Management Measures — Zoning, Timed Entry and Group Size Limits
- Low-Impact Design for Resorts — Reducing Footprint, Lighting and Noise
- Tourism Environmental Management Plan — Sizing Controls to Seasonal Peaks
- Community Benefit and Consultation — Sharing Gains With Host Communities
- Destination Condition Monitoring — Tracking Indicators Against Thresholds

Day 5: Practising the Tourism Carrying Capacity and Impact Register

- Applying Carrying Capacity Methods to a Case Destination — Fixing Visitor Limits
- Applying Water and Wastewater Checks — Testing Peak-Season Supply and Discharge
- Applying Heritage and Visual Criteria — Rating Effects on a Historic Site
- Seasonal Monitoring Calendar — Linking Indicators to Management Actions
- Tourism Carrying Capacity and Impact Register — Presenting Limits, Impacts and Controls

Applying Tourism Carrying Capacity After the Course

- Lead a carrying capacity estimate for one beach, reef or heritage site and propose visitor limits with its custodian.
- Run a peak-season water and wastewater check for a resort and list the measures it needs.

Tourism Carrying Capacity Questions FAQ

What is tourism carrying capacity and why does it matter now?

Tourism carrying capacity is the number of visitors a beach, reef or heritage site can receive before habitats, water supplies, landscape or culture suffer unacceptable change. It matters now because visitor numbers reach fragile coasts and historic sites faster than they recover.

Which roles gain most from tourism carrying capacity training?

Tourism developers, destination planners and environmental consultants gain most from tourism carrying capacity training.

How does tourism carrying capacity differ from a general environmental impact assessment course?

Tourism carrying capacity centres on visitor limits, visitor pressure, seasonal water demand and heritage settings at coastal and heritage destinations. A general impact assessment course covers screening, baselines and impact statements across industrial and infrastructure projects.

What do you bring back from tourism carrying capacity training?

You bring back a Tourism Carrying Capacity and Impact Register that records visitor limits, predicted impacts and the controls agreed for a destination.

Tourism Carrying Capacity: The Way Forward

The Tourism Carrying Capacity and Impact Register first informs how many visitors a site can open to and where buildings and routes may go. Developers, planners and custodians use it to agree limits before investment is fixed. After the first season, revisit its indicators against observed footfall, water use and habitat condition, at a coastal resort or a heritage town alike.