

Index

- Airbnb, 5–6, 78, 294
 - Amsterdam, 107
 - authenticity, 152–154, 163
 - centripetal demand, 160
 - commodification, 153–154, 163
 - data problem, 158–160
 - demand, 156
 - gentrification, 155–156
 - Google Maps, 13
 - housing market effects, 151
 - Lisbon, 145
 - off-the-beaten-track experiences, 154–155
 - Paris, 151
 - Portugal, 137
 - tourism growth, 153
 - touristification, 152
 - transnational gentrification, 124
 - TripAdvisor, 13
- Albergo Diffuso (AD), 7
 - hospitality model, 283–284
 - overtourism issue, 281–283
 - Tuscany, 284–292
- Amsterdam, 1, 13, 43, 156, 268
 - anti-tourist sentiments, 103–104, 105–108
 - countermeasures, 108–110
 - displacement and avoidance, 110–111
 - Irridex model, 98–99
 - life cycle and social exchange, 98–99
 - new urban tourism, 101–102
 - privileged discontent, 84
 - residents' perceptions, urban contexts, 100–101
 - social representations theory, 88, 99–100
 - tourism development, 95–98
 - tourism policy, 88
- Anti-tourist sentiments
 - evolution, 103–104
 - explanatory factors, 105–108
- Assault on Pleasure, 66
- Authenticity, 163, 171–172
 - Airbnb, 152
 - Albergo Diffuso (AD), 284
 - Berlin neighbourhood, 4
 - existential, 155
 - interpretations, 48–49, 154
 - off-the-beaten-track, 155–156
 - performative, 154
 - Real de la Feria, 176–181
- Berlin, 4, 35, 77, 123
 - Airbnb, 153
 - co-managing tourism, 262–263
 - overtourism, 232
 - tourism, 255–257
- Blackpool, 49
- Bottom-up politicisation, 75–76
- Carrying capacity frameworks, 6, 86, 233–236
 - overtourism, 232–233, 236–241
 - tourism, 230–231
 - transformative changes, 241–244
- Cities, 53, 251
 - Amsterdam, 63–64, 75
 - Barcelona, 63–64, 75
 - Berlin, 75
 - Brazilian, 81
 - Budapest, 75
 - Cape Town, 75
 - Dubrovnik, 75
 - European and North American, 78–79
 - gentrification, 5
 - Hong Kong, 75

- Lisbon, 75
- New Orleans, 75
- overtourism and smart, 267–270, 272–274
- political economy, 78–79
- Porto, 75
- Prague, 75
- Seoul, 75
- Southern European, 129
- Spanish, 86
- tourism, 61–62
- urban tourism, 80–85
- Valencia, 75
- Venice, 63–64
- Citizen participation, 6, 258, 261
- City destinations, 43, 95, 282
- Clean environment, 33–34, 36–38
- Co-created mass tourism, 19–20
- Commodification, 5–6, 43–44, 151–152
 - Airbnb, 153
 - authenticity, 153–154
 - concentration of demand, 156
 - Feria, 181–183
 - gentrification, 155–156
 - off-the-beaten-track, 154–155
 - touristification, 155–156
- Competitive consumption, 50–51
- Concentration index, 284–288
- Conspicuous consumption, 50, 69
- Critical encounters, 234–236
- Cultural capital, 52–53
- Cultural heritage resources
 - Canadian rocky mountain parks, 201–206
 - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 192
 - residents' perspectives, 197
 - United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 196
 - World Protected Areas Leaders' Forum (WPALF), 196–197
- Da Vinci Code Society, 67
- Decroissance, 35
- Degrowth, 35
- Demand, 44–45
- Destination Marketing, 6, 255–257
- Destination Marketing Organisations (DMOs), 66
- Disintermediation, 16–17
- Emotions, 62–63
- Envy/jealousy coping, 51–52
- Equity, 32
- Feria de Abril*, 171
 - authenticity, 176–181
 - beginnings, 173–174
 - commodification, 181–183
 - social changes, 181–183
 - social transformations, 174–176
- Galapagos, 211–212
 - economy, 215–218
 - land-based tourism, 216–217
 - overreach and oversupply, 218
 - overtourism, 213–215
 - policy and regulatory response, 217–218
 - political pressure, 220–222
 - ship-based tourism, 215–216
 - ships and jobs, 218–219
 - state of tourism, 212–213
 - tourism, 212–213
- Gentrification, 5, 137
 - negative impacts, 101–102
 - neighbourhood changes, 123–131
 - residential and commercial, 77
 - touristification, 78, 123–131, 155–156
- Google Maps, 17
- Habitus, 52–53
- Heritage tourism, 191, 201–206

- Hospitality models, 279–281
 Albergo Diffuso (AD), 283–284
 overtourism issue, 281–283
 Tuscany, 284–292
- Independent travel, 19–20, 193
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 32
- Irridex model, 11–12, 98–99
- Lake District, 64
- Lisbon, 5, 81–82, 121–122, 143–144
 Airbnb, 137
 demographical background, 138
 future developments, 146
 gentrification, 140–142
 local tourist accommodations
 impacts, 145–146
 low-cost airline companies (LCCs), 137
 tourism impacts, 138–142
 tram number 28, 2, 82–83
 urban regeneration, 142–143
- Liveability, 103
- Local tourism accommodation, 144–145
- Mass society, 65–66
- Mass-tourism, 4, 46, 69–70
 fear of, 65–66
 open-source, 12–18
 organised packaged, 14–18
- Middle class, 46–48
- Myth of decline, 68–69
- National parks, 191–192
 cultural heritage and visitor impact issues, 198–201
 Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS), 212, 215
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 192
- North American, 6
 overtourism and effects, 195–197
- Neighbourhoods, 3–4, 123–133
 Amsterdam, 103
 Berlin, 4
 Lisbon (*See* Lisbon)
 London, 4
 middle-class, 84
 untouched, 76–77
- NIMBYism, 85
- Open-source mass tourism, 11–12
 destination management, 18–20
 emergence, 12–18
 vs. organised packaged mass tourism, 14–18
- Overtourism, 2–4, 27, 232–233
 approaches, 269–270
 carrying capacity, 233–236, 241–244
 databases and open libraries, 29
 definition, 232–233
 first dimension, 30–31
 Galapagos, 213–215
 indicators, 12–18, 222–224
 national parks, 195–197
 origins, 1–2
 preventing, 223–224
 protected areas stakeholders, 195–197
 second dimension, 31–33
 shifting interest, 230–231
 smart tourism destinations (STDs), 267
 strategies, 236–241
 supply chain, 19
 tactics, 236–241
 technological solutions, 270–272
 third dimension, 33–34
 tourism dispersal, 270–272
 Tuscany, 284–292
- Packaged holidays, 14
- Place management, 6, 253–254, 257–258, 262–263

- Political freedom, 35
- Politicisation, 80–85
- Protected areas, 191–197, 287–288
- Protest
 - antitourism, 1
 - economic interests, 3–4
 - local population, 258
 - overtourism, 5
 - tourism demand, 4–7
 - touristification, 80–81
 - urban transformation, 4–7
- Push motives, 46, 51–52, 53
- Quality of Life, 99
- Residents' rights, 4–5, 28–29, 31–33, 38
- Revolt against tourism, 75–76
- Right to healthy, 29, 34
- Right to travel, 4–5
 - materials and methods, 28–29
 - overtourism, 27, 30–31
- Safe environment, 33–34, 38
- Sevilla, 5
- Sharing economy, 36, 273
- Side Impact Protection System, 50
- Smart cities
 - overtourism, 269–270
 - Smart City Hospitality framework, 241–244
 - smart tourism destinations (STDs), 267
 - tourism dispersal, 270–272
- Smart tourism, 267
- Social exchange, 98–100
 - theory, 99
- Social media, 17, 50–51, 95–97, 195–196, 252, 259, 268
- Social movements, 83–84, 89, 121–122
- Social representation, 98–100, 176–179
- Social transformations, 174–176
- Southern Europe, 86, 101, 112–113, 121–122, 124, 140
- Southport, 49
- Stakeholder engagement, 241–244
- Stockholm Declaration, 34
- Strategies
 - carrying capacity, 238
 - coping strategies, 12, 110
 - overtourism, 236–241
 - planning strategies, 274
 - visitors' growth, 239–240
 - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 270
- Sustainability, 27, 35
- Thomas Cook, 15, 64
- Tourism
 - co-managing tourism, 262–263
 - competitive consumption, 50–51
 - economy, 218–222
 - framework, 257–262
 - Galapagos tourism, 212–213, 213–215
 - gentrification, 78
 - land-based tourism, 216–217
 - mass tourism, 65–66
 - policy, 217–218
 - regulatory response, 217–218
 - ship-based tourism, 215–216
 - tourism dispersal, 270–272
 - urban tourism, 76–85, 258, 301
- Tourism management
 - Berlin, 255–257
 - co-managing tourism, 262–263
 - overtourism indicators, 222–224
 - tourism framework, 257–262
- Tourismphobia, 11
- Tourist Area Life Cycle model, 11–12
- Touristification, 75–76, 78, 81–82, 84, 96, 107, 112, 132–133, 140–142, 253, 302
- Tourists, 11–12, 48–50
- Tour moderator, 19–20
- Tour operators, 14, 16–17, 20, 224, 272
- Transformative change, 241–244
- Travel Constraints theory, 45
- Travellers, 48–50

TripAdvisor, 17

Tuscany

Alberghi Diffusi, 288–292

arrivals, 284–288

concentration index, 284–288

overnights, 284–288

Urban practices, 6, 254–255, 262

Urban tourism, 80–85

Vertical capacity control, 4, 17

Work-and-spend-cycle, 50

World heritage

Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks,

192, 203

overtourism indicators, 222–224

at risk, 207