Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Personal information</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone number</td>
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<td>Private e-mail address</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Studio</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Name / Theme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teachers / tutors</td>
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<tr>
<th>Argumentation of choice of the studio</th>
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<tr>
<td>The trend of fast growing tourism all over the world related to globalization and migration, cause both positive and negative impacts on touristic regions and cities. Europe has always attracted the highest amount of tourists of all the continents of the world (UNWTO). A part of this tourism is related to cultural tourists which go to (heritage) cities or natural reserves (UNESCO). Recently experts see a switch in the positive impact of tourism to a negative one for both the city, the inhabitants and the tourism itself. Crowding, raising rent prices, protests, violence and a decrease of livability are only a few effects of this growth. How can European regions deal with the growing amount of visitors in the future? Making a strategy for growing and emerging touristic regions in Europe directly relates to the theme of the Imagining European Regions studio, where spatial planning, territorial governance and regional design are key.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Graduation project</strong></th>
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<td>Title of the graduation project</td>
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<td>Goal</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
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<th>The posed problem,</th>
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<td>Tourism is recently growing very fast because of trends like globalization and economic well-being. The forecast is that this will even increase with almost 50% from now to 2030.</td>
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Europe is the continent with the highest international tourist arrivals (48% of the total outbound of the world (UNWTO, 2017)). In the past European regions have been trying to attract more visitors by branding and adding touristic attractions. Recently there is a switch in the way experts, citizens and visitors themselves are thinking about the effects tourism on the public space, experience, liveability and economic sector of a city. The touristic sector is not anymore only thought of as a provider of job opportunities and new capital for the city and society, but also as a negative aspect for the liveability and loss of identity of the place. With the future growth of tourism in mind these problems will only increase. This issue needs a better understanding of how to deal with (the growth of) touristic flows and what contributes to a more inclusive and resilient region for both the citizen and visitor.

**research questions and**

How can citizens and visitors (flows) both be incorporated in an inclusive and resilient regional strategy for growing touristic European cities to minimize its negative impacts?

**Sub question 1**

What are the negative impacts of tourism (on the liveability) of the emerging/growing touristic host city and citizens?

**Sub question 2**

What are resilient/sustainable touristic strategies and what strategies are implemented in different regions in Europe?

**Sub question 3**

Where are the missing links in the different layers of the structure of Amsterdam in dealing with tourism related to history, governance, technical, economic and social operators in the city?

**Sub question 4**

What are possible strategy implications for the case of Amsterdam to achieve a more inclusive and resilient tourism region?

**Sub question 5**

What are possible guidelines and strategies for the case of other European touristic regions to achieve a more inclusive and resilient tourism region?
This project will aim to develop a framework to deal with increasing numbers of visitors coming to touristic regions in Europe, including both the quality of life of the citizens and the experience of the visitor by analysing layers present in the city of Amsterdam and find the problematic links of the varying networks between the history governance, people, infrastructure and economics. These layers will be supported by the spatial and theoretical framework by using theories on the methods and problems related to tourism analysis. Knowing the problematic links creates opportunities to propose possible spatial interventions and policies for the region to stay attractive for both the citizen and the visitor. The touristic European cities need an understanding of the impacts and future problems that come with the growth of the amount of visitors and a framework of possible interventions of how to deal with it. This leads to a model with guidelines of growing/emerging touristic cities, which will be tested on one city in Europe and evaluated to redefine the model.

### Process

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Method description</th>
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<td><strong>Literature research</strong></td>
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<td>Research to understand the issues and possibilities within the problem field of tourism. This comes back in two of the sub research questions (1 &amp; 2) where the theory can give a perception of the diverse impacts in different places in Europe, what recent concepts are recently considered, how these concepts can be implemented and what results they have had in locations with a comparable situation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Observations</strong></td>
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<td>The impacts of tourism are both as visible and non-visible aspects of the city sensible for citizens and visitors. The visible impacts in the public space can be observed: how are people interacting with each other? What is the ratio citizens - tourists? How are citizens reacting to the visitors? Is there a clear excess of touristic facilities like shops, touristic attractions and accommodations? Using this method requires a well prepared fieldwork: a number of locations, aspects to observe and a timeframe to do the study. Visiting these sites on different times of the day, days of the week and seasons in the year is important to understand the spatio-temporal phenomenon of the city. The impacts can vary in the various situations relating to for example the weather, events, and general holidays.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Interviews</strong></td>
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| Interviews with experts about the issues they recognize and what strategies and tools they implement to tackle these issues. Do they even really recognize the problem or is the municipality ignorant to it?
These will be qualitative interviews, since it will be hard to get a lot of different experts to give their opinion on the matter to gain a quantitative result. Regarding the interviews with locals the questions need to be adjusted to make them comprehensible. The aim of these interviews is to gain knowledge on the frustrations and encouragements of tourism in their immediate living environment and city. What are the negative and positive aspects of tourism from the opinion of the local? Interviewing the tourists is interesting to understand the visitors’ behavior while being in a city. What attractions do they visit? How long and where are they staying? Are they preparing themselves before going to the city? Do they feel the same negative or positive impacts as the citizens?

Comparative analysis
A comparative analysis of a number of European cities to have a reference of their issues and strategies related to tourism. Some of these strategies can possibly also be implemented in the case of Amsterdam to minimize tourism impacts and propose a more inclusive and resilient region. This comparison can be done to spatial, environmental, governmental and economic issues, relating to data, policy and (municipal) spatial strategies analysis.

Layer approach analysis
Using the Dupuy network city model (1991) and the adjusted version of Kritika Sha in her thesis finished in 2017, to analyse and built a theoretical framework for the situation of Amsterdam (see paper on page 26).

The 5 layers for the analytical approach are:

- History/context
- Governance
- Technical network
- Production/consumption or economic network
- Social network

Mapping these aspects to find relations between different layers and how they might or might not cooperate with each other to minimize negative tourism impacts and identify places and possibilities to intervene, applied to the situation of Amsterdam. Adjusting the method with multi-scalar layer analysis to be able to compare the networks to each other.

Policies analysis
Analysing the structure of tourism related policies present in the national, regional and municipal levels of government, to be able to make adjustments for the proposal of the end product: the spatial strategy. What existing policies can oppose or support the strategy and what policies can be added to encourage it?

Scenario building
With the possible strategies from other regions several scenarios for Amsterdam can be proposed to tackle the existing and future problems analysed with the layer approach.

**Literature and general practical preference**


Amsterdam, R. (2016). *Drukte en leefbaarheid in de stad*.


The relevance of the project can be seen from both a societal and scientific point of view. They are described below:

Societal relevance
Since the number of touristic movements is growing more than ever (UNWTO), with a specific focus on cities, inhabitants will have increasing problems with and feel increasing discomfort by staying in the center of touristic destinations. They are driven out of the inner city by increasing renting prices, sensing a loss of belonging and identity, congested public transport and overcrowding, nuisance and stress. The centers will become soulless without its inhabitants who care for the place and its history. Cities are originally built for the people who live, work and spend their free time here; they should not lose their purpose and become “soulless”. This thesis will elaborate on the negative impacts of tourism and how the region can cope with the growing amount of visitors to the region for the city to stay liveable and attractive; an inclusive region and city for both the citizen and the visitor.
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Time planning

[Diagram showing time planning for 2017/2018 with key events such as 10th Research group selection, 30th PI report, 6th Academic History paper, 10-20th P2 presentation, 7th P3 presentation, 22-21th A4 presentation go/go, and 35-30th P2 Final presentation.]

Figure 34 Time planning chart.