



# Place Attachment Disruptions on Terschelling the Case of Eilân Festival

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## Abstract

In research, tourism is often regarded as positive. However, sometimes tourism may lead to people feeling worse about their region. These negative feelings can be explained through place attachment disruptions. While overtourism is often addressed in scientific literature, less research is done on broader, unquantifiable effects of tourist events and festivals. With the case of Eilân festival I analyse how tourism can lead to disruptions within communities, places themselves and the feelings people have towards a place. The festival was cancelled due to a combination of discrepancies between local communities, bureaucracy, and miscommunications. Resolving these complex problems require delicate communication and planning frameworks.

## Keywords

Festivalisation – Place Attachment – Place Attachment Disruptions - Mitigation

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## 1. Introduction

In September 2019, a festival on Terschelling called Eilân was cancelled after a trial started by several local communities (Rechtbank Noord-Nederland, 2019b). Eilân is an alternative music festival for 6000 guests and should have been organised in natural areas on Terschelling (Eilân, 2019). Reported problems by these local communities concerning this festival included environmental problems such as nitrogen oxides emissions that threatened the nature in the surrounding area. Stichting ons Schellingerland filed a lawsuit, as they were concerned about the preservation of the nature. Their concerns include the nitrogen issues as well as environmental damage that could be caused by a festival (Ritzen & Bontjes, 2019). On the event website shared on Eilân (2019), information about the controversy of organising a festival in a protected area is shared. The organisers actively tried to assure that the environmental values are respected. Even the change of location towards an area further away from the Natura-2000 region has not convinced the local community foundation, and the festival lost the trial resulting in the cancellation of Eilân (Hart van Nederland, 2019; Rechtbank Noord-Nederland, 2019b).

### 1.1 Theoretical relevance

This negative response to a festival is interesting in an academic context. In scientific literature, attention is often given to how tourism can be a driver of economic growth, broader regional development as well as an opportunity for local communities to commodify a culture that they feel proud of (Kneafsy, 2000; Sijtsma et al., 2015). In order to successfully commodify a regional culture through branding efforts, involvement of local communities is seen as an opportunity for a region to distinguish itself within an increasingly urban-centred globalising world (Blichfeldt & Halkier, 2014). For example, communities can organise a festival to “sell their culture”. An example given by Blichfeldt & Halkier (2014) is a mussels festival in Denmark. Local communities use part of their common identity to attract visitors and generate revenue. Why did this festival on Terschelling provoke a different response?

During the last few years, the paradigm that tourism is seen as unquestionably “good” has shifted towards a paradigm in which negative effects of overtourism are acknowledged (Goodwin, 2017). A negative effect of tourism that is often referred to in scientific and popular literature is overtourism. In their short article on *The Conversation*, Milano et al. (2018) describe overtourism as the excessive growth of visitors leading to overcrowding in areas where residents suffer the consequences of temporary and seasonal tourism peaks. These peaks may negatively influence the support base for tourism, as liveability and local communities are pressured by tourist overflows (RLI, 2019). According to Séarphin et al. (2019), overtourism may surface when one or more of three thresholds has been breached. These are: when the number of visitors is higher than the number of locals, when a destination has reached a limit to tourism development or when the destination is suffering the strain of tourism.

According to Milano et al. (2018), dealing with overtourism needs to become a priority. In their article, Dodds and Butler (2019) explain that unlimited and unrestricted travel is no longer seen as a right because of potential issues concerning environment, energy use, quality of life and preservation of cultural heritage. While tourism can lead to benefits such as jobs, investments, and economic growth, overtourism may lead to repudiation, mistrust, and contempt for tourism. This is also described as tourist-phobia (Milano et al., 2018). Tourist-phobia is a result of failure of recognition that limits of tourism expansion are reached and when local governments, planners and communities stand powerless to deal with the overwhelming tourism supply chain. This may lead to local protests.

Another gap in research is that previous analyses on negative effects of tourism and festivals often focus on urban environments. Milano et al. (2018) and Séarphin et al. (2019) provide examples on cities such as Barcelona and Amsterdam, where local administrators struggle with problems resulting from overtourism. According to Séarphin et al. (2019), city branding strategies in destinations that are victims of overtourism may lead to exacerbating the already existing potential of attracting visitors. One of these branding strategies that may lead to increased attractiveness of a city is the organisation of events (Namberger et al., 2019). Furthermore, within the theme of festivals and events, mega sport events such as the Olympic Games are often addressed, because these events attract domestic and international tourists. For these events, the amount of additional tourists and the potential negative impact to host cities may raise overtourism concerns (Mhanna et al., 2019). Furthermore, in their article, Dansero & Puttilli (2010) discuss practical challenges of events and festivals such as short-term revenue and unequal distribution of revenue.

However, negative impacts of tourism also occur in rural destinations. In their report, Peeters et al. (2018) stress that rural areas may suffer loss of heritage, environmental appeal, and authenticity as a result of impacts from tourism encounters. This can be problematic, because tourism could help foster broader regional development through income, employment, regional pride, cohesion and could help with protecting natural resources (Ilbery & Saxena 2011; Keyim, 2018; Stoffelen et al., 2017). This is especially helpful for rural areas that are at risk of being marginalised as a result of globalisation processes (Blichfeldt & Halkier, 2014). This means that rural areas need to find an additional balance. This balance is between the chances for regional development through tourism and the risk of losing local pride and resources because of negative effects of tourism. This research revolves around exploring a rural case where the balance between tourism opportunities and challenges could not be maintained as well as where conflicts between the tourism sector and local communities arose due to a planned event to further attract tourists in an already 'successful' tourist destination.

## 1.2 Societal relevance

Earlier in this introduction, I wrote about festivals and events as a type of tourism that can be used to help sell an identity. During the past decades, festivals and events are increasingly focused on within scientific literature. According to Roche (2011), festivalisation can be taken to refer to the role and influence of festivals on the societies that host and stage them. This role can be both indirect and direct, as well as be short term or long term. Interpreting this definition, it seems that festivalisation embodies more than just the stated fact that these festivals are organised.

Although festivals by themselves can help with the commodification of culture, such as with the mussels festival example made by Blichfeldt & Halkier (2014), some scientists critique implications of festivalisation. According to Richards (2007), the critique on festivalisation is usually built on two premises. First, that the level of commodification is increasing and second that the locus of control is shifting away from the civic and local toward the market and the global. These two critiques pose challenges considering the notion that tourism can help foster broader regional development and help sell identities. If the focus of festival is on the market, commodification and the global, a threat may be that local identities and people may be neglected.

While overtourism is a central theme when searching for negative impacts of tourism in regions, festivals cannot simply be addressed as a form of overtourism when negative effects occur. The critiques described by Richards (2007) on festivalisation and the reasons for the cancellation of Eilân festivals described above cannot fully be explained using overtourism. Challenges regarding locations of a festival, power, and control shifts from civic and local towards market and global and preservation of nature seem to be broader and complex to exclusively being influenced by quantity of visitors. Therefore, I question whether overtourism on its own is the main cause of a negative response towards a festival. What other factors influence whether a touristic event is considered positive or negative by members of local communities?

In their article, Scannell & Gifford (2014) introduced the concept of place attachment disruptions to explain negative emotional effects associated with places. For this research, this concept may help with understanding more in-depth emotional aspects of negative effects of festivals. It has to be noted that first I need to explain how to connect place attachment disruptions to festival planning. If this can be done, place attachment disruptions can help explain how festivals can lead to negative responses within local communities.

### 1.3 Case description

The case of Eilân, a music festival on Terschelling, is an interesting case within this delicate framework of stakeholder involvement and tourism benefits and challenges in rural areas. What makes this case curious is that the mentioned possibility for culture commodification and community involvement for regional development is contradicted by this negative involvement. Apparently, the organisation of this event led to a certain 'critical point' where members of local communities decide they needed to act against the organisations of the event. This led to the eventual trial and cancellation of the festival. The conflicts include interactions between the organisers of this tourist event and the local inhabitants, with a group of local inhabitants not welcoming tourists for the festival (Korthals Altes et al., 2018). This seems to confirm that reasoning for the cancellation of this festival is more complex than the argument of overtourism.

Within this context of growing awareness of conflicts that may arise within tourism planning, this research helps explaining factors that may push local communities away and provoke hostility towards events, festivals, or other tourism-related activities. The focus will not be on quantification, but rather on explanation of emotional aspects that influence local communities to respond negatively to a festival. It is important to analyse these conflicts and factors to improve on tourism planning by developing strategies to enjoy regional benefits of a tourism while maintaining positive involvement of local communities. In this context, the concepts of place attachment and place attachment disruptions are explored within the context of sense of place and utilized as a lens to better understand the impact of the festival and how inhabitants perceive these and how these impacts may disrupt place attachment for local communities and individuals.

## 1.4 Research goals and questions

The goal for this research is to investigate the Eilân case to find out how conflicting interests may lead to serious conflicts concerning tourism event planning. For this specific case this means finding out why certain issues concerning a tourist attraction arose and how issues concerning stakeholder participation can be prevented when organising future tourist events. This is a relevant case, because it allows for an in-depth research of challenges within the tourism sector and complex interactions between local communities and how unwanted changes concerning tourism can lead to resistance within local communities.

The main research question of this research therefore is *“How did Eilân result in place attachment disruption amongst (members of) local Terschelling communities?”*

In order to provide a detailed answer to the main research question, three secondary questions need to be addressed. These questions are formulated as:

1. *“Process-wise, how was the planning of Eilân festival perceived by local communities on Terschelling?”*
2. *“Content-wise, how was the projected program (and its possible impacts) perceived by local communities on Terschelling?”*
3. *“How was the mitigation approach towards local communities by the organisers of Eilân perceived by those communities?”*

The first question revolves around discovering why certain local communities on Terschelling rejected the Eilân festival. This is necessary to understand the process of planning of Eilân and where the dissatisfaction amongst local communities originated that resulted in the cancellation of the festival before the first edition was realised (Korthals Altes et al., 2018). The second question revolves around the changes themselves that resulted from the planning of the Eilân festival as well as the changes that would have happened with the realisation of the festival. This is important to understand possible disruptions to the perception of place for local communities on Terschelling. The final sub question revolves around mitigation strategies and the planning approach of the organisers of Eilân. It is important to understand how the communication between the organisers and the local communities was approached and perceived by both parties to understand where improvements can be made. Answers to these questions combined help with discovering the causes and results of disruptions resulting Eilân.

With this information, problems that arose during the planning of Eilân and after the cancellation of the festival can be explained using theory on people-place interactions and assessment of environmental changes resulting from planning as well as emotional responses to those changes. Hopefully, the results can help with solutions for and prevention of conflicts between event organisers and local communities with future tourism projects.

## 2. Theoretical framework

### 2.1 People and place

In order to understand how event planning can result in unwanted changes for local communities and disrupt attachment to place, it is necessary to first understand how a connection between a person and a place is formed and structured. A broad and contested concept that describes the relationship between people and spatial settings is sense of place (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). According to Jorgensen & Stedman (2001), sense of place can be seen as a tripartite combination of place constructs. These include place identity, place dependency and place attachment.

Place identity refers to the relation between the individual's personal identity and the physical environment through conscious and unconscious ideas, beliefs, preferences, feelings, values, goals, and behavioural tendencies that accompany the environment (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). Place identity can be a focal point in studies concerning the, mostly political, aspects of how meanings are communicated and contested between groups and individuals when their interests may differ (Devine-Wright, 2009).

Place dependency refers to the perceived strength of association of a person to a specific place and therefore how dependent this person is. Unlike place attachment, which will be discussed in the next section, place dependency can refer to either a positive or a negative association (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). Place dependency is being influenced by both the quality of current place and the relative quality of comparable alternatives. This emphasises the functional nature of place dependency (White et al., 2008).

Place attachment is a debated concept that usually refers to a positive bond between groups or individuals and a place, mostly on the emotional level (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). Place attachment is the aspect of sense of place that is focused on within this research. While place attachment is often addressed on the individual level, it is possible to characterise place attachment on a more socially and spatially extensive level. A different approach is theorised by Devine-Wright (2009), dividing actions based on attachment that can be distinguishable on both the individual as the collective level. A third way to further distinguish what influences place attachment than a division between groups or individuals or a division between the social and spatial level is to divide the concept in several factors. According to Scannell & Gifford (2010), place attachment can be seen as a tripartite concept that can be divided into three domains or sectors. Their tripartite model is visualised in figure 1.

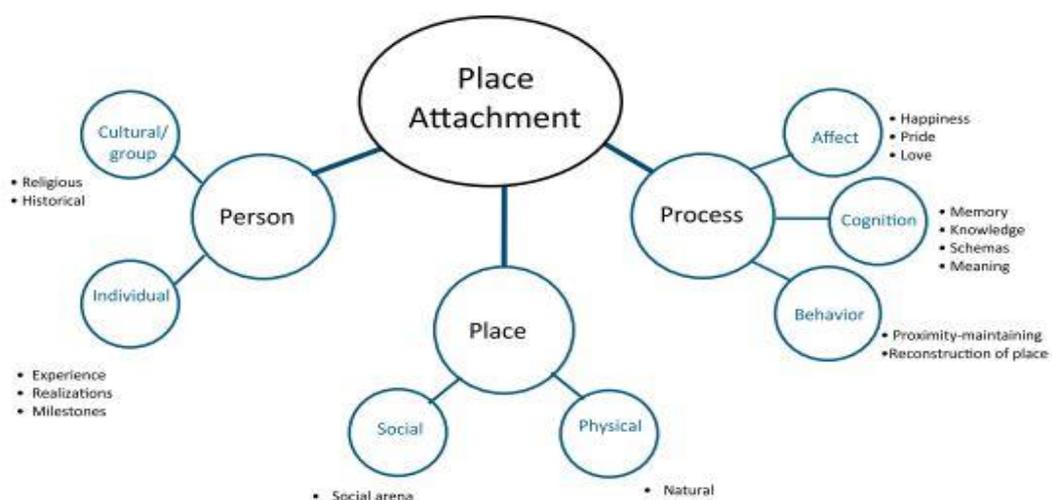


Figure 1. Tripartite model of place attachment (Scannell & Gifford, 2010)

The domains used in figure 1 are the traits and characteristics of the person who feels attached to place, the place itself on both the physical and social level and lastly processes that influence the bonds between a person and a place (Scannell & Gifford, Defining place attachment: A tripartite organizing framework, 2010). Furthermore, in their article, Scannell & Gifford (2010) describe that the three domains of the tripartite model of place attachment have several sub-factors. Firstly, Attachment of people can be examined both on the individual and the community level. Secondly, place-based factors can be researched to explain place attachment. These place-based factors include social and physical components. Finally, processes can also influence place attachment and can be analysed on affect, cognition, and behaviour (Scannell & Gifford, Defining place attachment: A tripartite organizing framework, 2010).

Evaluating these three different analyses of how emotional bonds towards places are composed, it seems contested how to distinguish factors that influence place attachment. In this research, the tripartite model by Scannell & Gifford (2010) will be used due to easy operationalisation. However, it should be noted that implementing different definitions of place attachment and composition of these definitions may influence the analysis on impacts on attachment. For example, within the tripartite model of place attachment by Scannell & Gifford (2010), the individual and community are both included as subfactors within the personal domain. However, it can be argued that the collective is also part of the place domain. This conveys that the emphasis is put more on the person, places, and processes rather than the distinction between individuals and the collective. However, within the discussions of place attachment by Jorgensen & Stedman (2001) and Devine-Wright (2009), more emphasis is put on the absolute distinction between the individual and the collective.

Furthermore, in an article by Korpela (2012), a discussion is presented on how to approach place attachment as researcher. While he states that both qualitative and quantitative approaches may be included in future research, he reveals that qualitative researchers argue that the focus on measuring strength of place attachment excludes meanings that people attribute to places and the dynamic processes of developing place relationships. For this paper, the main questions cannot be fully answered using quantitative data that revolve around these meanings of place attachment. I further explain this in chapter 3 and which methods suit this type of research.

## 2.2 Disruptions in place attachment

In literature, place attachment has been a central focus for explaining positive emotional bonds from a person to a place. However, could the opposite also occur? Could there be something like the emergence of a negative emotional bond or place detachment? Changes that may occur as a result of physical, legal, or social changes that interfere with the appearance, use or meaning of the place are called place attachment disruptions (Scannell & Gifford, The psychology of place attachment, 2014). Because these disruptions influence place attachment, it means that they mostly disrupt emotional bonds rather than functional bonds (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). This means that this research focuses more on subjective meaning of disruptions and impacts rather than environmental impacts or functional changes alone. In an article by Brown & Perkins (1992), a distinction is made between disruptions via changes in place processes and in places themselves. This distinction is similar to the subfactors of place attachment as shown in figure 1 (Scannell & Gifford, 2010). Factors of place attachment through processes and place vary, which means that disruption within those factors cause a different type of disruption. An example of a disruption via changes in place processes is a burglary, which may cause an individual to no longer feel safe at home (Brown & Perkins, 1992). An example of a disruption via changes in place given by Brown & Perkins (1992) is relocation.

For this research, this approach of distinguishing disruptions between processes and other disruptions will be utilised. Because my research is about a festival, the disruptions via processes revolve around the organisation and cancellation processes of the festival. Disruptions via changes in place include the festival itself and the implications of the festival. It has to be addressed that a risk of categorisation of disruptions is to neglect the possible link between disruptions that are included in different categorisations. This needs to be addressed within the analysis.

### 2.3 Stages of place attachment disruptions

Changes that lead to place attachment disruptions can be analysed as a process rather than a cause and effect. In their report, Scannell & Gifford (2014) describe stages of processes concerning place attachment disruption. These stages describe the causes, effects and responses that accompany these disruptions. This way of analysing place attachment disruptions provides not just a description of what these disruptions are, but also help understanding what the impacts of these disruptions are and how they can be dealt with. In a way, these are comparable to the stages of dealing with social impacts as described by Vanclay (2002) in his article. It has to be noted that social impacts and place attachment disruptions are not the same concepts. They do, however, share characteristics in the sense of how they arise, how they are perceived and how they can be dealt with.

Stage one of place attachment disruption revolves around awareness of place change and types of changes (Scannell & Gifford, *The psychology of place attachment*, 2014). According to Rogan et al. (2005), environmental changes emerge as salient influences on the way participants structured their relationship with their surroundings. This awareness of change needs to be considered while managing natural resources (Rogan et al., 2005).

Stage two involves interpreting the meaning of those changes and their possible impact. According to Vanclay et al. (2015), impacts of social changes need to be reflected on by first understanding the project that causes the impact. In order to understand changes that lead to place attachment disruption, this means analysing the project itself, the stakeholders, the location, the communities, and legal framework and connecting those characteristics to find where disruptions origin and how the negative impacts on place attachment are caused (Vanclay et al., 2015).

Stage three revolves around evaluation of the outcomes of the disruptions and whether the changes will be negative or positive (Scannell & Gifford, 2014; Vanclay, 2002). This evaluation of outcomes can be related to the predicting phase of social impact assessment as described by Vanclay et al. (2015) in their article. Instead of the project, the focus in that phase is shifted towards the impacts. Because this research revolves around negative responses towards a change that is deemed negative, the focus will be mostly on interpreting negative changes and impacts leading to attachment disruptions, although positive impacts will also be taken into consideration if they explain differences between evaluations and the arguments these differences are based upon.

Stage four includes coping in various ways such as denial or resistance. According to Bonaiuto et al. (1996), individuals may deny the occurrence of change at the intrapersonal level or deny the possibility of negative impacts, as a form of protection against negative consequences. Alternatively, they may engage in anticipatory detachment (Brown & Perkins, 1992; Possick, 2005), imagining themselves to be living elsewhere in the future (Devine-Wright, 2009). Another observation that can be made concerning coping with unwanted changes for communities or individuals in a place, is that coping responses involve different levels of analysis that range from the intra-psychic to collective (Breakwell, 1986). These levels need to be addressed to understand the larger picture of coping and to understand how individuals as well as communities as a whole respond to disruptions. These observations by scientists seem to differ, implying that coping mechanisms are relatively complex and unpredictable.

The fifth and final stage is the action phase in which the chosen strategy in stages 3 and 4 is implemented. According to Vanclay et al. (2015), developing and implementing strategies concerning environmental changes and impacts requires mitigation with stakeholders. There are various ways to include stakeholders within strategy planning, such as avoiding negative impacts, reducing negative impacts, or repairing and compensating negative impacts that cannot be avoided (Vanclay et al., 2015).

Using these phases of place attachment disruptions, it is possible to research how feelings of disruption emerge, how they are evaluated by individuals and communities and how people can respond to them. This is helpful to understand the complexity of these disruptions. Furthermore, the complexity of emotional responses to changes can be analysed more effectively by understanding how these emotional responses develop. Therefore, place attachment disruptions enable a more thorough analysis of negative emotional effects than social impact assessment on its own.

## 2.4 Place attachment disruptions and tourism

Place attachment disruption theory is not directly linked to tourism. Therefore, before I can analyse the connection between place attachment disruptions and tourism, an analysis of the influences and impacts of tourism that can lead to disruptions is necessary.

Places are influenced by tourism. An umbrella term that is mentioned in the article by Kim et al. (2019) is touristification. They describe touristification as a phenomenon of local resident's community life being threatened by tourists who flock into the residential community. The term is derived from a combination of the words tourism and gentrification. Reflecting on the definitions of touristification and overtourism, I discover several similarities. For example, Séarphin et al. (2019) list strain of tourism as one of the thresholds of overtourism. However, there are differences between the concepts. Seemingly, touristification leads to mostly negative responses among local residents. However, in an article that addresses touristification, Woo et al. (2016) argue that residents' perceived recognition of tourism development affects economic and non-economic life satisfaction either positively or negatively. In contrast, overtourism is always perceived as negative for local communities.

Within this framework of influence of tourism on local communities, it is interesting to question whether festivals with a scale similar to Eilân can also lead to responses on their own. Considering the notion about festivalisation by Richards (2007) that the locus of control may shift away from the civic and local towards the market and the global, it may be possible that local communities dislike this shift of attention. With the earlier notion about Touristification and the threat to local community life, this may be similar with festivals. Important to add is that this is a speculation, as touristification and festivalisation are not the same concepts. However, it makes sense to at least analyse whether festivals, being a part of tourism, can lead to similar changes and challenges in community life as other forms of tourism.

How can these negative effects of tourism and events be put into context? According to Korthals Altes et al. (2018), interactions between local communities and tourists can lead to both harmony and conflict. Places themselves can also change due to gentrification that may be triggered by tourism, which relates back to the origin of the term touristification. These negative effects may obstruct the prospect of regional development revolving around tourism. Increasing demand for cities as tourist destination has started to lead to reports of negative consequences from local residents in the recent past (Namberger et al., 2019). It is therefore important to stress that a balance needs to be found where local communities support tourism and the potential benefits of tourism can be exploited, without loss of liveability and environmental values.

Evaluating theory on touristification, festivalisation and place attachment disruptions, a contradiction can be observed. While tourism could help with broader regional development and sell an identity, touristification and festivalisation may threaten communities and residents. This does not imply that any of these theories is wrong and the other right. However, it does imply that the implications of festivals as a type of tourism are complex and pose challenges for communities. In this research, this complex and delicate balance of profiting from touristic events and negatively responding to touristic events will be explored. Lastly, I need to stress that festival and tourism planning are approached similarly within this paper, with festival planning being part of tourism planning. However, not all scientific theory on tourism planning is also applicable for festivals exclusively. There is a difference in scientific depth between these two themes. For example, while scientists described that tourism could help with broader regional development, this does not imply that a single festival can achieve this to the same extent. However, with this difference in depth considered, analysing challenges of tourism within the context of a festival is relevant.

## 2.5 Impact mitigation

In scientific literature on spatial planning, attention is often given to communication between stakeholders and planners. In practice, during all phases of a spatial intervention, including tourist events and festival, it is necessary to engage with stakeholders. Mitigation of impact through involving affected people of a spatial intervention increases the likelihood that a project can be successfully executed (Vanclay et al., 2015). Mitigation also helps affected stakeholders cope with changes that may at first hand seem unwanted through repairing or avoiding adversary effects of these changes (Vanclay et al., 2015). In practice, mitigation strategies can include project modifications, availability of project infrastructure for local communities, building of utilities for local communities creating benefits to counter the unwanted changes (Vanclay et al., 2015). It has to be noted that these modifications will raise the total costs of the projects. Within the context of conflicting interests, this makes mitigation a delicate and complex process (Korthals Altes et al., 2018).

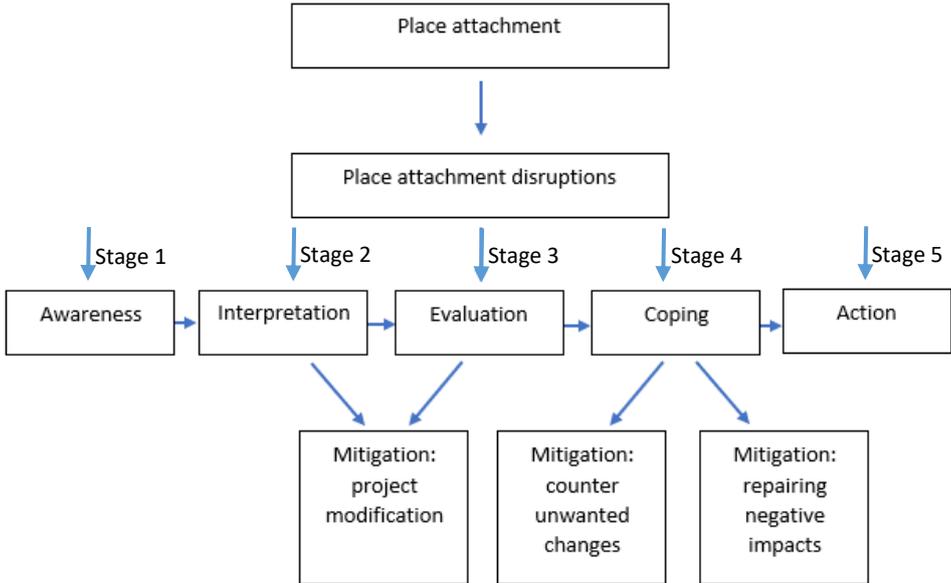
Within event planning, mitigation is seldom sufficiently taken into account. According to Quinn (2006), neither festival organisers nor tourism managers often have a well-developed understanding of how festivals can contribute to broader regional development goals. The impact of festivals on local communities is often a weakness. This is problematic, because local communities can play an important role within festival organisation, as festivals need to be organised in 'their place' (Korozog, 2011). Furthermore, if festivalisation can imply a shift of control away from the local as described by Richards (2007), this could further the inability to understand negative impacts of festivals on local communities. This apparent connection within literature between festivalisation critiques and the lack of understanding of how festivals can help with regional development goals cannot be interpreted as evidence that organisers of festivals and tourism managers neglect local communities. However, it is interesting to note that several scientists analyse that there are complex problems within communication and control within festival planning.

Evaluating the role of engaging with stakeholders within festival planning, it needs to be noted that planning alone is not a cure-all for possible negative impacts. However, careful planning may minimise negative impacts, maximise economic returns and improve sustainability and accountability when properly executed in governance (Hall 2000, cited by Maguire & McLoughlin, 2019). Mitigation seems to be a suitable method to ensure these goals by bringing together tourism organisers and local communities through governance. It has to be noted that governance that revolves around inclusion of a multitude of stakeholders is complex and uncertain in nature (de Roo, 2015). Improving mitigation of tourism event planning through a governance type that tries to bring festival organisers and local communities together is therefore a significant challenge for future projects.

I have to note that I connect more general literature on planning and governance to festival planning. However, because I stated earlier that stakeholder engagement and communication are issues within festival planning, I can assume that mitigation strategies are interesting and relevant to analyse for festivals. Furthermore, festival planning is suitable for social impact assessments, as festivals are a source for social impacts. This further strengthens the argument that mitigation strategies need to be analysed for the evaluation of disruptions from festival planning.

**2.6 Theory operationalisation**

Approaching place attachment disruptions by festival planning like social impacts enables for an in-depth understanding of how a project like Eilân can disrupt place attachment within members of local communities as well as potential strategies to minimise these negative impacts. When used in a case study such as Eilân, the different stages of disruptions along with analysis strategies derived from social impact assessment can help with providing an analysis of where these place attachment disruptions originated, how individuals and local communities responded to these disruptions and how the organisers of Eilân attempted mitigations as well as preferred mitigation strategies by respondents. Figure 1 shows a conceptual model that displays how place attachment disruption processes and social impact assessment are interconnected and where different mitigation strategies can be implemented.



*Figure 2. Conceptual model on place attachment disruption (Own source)*

In this model, place attachment is used as an umbrella term, including the domains and subfactors from the article by Scannell & Gifford (2010). For this research, disruptions to place attachment will be categorised with the same factors. This means that a disruption within personal or community attachment will be labelled as a personal place attachment disruption. These disruptions will then be organised based on stages and analysed in chronological order. Finally, connection disruptions to social impact assessment, possible mitigation strategies will be evaluated within the phase that they can be implemented in. Within interpretation and evaluation phases, the most prominent mitigation strategy is project modification. During the coping phase, the most prominent mitigation strategies are countering or repairing negative impacts.

### 3. Methodology

Because this festival cancellation resulted from uproar within local communities and failed mitigation attempts, it is an interesting case within the context of place attachment disruption. Apparently, throughout the organisation of this festival, some events happened that caused dissatisfaction within local communities. Therefore, analysing this case on Terschelling may provide insights on how environmental changes for tourism purposes may lead to unwanted changes resulting in place attachment disruptions as well as revealing what type of mitigation strategies are inefficient and what strategies are preferred instead of the used ones.

Because this type of analysis revolves around exploring new insights on place attachment disruption processes and mitigation strategies rather than testing a specific hypothesis, a qualitative approach is the most suitable (Patton & Cochran, 2002). Qualitative researchers stress the socially constructed nature of reality, the intimate relationship between the researcher and what is being studied, and the situational constraints that shape inquiry. They seek to answer questions that stress how social experience is given meaning (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). The research question and secondary questions are therefore formulated open questions. This indicates that this research is intensive (Stratford & Bradshaw, 2016 cited by Hay: 120). Qualitative research often revolves around social interaction for data gathering, which means the research is mostly subjective in nature (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 30).

To obtain validity for qualitative research, a researcher should focus on transferability of through explanation of a limited number of cases instead of generalisation with a large number of cases (Baxter, 2016, cited by hay: 142). To do this, I organised my data gathering strategies and the connection of these strategies and the literature. This is important, because operationalisation of literature is necessary for data to become transferable. Table 1 shows the thought process from questions to method selection.

Secondary questions	Concepts/Theory	Operationalisation	Coding	Method	Questions	Codes
<b>Process-wise, how was the planning of Eilân festival perceived by local communities on Terschelling</b>	Phases of place attachment disruptions (Scannell & Gifford, The psychology of place attachment, 2014).  Social impact assessment (Vanclay, Conceptualising social impacts, 2002).	Focus on how the organisation process of Eilân festival disrupted place attachment amongst local communities. Approach these disruptions like social impacts.	Codes include the five individual phases of place attachment disruption, social impact assessment phases as well as information on stakeholders and the festival.	Individual In-depth semi-structured interviews	Topics include awareness of the festival, opinion of organising a festival and evaluation of the process and decision to cancel the festival.	MITPW MITPH PPADA PPADI PPADE PPADC
<b>Content-wise, how was the projected program (and its possible impacts) perceived by local communities on Terschelling</b>	Phases of place attachment disruptions (Scannell & Gifford, The psychology of place attachment, 2014).  Social impact assessment (Vanclay, Conceptualising social impacts, 2002).	Focus on how the Contents of Eilân festival disrupted place attachment amongst local communities. Approach these disruptions like social impacts.	Codes include the five individual phases of place attachment disruption, social impact assessment phases as well as information on stakeholders and the festival.	Individual In-depth semi-structured interviews	Topics include evaluation of the goals and ideas of the festival. Also includes question on the positive and negative feelings about the festival.	EI EC CPADA CPADI CPADE CPADC
<b>What has been the mitigation approach towards local communities by the organisers of Eilân and how was this approach perceived by those communities?</b>	Social impact assessment (Vanclay, Conceptualising social impacts, 2002).  Mitigation (Vanclay et al., 2015).	Focus on the attempted mitigation strategies for Eilân festival and an evaluation and analysis of these strategies	Codes include different kinds of mitigation and information on stakeholders.	Individual In-depth semi-structured interviews	Topics include an evaluation of the communication between the organisers of Eilân festival and local communities, as well as a reflection on preferred mitigation strategies.	MITPW MITPH MITEO MITER

Table 1. Process of operationalisation of secondary research questions and theoretic framework (own source)

### 3.1 Methods

As shown in table 1, I chose to gather data through interviewing. I chose this method, because this research aims on filling a gap of knowledge concerning complex motivations and behaviours, collecting various meanings, opinions and experiences and requires respect and empowerment from involved stakeholders (Dunn, 2016 cited by Hay: 150). As my questions revolve around personal feelings and experiences from respondents regarding Eilân festival, interviewing allows for more in-depth information than quantitative methods such as questionnaires.

My research includes semi-structured interviews. This means that part of the questions are addressed in a predetermined order, but they are addressed in such a way that informants can also provide their own interpretations and explanations in a way that they feel comfortable with (Dunn, 2016 cited by Hay: 150). To prepare and structure the interview, a research design is constructed. Within this research design, the themes and accompanying questions are sorted. This design is shown in the interview guide in appendix A and serves as a reminder of the scope of the interview (Dunn, 2016 cited by Hay: 152).

The structure of the interviews is as follows: first, I address place attachment itself for individual respondents, as this is necessary to understand disruptions within this attachment. I took into account the different domains of place attachment analysis as described by Scannell & Gifford (2010), so that I could use these domains for later research on disruptions. For the rest of the interview, the themes are predetermined and derived from the secondary questions, as shown in table 1. This means that the interview first focuses on the organisation process of Eilân and the content of Eilân. This helps understand how their place attachment has been disrupted by the changes caused by Eilân.

Therefore, the first part of the interview revolves around theory on place attachment disruption and the impacts that caused these disruptions. This part of the interview serves as an operationalisation of these concepts for the case of Eilân festival. The discussed disruptions follow the phases described by Scannell & Gifford (2014) in their article. However, as none of my respondents actively performed an action based on their disruptions, I decided to combine the coping and action phase of disruptions. This was a decision based on pragmatism by not unnecessarily complicating the data. However, I took the risk of losing valuable information by not including the action phase, despite the lack of action within respondents.

The second part revolves around mitigation attempts, linking the theory on place attachment disruptions and social impact assessment, the latter theory being mostly based on literature by Vanclay (2002) and Vanclay et al (2015). These themes together aid with answering the main question regarding the understanding of place attachment disruptions caused by Eilân. Within the interview guide, included in appendix A, these broad and thematic explanations of the topics function as inspiration for the primary questions. (Dunn, 2016 cited by Hay: 152).

To organise this operationalisation, questions regarding the processes and content of Eilân invite participants to provide a storyline on their place attachment disruptions. This means that I did not just ask them about their experiences and opinions. Instead, I first asked respondents when they became aware of Eilân processes. Then I asked about the process of evaluation that the respondents went through to formulate their opinion on these processes. The final questions on this topic revolve around how the respondent reacted to these processes. The same storyline approach has then been applied for the content of Eilân festival. Appendix A shows the Dutch formulation of these questions. Using the previously described domains of place attachment, I analysed not only the storyline of place attachment disruption, but also what domains of attachment were disrupted.

In the final part of the interview, the respondent was asked to reflect upon the mitigation strategies used by the organisers to discover where improvements can and need to be made in order to prevent disruptions of place attachment within tourism planning. This final part of the interview focuses on mitigation theory and links these to the previously mentioned disruptions. These questions are also included in appendix A.

Additionally, I attempted to gain further in-depth information using secondary questions. These secondary questions are included in the interview guide as prompts (Dunn, 2016 cited by Hay: 154). Some of these prompts were predetermined, such as asking for in-depth explanation of stakeholders on their perception of processes, content, and mitigation attempts. However, some of these secondary questions were improvised using a prompt when I heard unknown unknowns that I want to learn more about. These could not be included within the interview guide.

There are different types of prompts that were usable for this research. The first type includes (predetermined) formal secondary questions to further collect data on a certain issue. A second useable prompt type is asking for clarifications when an answer is vague or incomplete. Furthermore, I can invite a respondent to keep providing information on a certain topic by nudging. I could, for example, look towards my respondents in an interested manner, signifying that I am awaiting more information on the topic. Alternatively, I could nod or provide a short confirming sound to communicate that the respondent is providing useful information. A fourth option is to try to obtain verification on an answer by asking for a summary. This is important to make sure that my interpretation of the reasoning of the respondent is as close to their interpretation as possible. The last prompt is providing receptive cues to encourage an informant to keep speaking on a specific topic (Dunn, 2016 cited by Hay: 157).

### 3.2 Sampling

This research type is not suitable for random sampling but revolves around selecting appropriate candidates based on their involvement with Eilân festival (Turner, 2010). Furthermore, because this research is qualitative and the data gathering method is in-depth interviewing, only a small number of cases are needed (Stratford & Bradshaw, 2016, cited by Hay: 123). Therefore, I decided to utilise a so-called purposive sampling strategy (Stratford & Bradshaw, 2016 cited by Hay: 124). For stories about place attachment disruptions, local inhabitants are the most suitable group of participants. Local inhabitants that were opposed to Eilân festival were interviewed, although pro-festival people were also interviewed, as I was unaware of the position of stakeholders before I started the interviews. However, this is not a problem, as it helps to obtain less biased information on mitigation efforts. A total of six respondents were interviewed in 2020 and 2021. Due to Covid-19 regulations, this process took longer than I expected, and I had to alternate between physical interviews on Terschelling and online interviews. It has to be noted that this type of dataset is not suitable to be representative for populations. However, because my research is not quantitative and does not focus on statistics, this is not an issue.

During the data collection process, I also contacted an expert involved with the process of judging whether this festival will receive a permit. This interview helps explaining mitigation processes as well as to which variables were taken into consideration by different parties for the judging of this festival. According to Döringer (2021), expert interviews are a widely discussed qualitative method in political and social research. Expert interviews tend to focus more on the knowledge of the interviewed expert. Therefore, for this interview, I used a different questionnaire less focused on place attachment disruptions of an individual, but rather the mitigation responses connected to disruptions as shows in the conceptual model in figure 2. This interview helped with explaining thoughts and actions from other involved stakeholders and is shown in appendix B.

Together, these groups can indicate most in-depth how the festival influenced place attachment and based on what variables. Another reason why local inhabitants are suitable is that the trial started with disillusioned local communities consisting of local inhabitants who were unhappy with the current situation concerning Eilân (Hart van Nederland, 2019). Because mitigation is an interaction between planners and local communities, the most thorough analysis can be conducted when both sides have explained their experiences with attempts of mitigation (Vanclay et al., 2015). These mitigation strategies and their outcomes can be analysed along with the given answers by respondents to pinpoint miscommunications or missed opportunities on either side. Because this research revolves around careful selection of respondents that may provide the most in-depth answers to questions, criterion sampling might be the most suitable method of participant selection (Stratford & Bradshaw, 2016 cited by Hay: 124). The selected respondents are shown in table 2.

Name or alias	Occupation
<b>Ms de Boer</b>	Not provided
<b>Ms Blaak</b>	Entrepreneur
<b>Mr Aaldering</b>	Tourist information office
<b>Mr Jansen</b>	Theatre
<b>Mr Kapers</b>	Bike Rent
<b>Mr Paters</b>	Entrepreneur
<b>Ms Tegelaar</b>	Permits

*Table 2. Respondent list*

### 3.3 Data analysis

Before qualitative data can be analysed, it needs to be sorted first. In order to do this, I transcribed the interviews. According to Oliver et al. (2005), there are two types of transcription practices. The first one is naturalism, in which the researcher transcribes every detail, such as stutters, pauses, nonverbal and involuntary vocalisations. This is also called a verbatim transcript. The second type is denaturalised transcription, in which the researcher interprets meanings and perceptions by leaving out the details that naturalised transcripts include. Because of reflexivity-related choices I described earlier, I tried to limit my own interpretations of the answers provided by respondents as much as possible. This means that I decided to transcribe verbatim. The transcripts are written in a program called O-transcribe.

The transcripts gathered from the interviews were then organised for a proper analysis. A suitable strategy to organise qualitative data is by coding interviews. This coding was done through sorting the transcripts using predetermined codes derived from literature through deductive coding. (Cope, 2016, cited by Hay: 378). These codes reflect the themes of processes, contents, and mitigation of Eilân. There are two different layers of codes in this round. The first are general codes on important themes central to the analysis, while the second layer includes in-depth codes that correspond with distinguishable factors and domains within these important themes. I had planned on creating a second round of coding revolves around new insights that are not predetermined. These codes are derived from unexpected answers by respondents as well as unknown unknowns and are called inductive codes (Cope, 2016 cited by Hay: 378). However, after taking the interviews, I discovered no insights that required new codes. Therefore, I skipped this step. Existing codes are included in appendix C. Using coding, a researcher is able to both generate theory based on new insights on existing literature as well as create new theory. The interviews were in Dutch, so included quotes are translated to English.

### 3.4 Challenges

Qualitative research must therefore be done with rigour. This means that the research includes strategies for trustworthiness as well as documentations and reflections on the research process through open analysing to enable checking by others. The first strategy to implement these documentations and reflections is the use of different theories and sources for both primary and secondary data gathering. During every step in the data gathering process, I reflected upon work of other researchers. By learning from other researchers, I was able to deal with challenges more accurately during data gathering and analysis. Contacted stakeholders were also involved within data analysis. The strategies implemented for this stakeholder involvement are explained later in this chapter.

Secondly, besides the data itself, the role and position of researchers themselves is also reflected upon. This means that every decision made during the research process is explained as well as the decision-making processes themselves. By explaining these decisions, possible weaknesses are also openly addressed and readers can understand why these weaknesses were unavoidable. Furthermore, a supervisor followed the process of this research and provided comments during the structuring and writing of this research (Stratford & Bradshaw, 2016 cited by Hay: 127). This helped with reflecting on the research process and decision-making more accurately, as a supervisor was able judge the decisions that I made and help address aspects that I had not addressed enough.

Lastly, all methods used in this research have been tested with unrelated people to make sure they were usable for the actual data gathering process. This means that I was able to adjust questions for respondents before conducting the interviews. This ensured that I did not have to change the interview guide during the data gathering process itself, which would have compromised the research process.

It should be noted that qualitative research, even with all these considerations regarding rigour, has limits to transferability. The reasons for this limit are that research topics are often very specific, the methods rarely revolve around generalisation and that the researcher has influence on the results and process of the research (Stratford & Bradshaw, 2016 cited by Hay: 127).

Rigour-related challenges concerning interviewing include finding a balance between maintaining focus on those themes and being flexible with research questions. It is often the case that respondents may drift off-topic. This can be steered with asking specific follow-up questions (Turner, 2010). With my choice of a semi-structured interview, I hoped to find a balance between asking specific questions while leaving room for in-depth explanations by respondents. The reason for this approach is to allow respondents to give information that was not even considered by me within my interview guide but may still be useful. This type of information that is not considered by academics is called an “unknown unknown” (Hanna et al., 2016 pp. 175). I hope to obtain these “unknown unknowns” by asking respondents whether they would like to add some comments on their own by the end of the interview. Unknown unknowns can also be acquired by allowing participants to wander off-topic to a certain extent by minimising interventions and quick follow-up questions. This is important, because giving respondents the room to express themselves on matters that they themselves deem important within the given themes and to appropriately interpret participant’s voices (Mansvelt & Berg, 2016 cited by Hay: 408-409). With such a broad topic concerning personal experiences, respondents should be allowed to express those experiences in a way that they feel comfortable.

To ensure that I obtain the most in-depth answers on personal experiences and contextualisation of these answers, I functioned as an outsider during the interviews. I made clear that I am not part of communities on Terschelling, hoping that respondents made an effort to explain events, circumstances, and feelings about Eilân that they may choose not to tell me if they believe I already know much about the festival or if they believe I am involved with the festival in any way. However, because I chose to be an outsider, I had to be aware that respondents may withhold information that they wish not to explain to people who are not part of their community as well as that my interpretations and analysis of their perceptions and experiences may not be entirely reliable (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 37). To create a comfortable setting for the respondents, I utilised a combination of a funnel and hybrid structure. Funneling means that, when I address a certain topic, I first asked general questions and then follow them up by more in-depth and experience-based questions. A hybrid structure means that I first asked simple non-threatening questions before addressing more sensitive issues (Dunn, 2016 cited by Hay: 157).

### 3.5 Ethics

Qualitative research such as this case study needs to be conducted in an ethical manner. For in-depth interviews, this means considering confidentiality, informed consent, and privacy (Orb et al., 2001). Informed consent means that a respondent is able to exercise their rights to either accept or refuse participation in the research or parts of that research. This means that informants need to be fully aware of the broad outline of the research and what you expect from them. (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 32). Therefore, informed consent is a method to reassure autonomy of participants through negotiation of trust and were requested in a form given to participants (Orb et al., 2001). The informed consent form is shown in appendix D.

Privacy and confidentiality can be assured by identity-protection with an alias as well as openness to the publication of results. This is especially important when respondents provide personal and recognisable information (Orb et al., 2001). In order to prevent issues concerning the relationship between the respondents and researcher, I needed to prepare an interview by considering several principles. First, I had to think about a suitable interview setting where my respondents feel at ease. Furthermore, I had to explain some background about the interview. I also had to address how I would protect and use information given by my respondents as well as whether they would like to use an alias. Furthermore, because Terschelling has relatively small-scaled communities, I asked my respondents whether they would like their occupation to be masked or changed (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 31-32).

Before, during and after the interview, it is of utmost importance to ensure that respondents are not harmed in any way. This does not mean that I cannot ask them upsetting questions, but I have to make sure that their mental and physical wellbeing is not negatively influenced by participating in my research (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 32). During the interview, I treated the respondents either as equals or as more powerful than the researcher, depending on the relationship the respondents prefer. If they act in an informal way, I pursued a reciprocal relationship where the social positions of researcher and researched are compatible and the benefits and costs of the research are relatively equal. When the respondent acts in a more formal way and is in a position of power, I pursued an asymmetrical relationship where the researched has more power. Because I needed to travel to Terschelling several times to conduct the interview, in reality, the relationship was asymmetrical for most interviews (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 36).

Another result of an asymmetrical relationship is that I enable respondents to be actively involved with the product of the research as well as the research projects in several ways. Firstly, before the starts of the interview, respondents should have an idea about the format of duration of the interview as well as be assured that they can ask questions about the interview whenever they like. Furthermore, the respondents should know how to contact me after the interview should they have remarks or questions on the transcript or the product. Finally, the respondents should be asked about the possibility of recording the interview and making notes of given answers (McNamara, 2009).

### 3.6 Positionality

Within qualitative research, it is important to recognise that the research process and results can also be influence by the researcher themselves. Personally, I need to take into account that I have an emotional attachment towards Terschelling myself. Not only do I visit the island every summer with my family, my parents have actually lived on the island and met each other there. Furthermore, I tend to feel strongly about the protection of nature, which is related to the reasoning behind the cancellation of Eilân. To make sure that the possible bias is as little as possible, critical reflexivity is necessary. This means that I, as researcher, make sure that my work and process are repeatedly scrutinised by reporting my research process as well as analysing my role within this process (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 34). These are examples of how this research not only deals with subjectivity, but also with intersubjectivity. Which revolves around the meaning and interpretations that are influenced by interactions of people and place context. (Downling, 2016 cited by Hay: 39).

## 4. Analysis

After the coding round, I have discovered that respondents have expressed different types of place attachment. These have been organised according to the aforementioned tripartite framework constructed by Scannell and Gifford (2010) in their article. Before I could analyse the attachment disruptions respondents experienced, I first had to understand what kind of place attachment the respondents experience.

### 4.1. Place attachment

Respondents reflected on place attachment within the personal domain. On personal levels, respondents shared stories on how they feel and experience Terschelling. Almost all of them explained that they feel a connection towards the island and feel like the island is beautiful. Interestingly, Mr Jansen reflected that place attachment can be felt by people anywhere. He explained that different features of a place define the people attracted to it. On the community level, being part of the local community held the most meaning for respondents. Answers consisted of descriptions of what the communities on Terschelling organise and expressing a feeling of pride to be part of those communities. As Mr Kapers remarked: "People make the island".

Place-based attachment was also addressed by respondents. According to most respondents, Terschelling is a special place for them. One common psychical characteristic named by multiple respondents is the variety of Terschelling. Mr Aldering told me that Terschelling is a combination of all Wadden Islands in one. It is big, there is much to see and do and it has loads of different villages and nature. Things that were named are the dikes, the beaches, the lighthouse, the sea, and the forests. According to Ms Blaak, Terschelling feels different from the mainland which makes it attractive. An interesting comment made by Mr Aldering can be linked directly to tourism. He explained that nature on Terschelling is a framework in which festivals can be organised as long as the nature is not damaged.

Not only the physical characteristics of Terschelling were attractive for the respondents. Social interactions were also admired. Mr Jansen remarked that a group of people that is not born on Terschelling has a harder time connecting to the island than people who are born on the island. This is backed up by Scannell & Gifford (2014), who state that some evidence suggests mobile people have weaker place attachment.

On the behavioural level, all respondents felt affect towards Terschelling. Positive emotions and connections towards the nature and the island were explained. Mr Jansen explained that living on the island is a different type of affect than visiting the island. This is interesting, as apparently Mr Jansen seems to imply that factors of place attachment may be different depending on the place themselves. It is interesting to question why place attachment would be different on an island compared to the mainland. I described earlier that Ms Blaak also explained that Terschelling feels different from the mainland. Mr Paters noticed that the love for Terschelling is infectious, and that people like to visit familiar things and see that the island has not changed much. This lack of change may be one of the differences between the island and the mainland, although this is not confirmed. Interesting to note is that respondents stressed that these positive emotions are highly personal. This means that other members of the local communities on Terschelling may describe vastly different types of affect than my respondents.

## 4.2 Process disruptions

### 4.2.1 Awareness of process disruptions

Before I can explain process disruptions of Eilân festival, I have to briefly describe the period in which members of local communities became aware of possible disruptions. According to Ms Tegelaar, Eilân festival planning started during autumn 2018 with requests for permits by the organiser. The negotiation processes between stakeholders lasted until august 2019 when the event permit was granted. A month later, following a lawsuit started by several members of local communities, the festival was cancelled.

Interesting to note is that not many comments were made on awareness during the planning phase of Eilân festival. Most respondents provided comments on evaluation and coping comments. This can be explained due to the notion that some of the respondents either arrived on the island during the planning process of Eilân festival or missed the beginning of the planning process and were forced to evaluate immediately what their thought on Eilân festival were. Furthermore, the interviews were delayed due to Covid-19 regulations and were held between autumn 2020 and spring 2021, which was more than a year after the cancellation. Mr Paters explained that it is difficult for him to recall the first feelings and ideas he had when he heard about Eilân festival. If the interviews were held in 2019, it would have made analysing awareness easier. As explained by Scannell & Gifford (2014), the evaluation phase of place attachment disruption is the phase in which people decide whether the disruptions would be positive or negative. As the respondents were approached in 2020 and 2021, they had already formed their opinions on Eilân festival.

Respondents acquired their information on Eilân festival through different sources including newspapers, television, and other islanders. In addition, Ms Tegelaar provided an overview of first reactions from islanders. These are displayed in box 1. Interesting to note is that none of my respondents had direct contact with the organiser of Eilân festival during the planning phase.

Initial reactions from islanders during the planning phase of Eilân festival include:

- > Should we do this on Terschelling?
- > Who is this organiser from Amsterdam?
- > Should we want this festival?
- > This music is going to cause trouble

*Box 1. Initial questions of islanders when they became aware of Eilân festival (Ms Tegelaar, 2021)*

Most of my respondents admitted to being fairly neutral towards Eilân when they first heard about the organisation process. Mr Paters explained that he was interested to learn more about the festival. Some respondents offered insights in the feelings of some islanders who instantly felt sceptical of Eilân festival. Arguments that were used by these people are that Eilân would be just another festival added to the already existing ones. According to Mr Aaldering, some aspects of the process of Eilân got some islanders off on the wrong foot. He explained the importance of islanders being involved in the beginning stage of the process. He felt like the lack of involvement may have contributed to the emergence of negative feelings towards the festival by these islanders and that this may explain why they were unable to change their mind on the festival.

#### 4.2.2 Interpretation of process disruptions

Firstly, some respondents realised that Eilân festival would be a festival unlike any other festival ever planned on Terschelling. Mr Aaldering explained about demographic challenges of organising a new festival. The festival would have been held in September, a month in which tourists on Terschelling tend to be of older age than during the summer season. With the expected age of Eilân festival visitors being around 30 years old, this could lead to conflicts between generations that may seek a different type of tourist experience. It is interesting to note that respondents evaluated more than that they interpreted the process of Eilân festival. Again, this is because of the time gap in between the planning phase and the interviews.

Another reason why interpreting was difficult for respondents can be explained using theory. As I stated in the literature review, there is a delicate balance between the positive effects of tourism and events and the negative effects for communities. Respondents were tasked to reflect on the communication efforts and the implications of organising a new festival, without having the information of actually having held the festival. This means they had to speculate. Considering the complexity of spatial planning as described by de Roo (2015), it would be impossible for single respondents to fully comprehend everything that needed to happen for a festival like Eilân.

#### 4.2.3 Evaluation of process disruptions

Evaluating disruptions was easier for respondents. Central questions asked by respondents revolved around the necessity of Eilân festival and the public opinion on Eilân festival. Mr Aaldering wondered whether the opinion on Eilân festival can be predicted by whether an individual is dependent on tourism or not. Public opinion and demographics of these opinions were not polled during the process of Eilân festival. Hopefully, with the emergence of the event vision, there will be a possibility for future research on public opinion as explained by Ms Tegelaar. Questionnaires would be an effective way to poll the desirability of large festivals such as Eilân on Terschelling. Mr Jansen put a personal barrier upon the desirability of tourism. He explains that he supports new events and festival on Terschelling, as long as they are not considered mass tourism. This can be linked to the opinion that overtourism may lead to tourist-phobia (Milano et al., 2018). While Eilân festival would not be a problem for Mr Jansen personally, other islanders may have evaluated Eilân to be overtourism. I will reflect on this in the section 4.3.3.2. A synthesising comment concerning these questions raised by Mr Kapers is that the social part of festival planning processes needs to be done delicately. A lot of people provide input and unknowns may lead to social unrest. Multiple respondents shared this feeling with the following quote:

“Unknown makes unloved” – Mr Aaldering and Mr Kapers

When faced with unwanted changes that are unknown, people may be more likely to be opposed to these changes. Islanders may feel protective towards Terschelling based on their behavioural attachment, derived from the tripartite model by Scannell & Gifford (2010). Arguments to protect Terschelling named by respondents are preserving the island for younger generations and protection against intrusion from foreign people. As Mr Jansen explained, the fact that the organiser of Eilân festival was not part of local communities on Terschelling, but rather from Amsterdam, played a role in the social gap between the organiser and islanders. Mr Paters explained that this happened on Terschelling, because the islanders are stubborn people who do not like when people change the island.

“Do not mess with my island”. – Mr Paters

Themes that seem to be central in forming an opinion on festivals as Eilân are protection of nature and the fear of the unknown. The area where Eilân festival would be held was around a lake and next to a natural area, which led to these questions by respondents. The evaluation of these questions of the process boil down to the main question of how necessary the festival would be. Ms de Boer explained that she made the distinction between a principle and a practical evaluation. She reflected that the principal evaluation revolves around whether you personally liked the idea of the festival, whereas the practical evaluation is whether Terschelling objectively would have benefitted from Eilân festival. Mr Aaldering was unsure what reasoning was leading for opposing parties. Was it really that the potential social impacts on nature and communities were deemed unacceptable, or was the main argument that a new festival was not welcomed and were these valid reasons to stop this festival? This seems like different ways of thinking that are intertwined during the planning phase of Eilân festival. Mr Kapers explained that the permits formed the problem that led to the cancellation of Eilân festival. This was confirmed by Ms Tegelaar in box 2. She explains how the legal process went and how this was evaluated.

#### 4.2.4.1 Coping of process disruptions during planning phase

Unfortunately, none of my respondents were involved with the planning phase of Eilân festival. I tried to contact respondents who did but was unable to conduct interviews with these people. Luckily, the respondents did provide information on how the community coped and how they reacted themselves. While most of my respondents did have an opinion on Eilân festival, some let the people who were negotiating do their job. According to most respondents, complex interactions between communities arose during the planning phase of Eilân festival.

Confrontations between people in favour and people against Eilân festival were talked about by several respondents. Mr Jansen explained that people within the community were urged not to speak up against Eilân festival, adding that people opposed to the festival had a more difficult time to voice their opinion. Furthermore, Mr Kapers explained that the organiser might have been a bit too nonchalant, believing that once he had the support from the municipality the festival would be held.

The first advice on the event permit request was given in September 2018. These comments were implemented in November 2018. This enabled the beginning of a 26-week process in which people can request amendments to the plans. For smaller events the process of evaluating the event permit takes about 6 weeks, because the municipality can do it themselves. For larger events like Eilân festival, the province, local stakeholders, and the security regions need to be consulted. There were 4 meetings planned with these stakeholders to negotiate about the event permit. In August 2019, this permit was granted.

During the process, local stakeholders can provide their input on the concepts for the permit via so-called *zienswijzen*. 23 of these *zienswijzen* with complaints were submitted. 2 of these submissions led to a trial. After this trial, the judge decided that changes needed to be made to the event permit (Rechtbank Noord-Nederland, 2019a). Before these changes were made, the permit would be made temporarily invalid. These changes could not be implemented within the week of time that was available, eventually leading to the cancellation.

*Box 2. Summary of evaluation process of event vision (Ms Tegelaar, 2021)*

So how did these different opinions and evaluations lead to the cancellation of Eilân festival? As mentioned earlier, Ms Tegelaar explained how the process of permit requests and responses on these requests went. This is shown in box 2. In the case of Eilân festival, local stakeholders used their involvement in the planning of the festival to counter the organisation. This confirms that local stakeholders play a large role as described by Korozog (2011).

#### 4.2.4.2 Coping of process disruptions during aftermath

The aftermath of Eilân festival was an especially complex period for local communities. Social effects lingered for some time after the cancellation of Eilân festival. Ms Tegelaar explains these turbulent times, as shown in box 3. Mr Kapers explained that a group of young islanders protested against the cancellation by forming groups on the field. This is interesting, considering one of the arguments for blocking the festival was protecting the island for younger people. There may be a discrepancy between place attachment for younger and older people as described by Mr Kapers and a different evaluation of how the island should be protected. More research is necessary to further investigate this possibility.

At the end of the day, it was unsatisfactory for both parties. The organiser was not able to hold his festival, while the opposing parties had spent a lot of energy and effort in blocking the festival and were disappointed in the municipality.

*Box 3. Reflection on the responses to the cancellation of Eilân festival (Ms Tegelaar, 2021)*

However, not all reactions to the cancellation were negative. Mr Kapers explained that several local entrepreneurs, especially in Midsland, reacted to the cancellation by organising music parties on a smaller scale in local cafés. They contracted DJ's and played the type of music that would have been played on Eilân festival. This was interesting, as most people who bought tickets for Eilân festival came to Terschelling anyway, as explained by several respondents. This seems to imply that these local entrepreneurs found another way to benefit from tourism. This combined with the negative responses described in box 3 again imply the complexity of perceiving an event as positive or negative. On an emotional scale, it is highly subjective and personal whether problems concerning festivalisation such as the shift of control towards the market and the increased commodification as described by Richards (2007) are seen as positive or negative. While some islanders did not like the arrival of these tourists despite the cancellation of Eilân, other islanders actively organised events to attract the same tourists.

What has become evident is that the planning process of Eilân led to diverse reactions. Taking into account the notion by de Roo (2015) that governance of spatial planning projects with a multitude of involved stakeholders is complex, these different reactions make sense. Within communities such as on Terschelling that consist of a diverse group of people with different professions and ideals, it is not surprising that involved stakeholders had differing viewpoints about the planning of Eilân festival and the cancellation of the festival.

#### 4.2.5 Process synthesis

Process-based disruptions seemed to be examples of social changes that interfere with place (Scannell & Gifford, 2014). Reflecting back on the question how the planning of Eilân festival was perceived by local communities on Terschelling, based on the timeline of events, it can be concluded that Eilân festival provoked an escalating reaction. People within local communities coped in different ways with impacts and potential disruptions.

During the process of that stakeholders struggled with the assessment of the desirability of Eilân festival, sometimes leading to conflicts between members of local communities. Reflecting back to my literature review, in which I discussed the complex balance between tourism being either beneficial or disruptive for broader regional development, this seems to be the assessment for local stakeholders. On one side tourism is perceived as being helpful for broader regional development as described by Kneafsy (2000) and Sijtsma et al (2015). On the other side, threats of negative effects of festivalisation and touristification are described by authors such as Richards (2007) Woo et al (2016), Kim et al. (2019). Relevant threats of Eilân festival include a shift of control towards the market and away from local communities and a threat of Eilân festival to the daily life of local residents. These threats were expressed by members of local communities who voiced their concerns about whether local communities would benefit from Eilân festival and the fact that the organiser of Eilân festival was not part of local communities on Terschelling.

For further analysis on the extent of these concerns, a problem that I encountered is that no respondent had an idea about the general feel of the islanders towards Eilân. This is a problem, as interaction with stakeholders during the planning phase of projects is necessary to maximise the chance of successfully executing the project (Vanclay et al., 2015). On an analytical level, this is also a challenge. As stated in literature, coping with unwanted changes needs to be addressed both from the intrapsychic and collective level to fully understand them (Breakwell, 1986). With Eilân festival planning, it is unclear whether the response to disruptions with the “zienswijzen” was a response by several individuals or a collective activity. Local stakeholders and groups of stakeholders submitted and voiced their complaints. However, it is not clear how much public support these groups had. This is important to take into account, because a place attachment is composed of a combination of personal and community-based factors (Devine-Wright, 2009; Scannell & Gifford, 2010). When dealing with impacts and disruptions that influence both individuals and communities, it is important to make the distinction on what factors influence which people. Therefore, the cancellation of Eilân festival did not necessarily imply that a majority of stakeholders support the cancellation for the same reason as the ‘zienswijzen’ that led to the cancellation.

A relevant question revolves around how to stop the emergence of negative disruptions. The initial questions shown in box 1 are not evaluated comments. The people asking those questions were still unsure about Eilân festival when they asked them. It would make sense to address these questions in an early phase of planning before stakeholders have confirmed the impacts and disruptions to be negative. This was proposed by several stakeholders, such as Ms de Boer, with comments about people being involved in a late stage.

## 4.3 Content disruptions

### 4.3.1 Awareness of content disruptions

Most answers on awareness addressed disruptions of personal attachment. These included personal curiosity about the festival and conveying initial responses from local communities. On the personal level, this included differing interest in the festival and its contents. These ranged from not being interested in the festival concept to wanting to buy tickets. As mentioned earlier, my dataset is too small to be representative. This means that I cannot claim that my respondents had the same reactions to the contents of Eilân festival as other members of local communities on Terschelling. However, it is interesting to note that the disagreements about whether Eilân festival was wanted that I discussed in 4.2.3 were also present within my respondents.

Initial responses by respondents seemed to convey that the dilemma of tourism being helpful or harmful is present for Eilân festival. On a personal and community level, respondents were presented with the question whether Eilân festival would be beneficial for Terschelling or a threat. Considering the discussion on touristification as described by Kim et al (2019) and Woo et al (2016), this dilemma seems to indicate that Eilân festival can be linked to touristification. The festival would have an impact on local communities. However, at first glance, exclusive negative or positive responses were not observed.

### 4.3.2 Interpretation of content disruptions

Interesting to note is that more comments were made on interpretation of the contents than the process. Respondents seemed to know more about the content, despite it being a long time ago. Mr Paters explained this by telling he now knows more about Eilân festival than in 2018. He has learned additional information on the festival between the cancellation and while the interview was conducted.

Some interesting questions and themes were raised by respondents: The first question revolved around whether the location was suitable for Eilân festival? This question was addressed on two different analytical levels. Firstly, the idea of a music festival in nature, which was applauded by some of my respondents and frowned upon by others. Secondly, more specifically on Eilân festival itself. According to reactions by respondents, it seemed this suitability is highly personal. Some respondents questioned whether the lake chosen to be the location of Eilân festival would be suitable, while others expected few problems. In section 4.3.3.3 I will discuss this evaluation on the location more in-depth.

The second question revolved around whether the type of festival is suitable for Terschelling? Respondents explained that a lot of different types of events occur on Terschelling already. These include walking tours, smaller music events and Oerol festival. A central question that respondents felt like they should evaluate is what the implications would be from a festival like Eilân on Terschelling. Mr Jansen explained that a new festival might help with rejuvenation of Terschelling, as current festivals like Oerol tend to attract an older public. Relating back to the description of festivalisation by Roche (2011), it seems that respondents were unsure about the role of the festival on their societies.

The final theme revolves around the question whether it would have been better to actually have the festival once so that the impacts are clearer? This question was raised by Mr Aaldering. Ms Blaak provided her input on this question. She feels that a festival like Eilân should be held once so that people can know how it went. She reflected on the dependency of how people act and that bad behaviour from guests can lead to negative impacts such as waste.

#### 4.3.3.1 Evaluation of content disruptions - noise and drug use

The earlier mentioned disruptions caused by fear of the unknown are central within evaluations by respondents. Ms de Boer explained that fear of the unknown is the reason a lot of people did not welcome the festival. This caused part of local communities to think negatively about implications of Eilân festival, which includes the visitors. According to Mr Jansen, some individuals within local communities went as far as calling the tourists “terrorgabbers” referring to problems concerning drug use and wild partying that these people would bring.

Therefore, a disruptions theme that seemed to be central is the challenge of nuisances such as noise and drugs use. Ms Blaak reflected on this theme by setting a border on acceptable behaviour. She applauds the idea of a music festival in nature, but if visitors misbehave and destroy the environment it would be a profound negative impact. Furthermore, Mr Aaldering overheard from islanders that they were afraid of drug pollution via urine. Concerning noise, Ms de Boer explained that people live within hundreds of metres of the festival site. She felt like organising the festival in such a small location near the lakes and a small valley with people this close seemed unwise. However, Ms Blaak argued that there is a lot of tourism around the festival site already.

Apparently, the acceptable amount of noise at the festival site seems to be subjective. This makes understanding and countering disruptions very complex. The evaluation of social impacts as being something positive or negative as described by Vanclay (2002) therefore seems to be very personal and subjective, rather than a collective opinion. If these opinions are very divided, this makes planning difficult.

For Eilân festival, the organiser attempted to find a balance for these two variables. According to Ms Tegelaar, the organiser did note that some of the visitors might use drugs during Eilân festival and that regulation and security might be necessary. She also explained that careful calculation was implemented to evaluate noise levels of Eilân festival. After adjustments to the formulas for the festival being outside rather than inside, the threat for noise was deemed acceptably low.

#### 4.3.3.2 Evaluation of content disruptions - size of Eilân

Another theme addressed by respondents that they either saw as a challenge themselves or explained that other communities on Terschelling were unsure about was the size of Eilân festival. According to Ms Tegelaar, the idea of the organiser was a house music festival in a natural area near a lake on Terschelling. Tickets were available for 6000 visitors who would stay in nearby camp sites. The idea was that the visitors would stay on the festival site for most of the time of their stay.

This amount of 6000 visitors is considered quite a large amount by local communities, especially on a small location on an island. Mr Aaldering explained that starting as big as Eilân poses logistic challenges. He explained that Terschelling is dependent on hotels, use of limited space and boat capacity, which means that growth is also limited. Other respondents emphasised on social challenges as well. Mr Kapers explained that local communities like SOS Terschelling are against these types of festivals. Mr Paters explained that Eilân was a business model, which purely as a business model works fine. However, he felt like this festival had a too large scale for Terschelling as well. He proposed that a large-scale festival like Eilân is more suitable for a lake in Southwest Friesland or in a large field, providing Woodstock as an example of a successful large festival on a field. Mr Jansen also addressed a documentary about Woodstock as an analysis of a local farmer being scared of what Woodstock would encompass and eventually falling in love with the festival and the people visiting. Ms de Boer also used this argument by comparing Eilân with Lowlands festival saying: “There is more space in Biddinghuizen”. She felt like Eilân is a format more suitable for the mainland of the Netherlands rather than an island.

Finally, Mr Jansen reflected on the people who reacted to the size of Eilân festival. He emphasised that some people who were sceptic on the size of Eilân festival tend to focus on negative impacts rather than positive impacts. These opinions are important to take into account, as the festival would be organised in the place of these people (Korozog, 2011). These comments seem to imply that Eilân festival may have contributed to one of the issues raised by Richards (2007) on festivalisation. In this case the critique of a focus on the market, which takes the form of a business model in the case for Eilân festival, is addressed by Mr Paters. He explained this critique literally by stating that Eilân is a business model and not organised for Terschelling specifically.

A natural solution to gain more support seems to be to lower the scale of festivals on Terschelling. However, this also raises new challenges. Respondents seemed to evaluate this idea. A positive effect of a smaller scale festival is that people can get used to it. According to Mr Aaldering, it is better if a festival grows organically, such as with Oerol festival. Ms Blaak proposed to create a maximum of visitors for festivals to prevent impacts. A negative effect, which is connected to the notion of the business model, was raised by Mr Kapers. He explained that Eilân needs a large amount of guests like 6000 to be cost effective. He raised the problem that decreasing the number of visitors has a limited effect on the costs necessary to organise the festival. Firstly, the festival site and accommodation costs may be a bit lower but still need to be paid. Furthermore, consumptions are still necessary, albeit in lower quantities. Furthermore, health and safety measures still require investments. Lastly, the artists need to be paid. Festivals like Eilân need to acquire revenue through ticket sales and consumption, which means that a higher amount of visitors is more cost effective. Therefore, it is difficult to organise a festival with fewer visitors.

There seemed to be a dilemma between lowering the festival size to prevent social unrest and keeping the size large enough to maintain a cost-effective business model. What is the right initial size of a festival to be organised on a small island? It has to be noted that this is hard to assess and highly subjective. Within my own dataset, some respondents thought a festival with the size of Eilân would have no long-lasting impacts on Terschelling, while others felt like the festival would cause too many unwanted impacts. The idea of the organiser on the ideal size and growing plans are described by Ms Tegelaar in text box 4. The dilemma of the preferred size of Eilân festival seems to be an example that tourism managers and organisers having difficulty understanding how an event can lead to effective regional development (Quinn, 2006). While a simple planning strategy like lowering the scale of Eilân festival may minimise negative social impacts, modifying the project decreases the cost effectiveness of the festival. Mitigation strategies will be discussed later, but it seems like the case of Eilân festival confirms that it is a delicate and complex case (Korthals Altes et al., 2018).

The initial plan of the organiser of Eilân festival is to stick at the amount of 6000 visitors for 2022. The idea is growing the festival organically towards 12000 visitors over the course of a few years.

*Box 4. Idea of Eilân festival. (Ms Tegelaar, 2021)*

This discussion on the size of Eilân festival seems to confirm that overtourism debates are also relevant within this case. The number of visitors of Eilân resulted in mistrust and contempt towards the festival for some respondents and local communities. This seems to confirm the notion about tourist phobia by Milano et al (2018) and the feeling of affected respondents and local communities that the limits of tourism are not assessed correctly. These stakeholders fear to suffer effects of tourism peaks caused by Eilân festival. Unfortunately, to assess the actual effect of this number of visitors on Terschelling, additional research that is quantitative in nature helps for a more complete picture of impacts. While these qualitative stories help with understanding the reasoning of local stakeholders for mistrusting this number of visitors, the actual impacts are difficult to evaluate.

#### 4.3.3.3 Evaluation of content disruptions - protection of nature

The final central theme raised by respondents include the impacts of Eilân festival on nature. Mr Aaldering reflected that protecting nature is a valid reason to block a festival. I asked respondents to reflect on potential negative effects of Eilân festival, and many respondents reflected on potential impacts on nature. Opinion seemed to be mixed on whether Eilân would cause damage to nature. Ms Blaak assessed that damage to the nature would be inevitable, but also repairable. On the other side, Mr Paters addressed some impacts that he thinks are unnecessary. He explained that Eilân festival would scare away nearby animals and he feels like the noise and density of visitors would clash with nature. He felt like this is a problem, because for him Terschelling sells itself as a festival of culture and nature. As he assessed that Eilân visitors do not fit within this tourism strategy, he felt that Eilân would not be suitable for Terschelling. Mr Kapers argued that a distinction between types of nature. He explains that the Boschplaat, which is a natural area to the east of Terschelling which is not used for recreation and tourism, is not suitable. However, the beach or the lake where Eilân festival would be held were evaluated as more suitable. Why nature is an especially difficult variable to test for the suitability of Eilân festival is explained by Ms Tegelaar in box 5.

For evaluation of the event permit for Eilân festival, three main variables were addressed. These are public health, public safety, and the environment. Important to add is that environment refers to impacts such as noise and stench, but not nature. This means that impacts on nature needed to be tested for a different permit.

*Box 5. Variables that are tested for the event permit (Ms Tegelaar, 2021).*

Opinions on the potential negative impacts of Eilân festival on nature seemed to be mixed. A simple solution to minimise negative impacts on nature seems to be to change the location of the festival. However, Mr Jansen argued that changing the location to counter negative impacts on nature adds new challenges. An example he proposes is that a dance festival in sand would be less attractive for visitors.

It has to be noted that nature-based answers were central for my respondents when explaining place attachment. Often, the first things they thought about when asked about describing Terschelling are natural areas on the Island. Therefore, nature being such an important factor in forming place attachment and a prominent disruption for stakeholders, combined with the factor being untestable for the event permit creates complications. This makes sense, because nature is one the factor within the place domain of place attachment from the tripartite model by Scannell & Gifford (2010) that is often addressed by respondents.

Interesting to note is that also positive impacts of Eilân festival were discussed. Mr Jansen predicted that a festival like Eilân would generate revenue. He gave two reasons. The first is that local entrepreneurs were able to set up a stand on the festival site and sell their food and drinks. Unfortunately for these entrepreneurs, their investments were lost after the late cancellation of Eilân festival. His second reason was that the visitors for Eilân festival were people in their late 20's and 30's. These people have more money than the young people that visit Terschelling during summers. This evaluation is a more practical approach to dealing with changes than the emotional approach that was central to process-disruptions, a distinction also made by Ms de Boer. This can be explained by understanding the difference between social impacts and place attachment disruptions. While place attachment disruption refers to a loss of bond between people and place, Social Impacts focuses more on changes themselves, without them necessarily leading to a loss of bond (Scannell & Gifford, 2014; Vanclay 2002). However, this does not imply that disruptions are always seen as negative, as some islanders found ways to benefit from the changes by organising small events as discussed in section 4.2.4.

#### 4.3.4 Coping disruptions of the content.

Interesting distinctions between personal and community coping on disruptions were observed during the interviews based on the tripartite model of Scannell & Gifford (2010) on place attachment. On the personal level, none of my respondents coped by making some sort of action. However, they did describe how other communities took actions to counter disruptions. As Mr Paters explained, he decided not to respond to Eilân festival as he believed the people who should be involved were already involved. This is interesting, as he was not a fan of the concept of Eilân festival. Apparently, not all stakeholders that predict disruptions necessarily take action to prevent these. None of my respondents got actively involved with Eilân planning, regardless of their position on Eilân festival.

Mr Jansen argued that it is weird that a festival can be stopped by such a small group of stakeholders. As mentioned earlier, two “zienswijzen” led to the trial and eventual cancellation of Eilân festival. Ms Tegelaar explained how the municipality evaluated the zienswijzen for the event permit in box 6. The different types of permits with different variables that they are tested on make evaluating Eilân festival content even more complex. It may be unclear for respondents where they need to submit complaints. This creates more unknowns and a higher risk of people rejecting Eilân festival. While complexity is normal for planning with inclusion of a multitude of stakeholders, as described by de Roo (2015), it is problematic if those stakeholders are uncertain about who to contact to be included.

The municipality evaluated all zienswijzen by local stakeholders listing then based on subject using colour codes. Different types of complaints were appointed a different colour. Complaints like “I am against this type of festival” or complaints regarding nature were not testable for the event permit, as the event permit is based on public health, public safety, and environment.

*Box 6. Explanation on how complaints were evaluated by the municipality (Ms Tegelaar, 2021).*

Interestingly, some communities on Terschelling responded to the cancellation by attempting to recreate Eilân on a smaller scale. In section 4.2.4, I wrote about how local nightclubs and entrepreneurs organised dance events and invited DJ’s to enable parties for the Eilân visitors that went to Terschelling anyway, as a large share of the visitors had already purchased their tickets and booked their boat trips. Within literature, this is interesting, as these local stakeholders took control with the form that tourism would take place. They organised their own events on their own terms. The notion based on literature by Ilbery & Saxena (2010), Keyim (2018) and Stoffelen et al. (2017) that tourism could help foster broader regional development through income, employment, regional pride, cohesion and could help with protecting natural resources seems to be more relevant for this type of events on Terschelling than the original idea of Eilân festival. The reason for this is that income is distributed directly between local entrepreneurs and nature is protected more efficiently by organising the event indoors. However, some respondents evaluated that not everyone was happy with this development, as this means that the Eilân visitors would party on Terschelling anyway. This is interesting, as I mentioned earlier that these smaller scaled indoors music concerts no longer damage surrounding nature, which was one of the main concerns of Eilân festival. However, arguments concerning drug use and noise were still relevant, as well as the attraction of new tourists to the island.

Several respondents provided some advice to counter actions by respondents who experience content-related disruptions. They proposed that local stakeholders should be able to know and experience the concepts of a festival like Eilân beforehand. This decreases the chance of unknowns and may help decreasing disruptions, as respondents can evaluate potential disruptions with more intel. This means that the notion about festivalisation by Roche (2011) about the role of festivals for societies is clearer for local communities. If the festival is held once, local inhabitants know about the realised benefits and disruptions of the festival based by experience.

#### 4.3.5 Content synthesis

Evaluations on content tend to focus on physical changes that lead to disruptions (Scannell & Gifford, 2014). Reflecting on the question how the projecting and possible impacts were perceived by local communities on Terschelling, the unknown discussed in both the process section as in the content sections seemed to be catalysators for critical thinking on Eilân. Fears of natural impacts and noise as well as uncertainties regarding the size of Eilân and the visitors are the main evaluations from local community members to either form a negative opinion on Eilân or go as far as to attempt to cancel the festival. Evaluating these content-based disruptions, certain points of critique towards festivalisation seem to be present. Based on the critiques by Richards (2007), the shift of control towards the market is most visible. Evidence for this is that most positive reaction towards the festival are based on revenue and attracting people towards the Island, while negative reactions include a fear of damages, strain on nature and too many tourists. This final argument about the size of the festival being too large for the community and the region, suggests that fear of touristification or overtourism may play a role within concerns about the contents of Eilân festival.

As mentioned in the introduction, according to Séarphin et al. (2019), overtourism may surface when the number of visitors exceeds the number of locals, when a destination has reached a limit to tourism development and when the destination is suffering the strain of tourism. While not all of these thresholds are necessarily realised with Eilân festival, at least the strain of tourism seemed to be present within certain members of local communities that were afraid of the size of Eilân festival. Furthermore, if strain of tourism refers to the threat for communities of a flock of tourists, touristification may also be involved based on the description by Kim et al (2019).

People's way of life
Culture
Community
Political statements
Environment
Health & Wellbeing
Personal or property rights
Fears and aspirations

*Box 7, List of variables that influence social impacts (Vanclay, 2002)*

However, like I stated in the introduction, problems concerning Eilân festival were more complex to be explained by overtourism alone. Interesting to note is that the described disruptions by respondents fall within categories similar to social impact variables. In his paper, Vanclay (2002) described that scientists have tried to conceptualise social impacts through decade. He made his own list containing the factors shown in box 7. Within my dataset, disruptions within at least the categories: culture, community, environment and fears and aspirations were addressed. This suggests that to prevent these disruptions, adjustments to social impacts may help. This enables the case of place attachment disruptions by Eilân festival to be approached similarly as social impact assessment. This is, however, speculative. The reason for this is that place attachment disruptions can exist without social impacts.

In their article, Scannell & Gifford (2014) provide an example of a disruption being securing a new job in a different region and departing, resulting in possible changes of attachment. However, because Eilân festival can be seen as the impact resulting in place attachment disruptions, it can be treated as a social impact. Interesting to note is that the disruptions by Eilân festival have a similar distribution to the difference between changes in place processes and places as described by Brown & Perkins (1992) in their chapter. These different types of disruptions may need a different approach to prevent.

In order to successfully analyse potential disruptions of other festivals like Eilân. I suggest that place attachment disruption of tourist events and festivals needs to be approached in two different manners. Firstly, by understanding possible negative impacts of tourism and festivals by themselves. Secondly, by understanding communities and how people feel and react towards changes in their neighbourhood as a result of planning of festivals or other forms of tourism. As is evident within the reasoning of stakeholders, these two ways of thinking are intertwined. Respondents reacted both on effects of the festival itself as on the broader implications of tourism on their communities. These broader implications of tourism can be interpreted using the festivalisation concept, which includes the statement by Roche (2011) about the larger role of festivals within festivalisation being useful to understand the implications of the contents of the festival itself.

#### 4.4 Mitigation

A useful way to engage with stakeholders during complex spatial planning projects such as Eilân festival is mitigation. As described by Vanclay (2002), mitigation plays a large role in regulating social impacts. Mitigation was the easiest subject for the respondents to reflect upon. A central theme addressed is communication. According to Ms de Boer, local communities were involved in a late stage of planning. She believed this communication could have been done better. Her comments can be explained using the literature on the involvement of local communities as described by Korozog (2011). Ms Blaak agreed that the reason for the social unrest was probably that the communication started too late.

Some respondents did not like the late cancellation of Eilân festival. Ms Blaak felt like it was sad for the organiser that the festival could not be held. She also revealed it is sad that it was possible to cancel the festival only a week before it would be held. It should have been clearer that the festival could be cancelled earlier. Mr Aaldering explained that a lot of time and money was lost due to the late cancellation.

Governing tourism with extensive input from local communities is complex in nature and revolves around uncertainty (de Roo, 2015). So, while more stakeholders can be included within planning processes, new challenges may arise. Mr Jansen explained that people can always find a reason to block an event. You cannot keep everyone content. According to Mr Kapers, communication between the organiser and local islanders must have gone wrong.

Therefore, a balance needs to be found. According to Ms Tegelaar, the municipality is working on the "evenementensie" or event vision. This is a framework on tourism planning that includes more variables than the current permits. In an evaluation document on Eilân festival formulated by Gemeente Terschelling (2019), this event vision is mentioned and described. This event vision is an attempt to formulate policies on event planning so that both local support and execution of tourist events improve. In order for these policies to be successful, the municipality needs to take into account the previously described potential conflicts between tourists and local communities. Furthermore, questionnaires will be shared amongst islanders with general questions on event planning. This is important, as acquiring as much information of public support reduces unknowns.

Reflecting on the question what the mitigation approach towards local communities by the organisers of Eilân was and how this was perceived by local communities, it is difficult to assess where discrepancies lied. Eilân festival made an effort to inform respondents about the contents and ideas of the festival after the plans were finalised during the process of acquiring permits. Interesting to note is that communication between stakeholders and involvement of local communities was the strongest in late stages of the planning phase. There was little time to evaluate concerns from local communities and implement changes if necessary.

Earlier, I considered the planning of Eilân festival a complex project including a variety of stakeholders with uncertainties (de Roo, 2015). Therefore, this late communication is considered suboptimal. Projects like Eilân festival are too complex to mitigate within several weeks before the event should be realised. Therefore, either the planning phase needs to be extended by submitting permit requests earlier or respondents need to be included during an earlier stage of planning. Careful mitigation may then lead to less place attachment disruptions. According to Ms Tegelaar, Eilân festival is scheduled to be held again in 2022 and the permits are already being evaluated. This enables local communities more time to assess potential impacts and disruptions and seek for solutions without immediately attempting to stop the planning altogether.

Mitigation between stakeholders and organisers is an effective way to acquire information both on the projects themselves as well as the effect of the project on local communities. This information is more useful than setting caps on visitors of festivals or limiting space for festivals on its own. When local communities are actively involved within planning processes of festivals, this shifts the control back towards local communities, which relates back to the critiques on festivalisation (Richards 2007). Within a paradigm of science that tourism can boost regional development through the commodification of culture that I discussed in the introduction, extensive mitigation and involvement may help reduce negative effects due to overtourism, harmful social impacts or place attachment disruptions that could have been prevented.

A significant problem with mitigation strategies for Eilân festival was that the “zienswijzen” and trial were held in a late stage of the process during the coping and action phases of place attachment disruption (Scannell & Gifford, 2014). Therefore, the option of project modification proposed by Vanclay et al (2015) as a potential mitigation strategy was not possible anymore. This is also described within the summary of the planning process of Eilân festival by Ms Tegelaar in box 2. In the conceptual model in figure 2, I have established that project modification is a mitigation strategy most useful in early stages of disruption such as the interpretation and evaluation stage of place attachment disruption. With the inability of modifying Eilân festival, concerned stakeholders chose to mitigate via a judge, which led to the cancellation of Eilân festival.

## 5. Conclusion and discussion

### 5.1 Conclusion

The main research question of this paper was formulated as: *“How did Eilân result in place attachment disruption amongst (members of) local Terschelling communities?”*. Based on the results of this research, place attachment disruptions arose both during and after the planning and cancellation of Eilân festival. Seemingly, there were discrepancies within the perception of (social) costs and benefits of Eilân festival between the organiser, the municipality, and the local communities. These differences subsequently led to mutual misunderstandings, fear of the unknown and disagreements. The notion by Quinn (2006) that there is a lack of understanding within organisers of events and tourism managers on how tourism can help with broader regional development seems to be relevant. However, this lack of understanding also seems to be relevant for local communities, because members of local communities questioned the goals and contents of Eilân festival and evaluated whether the festival would be beneficial for them or not. Lastly, the case-by-case testing procedure for the event permits also seems to complicate these broader regional development goals, although there is a clear selection of testable variables.

The most prominent type of disruption, based on the tripartite model by Scannell & Gifford (2010), were based on place-based attachment. The second most disruptions were based person-based place attachment, while the least were based on process-based disruptions. This makes sense, as place-based attachment includes the place itself, which was directly influenced by Eilân festival. Furthermore, the community and social impacts were also central disruption themes and were included within both the personal and place-based place attachment of the tripartite model.

The first secondary question revolves around the process of Eilân festival and how this was perceived by local communities on Terschelling. It seems there were differences within local communities on how this process was judged by members of local communities. The complex balance between tourism being either beneficial, based on literature by Kneafsy (2000) and Sijtsma et al (2015) or disruptive for broader regional development was a central focus. Based on my results, local communities evaluated these benefits and threats for themselves and reached different conclusions. Expressed threats could be explained using negative effects of festivalisation and touristification as described by authors such as Richards (2007) Woo et al (2016), Kim et al. (2019). The two most central threats being a shift of control towards the market and away from local communities and a threat of Eilân festival to the daily life of local residents.

A problem with the analysis of this complex balance is that it is unclear how the public support for Eilân festival was divided within local communities. It is unknown whether a smaller group of fanatic opposition led to the cancellation of Eilân festival or that a majority of local residents were negative towards Eilân festival. Unfortunately, because of this uncertainty, I am unable to fully answer the question on how the process was perceived.

However, questions on Eilân festival and fear of the unknown led to a disruption of place attachment within members of local communities. Respondents who evaluated these disruptions mostly asked question concerning the necessity of Eilân festival and the possible impacts on nature during the planning phase. Interestingly, the questions in box 1 do not convey that these respondents had already made up their mind and within my respondents, opinions were also mixed. This means that the negative evaluations of the process of Eilân festival most likely were the result of unanswered questions and unknowns.

The second sub-question revolved around the perception of the projected program and its possible impacts by local communities on Terschelling. Evaluations for this secondary question mostly revolved around Eilân festival itself. Three central themes were discussed within this research. These included the large size of the festival, attracting many visitors and the possible environmental and natural impacts of Eilân festival. These themes seem to confirm that festivalisation is a relevant theme for Eilân festival. The critiques by Richards (2007), which include increased commodification and a shift of control from local communities towards the market and the global seem to be confirmed by perceived negative impacts of Eilân festival. On a broader scale, the fears of negative impacts due to the size of Eilân also imply the festival to potentially be a contributor of overtourism on Terschelling. This is based on the thresholds as described by Séarphin et al. (2019).

Disruptions that arose based on the contents of Eilân festival mostly affected place-based attachment. Environmental impacts that respondents and other stakeholders evaluated to be the most harmful are most predominantly nitrogen emissions, noise, and nature damage. A challenge concerning these impacts is that nature damage is currently untestable for the event permit. Furthermore, the existence of multiple types of permits necessary for organising a festival like Eilân festival causes confusion amongst local communities. Not everyone knows who to contact for certain concerns and complaints regarding the festival, leading to more unknowns.

The final secondary question revolved around how the mitigation approach towards local communities by the organisers of Eilân festival was perceived by local communities. It seems mitigation strategies are complex in nature for events like Eilân festival. There are a multitude of stakeholders with varying interests and concerns. Respondents expressed varying ideas of optimal mitigation. The main problem discussed within communication was the inability to reduce unknowns and lack of structure.

Therefore, based on literature, the important role of stakeholders within planning described by Korozog (2011) along with the importance of stakeholder engagement within mitigation efforts to minimize negative effects of social planning as discussed by Vanclay et al. (2015) are relevant for Eilân festival. Reflecting on the problems that arose during the process of Eilân festival planning, this communication needs to be improved. The conceptual model in figure 1 shows the different stages of place attachment disruptions and the most useful mitigation approaches for these individual stages. This model was used to analyse preferred strategies based on insights from respondents. Based on the results, mitigation efforts in an early stage of planning increase the chance of a fruitful discussion, because stakeholders most likely have not made up their mind yet regarding the potential disruptions of the festival that is being planned. The most optimal time is debatable, but based on the reasoning of my respondents, I recommend either during the interpretation or evaluation phase of dealing with place attachment disruptions. The involved parties may attempt project modification to meet needs of stakeholders that are concerned about disruptions.

## 5.2 Discussion

### 5.2.1 Discussion of gaps in research

During the introduction, I discovered a gap of research that negative effects of tourism are often analysed using quantifiable approaches. Concepts such as overtourism are examples of these types of analyses. During this research, I attempted to explain emotional effects of tourism, specifically aimed at festival planning, using the concept of place attachment disruptions. My goal was not to measure these effects, but to understand the meaning of these effects.

With this research on Eilân festivals, I have concluded that a mix of quantifiable and unquantifiable effects caused disruptions. While most of these disruptions can be partially or completely linked to concepts such as overtourism, touristification or festivalisation, these concepts are on their own insufficient to fully understand place attachment disruptions. For example, while the size of Eilân festival was an important factor in evaluating whether the festival was considered positive or negative, other factors such as personal preference of types of festival were also evaluated.

Therefore, I suggest that an analysis specifically on disruptions of festival planning can help explain these effects more thoroughly. While I do not claim that existing literature on negative effects of tourism and festivals is wrong or incomplete, an approach focused on negative emotional effects of festival planning, such as place attachment disruptions, can help add knowledge on existing theories on overtourism or festivalisation.

Furthermore, I commented that the focus in research on negative effects of tourism and festivals is often given to the urban as opposed to the rural. While my analysis on Eilân festival implies that these effects are also relevant to study for rural cases, I have not been able to encounter in-depth differences between the urban and rural. An analysis specifically designed to compare responses to events between urban and rural regions can help with explaining the similarities and differences.

### 5.2.2 Discussion of literature and analysis

Concerning my literature review, I am content on the usability of social impact assessment as a means to operationalise place attachment disruptions. The connection between stages of disruptions and mitigation of social impacts shown in figure 2 enable for a well-arranged analysis, despite being vastly different concepts. Furthermore, I have discovered that place attachment disruption analysis can be implemented for tourism-related cases such as festivals.

It has to be noted that some aspects of place attachment and place attachment disruptions are not included fully within this research. Firstly, I have deliberately chosen to operationalise the concept of place attachment as described by Scannell & Gifford (2010) and focus less on insights on the concept by other authors. Furthermore, I have not included the action phase of disruptions to my research. This means that I ran the risk of losing valuable information during my research.

Lastly, while choosing a qualitative approach to analyse place attachment disruptions enables an in-depth understanding of the meaning of these disruptions in the context of festival planning, information on the general opinion of local communities on Eilân festival was absent. This means that, for the purpose of judging whether a festival was generally considered positive or negative and whether disruptions were felt by a significant amount of members of local communities, quantitative research methods with a large number of cases are necessary.

### 5.3 Recommendations

For municipalities, to counter problems concerning testing the necessity and desirability of festivals like Eilân, frameworks are necessary. Three questions need to be addressed to attempt to minimise unknowns. These are:

1. Which variables are tested for events?
2. How and when should local stakeholders be involved?
3. What is the most suitable power structure? Who decides in the end whether an event can be held?

With the emergence of the event vision, these questions seem to be addressed. I would advise the municipality to use this framework with an upcoming event such as the 2022 edition of Eilân festival. This could help stakeholders to have their questions addressed earlier and more precise.

For organisers of festivals like Eilân, I advise to contact respondents in an early stage of planning. The exact moment that stakeholders should be contacted is difficult to assess. Organisers need to find a suitable way to contact respondents and answer questions regarding their festival before respondents make up their mind about potential negative impacts and disruptions. Furthermore, organisers should stress how their festival would be beneficial for local communities.

For members of local communities, I advise to actively search for information when there are questions and concerns regarding a festival that is being planned. This can be done by contacting organisers or the municipality, searching the web, and speaking with other members of local communities. An evaluation of the festival based on as much acquired information as possible helps for a more effective discussion on positive and negative impacts of the festival.

It is important to note that, even with extensive mitigation, it will not be possible to keep everyone satisfied. However, creating a framework and decreasing unknowns may prove enough to enable stakeholders to evaluate possible disruption with more information and support. If this extra information is available in an earlier stage of planning, organisers of events and municipalities can decide earlier whether a festival should be held, adjusted before finalisation, or be cancelled.

Therefore, a recommendation for future research would be to analyse the difference between place attachment disruptions of cancelled and realised events. In the case of Eilân festival, it is unclear whether the feared disruptions would be realised if the event was realised. More research on disruptions of cancelled and held festivals could help improving the knowledge on public support and mitigation for events like Eilân festival. It can be helpful to approach these festivals in the context of festivalisation to extent the research from festivals themselves to further implications of these festivals and the role of festivals for societies (Roche, 2011).

#### 5.4 Reflection

Results from this research suggest that analysing place attachment disruptions in the context of tourism planning is relevant. Events such as Eilân may disrupt positive emotional bonds between people and places, even in smaller communities such as on Terschelling. In an era where research on overtourism and negative effects of tourism in cities increasingly receives attention, similar research in rural areas may be necessary as well.

Critically reflecting on my research design, it should be noted that analysing the stages of place attachment disruption can be done more accurately if respondents are followed during the process in which these disruptions arise. During my interviews, I realised that my respondents were able to reflect on their evaluations of disruption easier than on the awareness and interpretation, as they had already formed their opinion and had already reflected on whether the changes would be positive or negative (Scannell & Gifford, 2014; Vanclay, 2002).

Furthermore, while a dataset for qualitative research normally requires a small number of cases as stated by (Stratford & Bradshaw, 2016, cited by Hay: 123), I would have liked more than a total of seven interviews. However, unwillingness to speak about the subject amongst members of local communities combined with Covid-19 measures that limited my ability to contact and interview respondents in a safe environment made me unable to contact more respondents.

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## Appendix A: interview guide: resident interview

### Introductie:

Korte inleiding van het onderwerp

Behandelen van toestemmingsformulier

### Deel 1: Vragen over respondent

Hoe bent u verbonden met de toeristische sector op Terschelling?

> Hoe voelt u zich persoonlijk verbonden met het eiland? En hoe met de mensen die hier wonen? (persoon individu & community)

> Hoe voelt u zich als u denkt aan de omgeving van Terschelling? (plaats fysiek & sociaal)

> Hoe is de manier waarop u zich verbonden voelt met Terschelling ontstaan? Hoe zijn die gevoelens ontstaan? Wanneer en waarvoor was u voor het eerst op dit eiland? (plaats gevoel & gedrag & cognitie)

### Deel 2: Vragen over Proces Eilân

Wat heeft u meegekregen van het organiseren van het Eilân festival? (Door wie?)

Wat deed het met u toen u hoorde dat dit festival georganiseerd werd? > (Waarom? Eilandbeleving, overlast, rust)

Hoe reageerde u? > (vervelend, klagen, in opstand, actief actie)

Uiteindelijk hebben de organisatoren van Eilân geen vergunning gekregen, hoe staat u tegenover de rechtszaak en het uiteindelijke afschaffen van het festival? > Waarom is dat? (past beter bij eilandbeleving, nu minder overlast, festival past niet bij rust / ruimte,

### Deel 3: Vragen over inhoud Eilân

Kunt u uitleggen wat u van het idee van een muziekfestival in de natuur vindt? Is dat iets wat positieve of juist negatieve gevolgen voor een gebied kan hebben? (proces, fysiek, sociaal)

Wat deed het met u toen u erachter kwam wat voor festival Eilân zou worden? > (Waarom? Eilandbeleving, overlast, rust)

> Kunt u vertellen wat voor positieve of negatieve gevoelens u had verwacht als Eilân door was gegaan? (vervelend, klagen, in opstand, actief actie)

Had u anders gedacht over Eilân als het een ander soort festival was? Waarom wel of niet? (maakt type festival uit)

Kunt u uitleggen waarom u wel of niet tevreden bent met de manier waarop Eilân Terschelling wilde promoten? (ander imago, past niet bij cultuur, gaat niet goed met natuur om)

#### Deel 4: Onderhandeling en communicatie

Kunt u uitleggen hoe u de communicatie tussen organisatoren en eilanders heeft ervaren?

> Bent u op een bepaalde manier geïnformeerd/benaderd/betrokken bij het organiseren van het festival? (door wie, wanneer, waarom)

> Heeft deze manier waarop u benaderd werd uw mening over Eilân beïnvloedt? (positief, negatief, op welke manier)

Wat zou volgens u de beste manier van communicatie zijn tussen lokale bevolkingen en de toerismesector (participatie, overheid, bedrijven, cultuur)?

#### Deel 5: Afsluitende vraag

Hadden de organisatoren van Eilân iets kunnen doen om uw support/draagvlak te krijgen?

Zo ja, wat wilde u dan beïnvloeden/bereiken als uitkomst? > (locatie, type festival, betrokkenheid, ondernemers)

Zo nee, waarom niet?

Wilt u zelf nog wat toevoegen?

## Appendix B: interview guide: expert interview

### Introductie:

Korte inleiding van het onderwerp

Behandelen van toestemmingsformulier

### Deel 1: Vragen over Proces Eilân

Wat heeft u meegekregen van het organiseren van het Eilân festival in de beginfase? (Door wie?)

Wanneer heeft Eilân vergunningen aangevraagd? (wat was het concept dat werd aangeboden?)

> Wat was uw eerste impressie van het verzoek?

> Hoe verliep het proces? (welke actoren benaderden u? Voorstanders? Tegenstanders?)

Hoe staat u tegenover de rechtszaak en het uiteindelijke afschaffen van het festival?

> Hoe hebben jullie uiteindelijk het definitieve besluit genomen?

### Deel 2: Vragen over inhoud Eilân

Welke thema's heeft u beoordeeld voor het wel of niet verlenen van een vergunning voor Eilân?

> Welke thema's vormden het grootste struikelblok? (Voor wie waren dit struikelblokken?)

> Kunt u vertellen wat voor positieve of negatieve gevoelens u had verwacht als Eilân door was gegaan? (vervelend, klagen, in opstand, actief actie, juist positief)

Had u anders geoordeeld over Eilân als het een ander soort festival was? Waarom wel of niet? (maakt type festival uit)

### Deel 3: Onderhandeling en communicatie

Kunt u uitleggen hoe u de communicatie tussen organisatoren en eilanders heeft ervaren?

> Was er veel interactie tussen voor- en tegenstanders? (ruzie, overleg)

Wat zou volgens u de beste manier van communicatie zijn tussen lokale bevolkingen en de toerismesector (participatie, overheid, bedrijven, cultuur)?

### Deel 4: Afsluitende vraag

Hadden de organisatoren van Eilân iets kunnen doen om het festival wel door te laten gaan?

Wat zou er anders moeten om in de toekomst een dergelijk festival te kunnen organiseren?

Wilt u zelf nog wat toevoegen?

## Appendix C: codebook

Concept/theme	In-depth themes	Description	Code	Explanatory theme	Subcode
<b>Place attachment</b>	Person	Personal factors influencing place attachment on individual and community level	PAPER		
				Personal factors on individual level	PAPERI
				Personal factors on community level	PAPERC
	Place	Place-based factors influencing place attachment on social and physical level	PAPLA		
				Physical place-based factors	PAPLAP
				Social place-based factors	PAPLAS
	Process	Processes influencing place attachment	PAPRO		
				Processes concerning affect	PAPROA
				Processes concerning cognition	PAPROC
				Processes concerning behaviour	PAPROB
<b>Place attachment disruption through processes Eilân</b>	Awareness	Stage one of place attachment disruption processes	PPADA		
				Person-based disruptions	PPADA1
				Place-based disruptions	PPADA2
				Process-based disruptions	PPADA3
	Interpreting	Stage two of place attachment disruption processes	PPADI		
				Person-based disruptions	PPADI1
				Place-based disruptions	PPADI2
				Process-based disruptions	PPADI3
	Evaluation	Stage three of place attachment disruption processes	PPADE		
				Person-based disruptions	PPADE1
				Place-based disruptions	PPADE2
				Process-based disruptions	PPADE3
	Coping	Stage four of place attachment disruption processes	PPADC		
				Person-based disruptions	PPADC1
				Place-based disruptions	PPADC2
				Process-based disruptions	PPADC3

Concept/theme	In-depth themes	Description	Code	Explanatory theme	Subcode	
<b>Place attachment disruption through content Eilân</b>	Awareness	Stage one of place attachment disruption processes	CPADA			
				Person-based disruptions	CPADA1	
				Place-based disruptions	CPADA2	
					Process-based disruptions	CPADA3
	Interpreting	Stage two of place attachment disruption processes	CPADI			
				Person-based disruptions	CPADI1	
				Place-based disruptions	CPADI2	
					Process-based disruptions	CPADI3
	Evaluation	Stage three of place attachment disruption processes	CPADE			
				Person-based disruptions	CPADE1	
				Place-based disruptions	CPADE2	
					Process-based disruptions	CPADE3
Coping	Stage four of place attachment disruption processes	CPADC				
			Person-based disruptions	CPADC1		
			Place-based disruptions	CPADC2		
				Process-based disruptions	CPADC3	
<b>Mitigation</b>	Process	The attempts of mitigation by any party during planning of Eilân	MITP			
				When approached/informed by organisers	MITPW	
				How approached/informed by organisers	MITPH	
	Evaluation	How evaluation processes are perceived by stakeholder	MITE			
				Opinion on mitigation processes	MITEO	
				Recommended type of mitigation	MITER	
<b>Stakeholder</b>	Type of stakeholder	Who is the person responding?	ST			
	Stakeholders Eilân	People who are involved within processes concerning Eilân	STE			
<b>Social Impacts</b>	Process	Impact evaluation of planning processes Eilân	IMPP			
	Content	Impact evaluation of realizing Eilân	IMPC			
<b>Eilân</b>	Festival	Contents of Eilân festival	EC			
	Ideas	Idea/reasoning behind Eilân festival	EI			

## Appendix D: informed consent form

Toestemmingsformulier (Informed consent)

Betreft: deelname aan interview over het festival Eilân

Doel onderzoek: Begrijpen op welke manier een festival zoals Eilân het gevoel van verbondenheid met een plaats beïnvloedt.

Dit formulier is tweemaal ondertekend voorafgaand aan het interview. Ook ontvangt de deelnemer een kopie van dit formulier.

---

Naam deelnemer: \_\_\_\_\_

De onderzoeker heeft mij helder ingelicht over het onderwerp en het doel van het onderzoek. Hierbij verklaar ik dat:

- Mijn deelname vrijwillig is en ik het recht heb om vragen niet te beantwoorden of gegeven antwoorden aan te passen. Ook heb ik het recht om het interview te beëindigen wanneer ik wil.
- De uitkomsten van dit interview uitsluitend voor wetenschappelijke doeleinden mogen worden gebruikt. Dit houdt in dat de resultaten van interview verwerkt mogen worden in een wetenschappelijk verslag of publicatie.
- Mijn deelname vertrouwelijk is. Indien ik er geen toestemming voor geef worden persoonlijke gegevens en informatie in geen enkele vorm verspreid.
- Dit interview opgenomen mag worden voor enkel de verwerking van antwoorden. Ik heb het recht om deze opnames op te vragen.
- De opnames van dit interview getranscribeerd mogen worden. Ik heb het recht om deze transcripten op te vragen.

Voor de volgende vragen kunt u een cirkel om het gewenste antwoord plaatsen.

Mijn naam mag worden genoemd in het onderzoeksverslag JA / NEE

\* Indien u nee heeft omcirkelt wordt er een pseudoniem gebruikt

Mijn werk/functie mag worden genoemd in het onderzoeksverslag JA / NEE

\* Indien u nee heeft omcirkelt wordt er een andere baan/geen informatie over werk weergegeven

Handtekening deelnemer:

Datum:

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Naam onderzoeker: Chelvan Landman

Ik verklaar dat:

- Ik mij zal houden aan alle afspraken die zijn bevestigd in dit formulier
- ik bereid ben om vragen voor, tijdens en na het interview zo duidelijk en compleet mogelijk te ontvangen. Ik overhandig hiervoor contactgegevens.

Handtekening onderzoeker:

Datum:

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Contactgegevens:

e-mailadres: [T.Landman.1@student.rug.nl](mailto:T.Landman.1@student.rug.nl)

tel: 0622685817



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