



Simply Terschelling

*NATURE IS NOT A PLACE TO VISIT. IT'S
HOME.* – GARY SNYDER

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Thesis

Simply Terschelling

-Final version-

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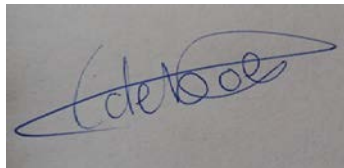
Declaration of my work

Hereby I, Lenie de Boer, assure that this bachelor dissertation "*Simply Terschelling*" was written independently by myself and no sources were used apart from those mentioned in the reference list.

This dissertation is my own original work and has not been submitted or published before.

Date and place: 22th of November, 2017, Leeuwarden

Signature:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'L. de Boer', enclosed within a large, loopy oval stroke.

Preface

This final graduation assignment 'Simply Terschelling', is a research report in which is investigated if tourism investments on Terschelling, such as landscape exploitation, are having an negative affect on the so called “Terschelling feeling” of the visitors and therefore, tourism itself. Within this report the “Terschelling feeling” will be referred to as “sense of place”.

This research is an assignment inspired by discussions held on Terschelling in regard to the influence of tourism investments on the authenticity of the island. Those discussions are held by tourists, inhabitants of the island, investors and the municipality of Terschelling.

The assignment is written by Lenie de Boer student of Stenden University of Applied Science Leeuwarden and inhabitant of Terschelling.

The final graduation assignment is part of graduation in the 4rd year of the study, November 2017 at Stenden University Leeuwarden.

The author would to thank Amber Herrewijn in particular, for the support and feedback during the process, resulting in the following report.

Lenie de Boer

Summary

This report investigates the influence of tourism investments that include landscape exploitation on the visitors' sense of place on Terschelling, an island in the Dutch Wadden Sea.

All over the world tourism is growing rapidly. People seek new experiences and would like to discover other places in the world, resulting in a growing demand. As long as the demands continue to rise, there is a drive to invest. On Terschelling, this drive to invest is causing unrest. Investment plans are made that include landscape exploitation, for example a golf course or tourism accommodations. However, residents and visitors do not agree with all current investment plans made as it does not fit the islands image or disrupts the nature. This is shown by many organizations founded and petitions signed to stop or reshape those investment plans. Organizations like GasTvrij Terschelling, Echt Terschelling, Stichting Natuurherstel Baai Dellewal, Stichting ons Scellingerland (SOS), Help Terschelling!, fight to protect the islands nature and authenticity.

Residents and return visitors believe Terschelling is reaching its limit in regard to large scale tourism investments such as landscape exploitation. The balance between tourism investments and the islands nature and authenticity is getting lost. It might seem appealing to keep on investing in order to fulfil the growing demands of tourism, however, residents and return visitors are worried that current tourism investments are or could affect the island's authenticity, culture and nature and therefore, its uniqueness – which has attracted many visitors over the years. When the island's authenticity and other positive qualities are threatened, this results in a negative effect on the visitors' sense of place and the visits to Terschelling – therefore, tourism in general.

Many visitors who travel to Terschelling are return visitors, with strong attachments to the island and a strong sense of place. Return visitors are therefore of great importance to tourism on the island. In order to investigate the conclusion drawn by the researcher, based on articles and observations made, the following problem statement was set up: *“Will future tourism investments that include landscape exploitation on Terschelling affect the visitors' 'sense of place' and negatively influence the visits to the island?”* The target population chosen for this research are return visitors, as they are the biggest population of visitors.

Using an inductive approach, qualitative and quantitative research was applied. Literature study and qualitative field research was conducted to answer the problem statement of the researcher. A questionnaire was used to gather the data of the field research. Literature

describes the definition, development and importance of sense of place. The results of the field research provide information on the creation of the visitors' sense of place on Terschelling, as well as disruptors and influences of tourism investments, including landscape exploitation on the visitors' sense of place. All results have been generally analysed, showing the connection between literature and field research.

The results of the research showed that 95% of the visitors to Terschelling are return visitors. They all have a strong attachment to the island that has grown over years and even generations. The visitors' sense of place is therefore very strong. Results showed that the roots of a visitors' sense of place lies with its residents. The landscape, its residents, the culture and especially the authenticity and simplicity on Terschelling play a great role in the creation of the visitors' sense of place. The majority of the visitors are already disturbed by disruptors like overcrowding, pollution and commercialization. Some visitors already visit the island less, shorter or avoid certain periods over the year. In addition, current investment plans such as exploitation of the landscape, are threats to a majority of the visitors, as they do not fit the image of the island they love so much, affecting their sense of place.

There can be concluded that the sense of place of the majority of the return visitors is disrupted by tourism investments on Terschelling. The effects already negatively influence their visits as some visitors visit shorter, less or have less enjoyable visits. Furthermore, visitors indicate that the island's nature, authenticity and simplicity are part of the creation of their sense of place. Current investment plans that include landscape exploitation will have a negative effect on the visitors' sense of place and will negatively influence their reason to visit. More visitors will visit shorter or less and some might even stop visiting. Therefore, the current investment plans on Terschelling will negatively influence tourism as a whole, as return visitors form 95% of all visitors on the island.

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1. Introduction

In the north of the Netherlands, in the Frisian province, a unique nature reserve is situated. This nature reserve, as well as a World Heritage site, is called the 'Wadden Sea', consisting of five islands: Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog. With a length of 28.6 km and a width of 4.4km, Terschelling is the third and one of the largest inhabited islands in the Dutch Wadden Sea.

Terschelling is the biggest municipality in the Netherlands, with 71,298 hectare. The area consists of the island itself (11,575 hectare, from which 9500 hectares is managed by Staatsbosbeheer), the island of Griend and part of the Wadden Sea region (Ecomare, 2015). The capital of Terschelling is named 'West-Teschelling', a marine village. The island has a population of approximately 4500. Almost 80% of the island consists of a large variety of nature, including forests, dunes, beaches, marshes, moorlands, polders, and mudflats.

The great variety of nature attracts many people each year (Meijers Interactive, 2016). Every year, approximately 500,000 people visit the island, including both national and international visitors. Moreover, many events and activities are organized each year to attract tourists. Past research by VVV Terschelling (2015) shows that many tourists go to the island for the nature, the peace and the atmosphere they call "the Terschelling feeling", which is closely related to "sense of place". Most tourists are return visitors (VVV Terschelling, 2015).

For many years, islanders as well as visitors have fought for conservation and the restoration of nature. However, the drive to invest by growing demands in tourism is causing unrest on the island. This is shown by the amount of organizations founded and the number of petitions signed in the past years in attempts to protect the authentic sense of place of Terschelling. Also articles on social media and local and national newspapers highlight the discussions held in regard to the influence of tourism investments on the islands sense of place. Residents and visitors believe Terschelling is reaching its limit. Some people believe that tourism would decrease earlier than increase if the island continues with the exploitation of the landscape in order to satisfy the growing demands.

After some preliminary research, it was found that Terschelling is very attractive by many visitors because of its unique, natural environment. Doeksen H. (2017), architect, architectural engineer and return visitor of Terschelling, compares Terschelling with "a sense of place" or "genius loci", or a place where certain expressions come together and give a satisfying feeling. However, Doeksen also wonders how long this "Terschelling feeling" will continue to exist, as the authenticity of the island is fading with the growing demand for

hospitality and the unstoppable drive to invest. With his article “*Bederf het Geheim van Terschelling niet Verder*” (translated: “*Stop Damaging the Secret of Terschelling*”), he shares his fears in regard to the sense of place (Doeksen H., 2017).

Plans to build more accommodations, roads and a golf course are examples of investment drives on Terschelling. This is causing overexploitation of the landscape and the authenticity of the island is wearing off, affecting many visitors' sense of place.

Overexploitation of the landscape can have a big effect on tourism on Terschelling, as it can affect the authenticity and sense of place of the island. Furthermore, the unique nature and atmosphere of the island is what makes it so attractive for many people to visit. In addition, nature is part of the atmosphere and the sense of place created on Terschelling (Noordhoff I, 2013).

The main objective of this research is to determine if Terschelling is indeed reaching its limit when looking at tourism investments that include landscape exploitation. Also, do visitors of Terschelling believe that the island is losing its authenticity due to tourism investments, and is this affecting the sense of place as well as tourism itself?

Considering the outcomes, the following problem statement has been formulated:

“Will future tourism investments that include landscape exploitation on Terschelling affect the visitors' 'sense of place' and negatively influence the visits to the island?”

In order to answer the problem statement and reach the objectives of the research, five research questions have been formulated on the basis of the preliminary research:

1. How is sense of place developed at a destination?
2. What is the importance of sense of place at a tourist destination?
3. What creates sense of place for tourists on Terschelling?
4. Is the visitors' sense of place on Terschelling influenced by any disruptors?
5. How do current tourism investment plans influence the visitors' sense of place on Terschelling?

This report will consist of five main parts – namely, the Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results and Analysis and Conclusion and Recommendations. In addition, the Appendix is given in which extra information on Terschelling, the survey and its results can be found.

The Literature Review gives an overview of the topic of the study. An insight will be given on tourism on Terschelling. Furthermore, a closer look will be taken at the current situation

regarding tourism investments in which exploitation of the landscape is needed, and sense of place will be defined.

In the next chapter, the Methodology explains the process of collecting necessary data and information in order to draw a conclusion. All methods used in this research will be described.

The Results and Analysis will provide an overview of the results of the research, followed by an analysis made based on the literature and results of the survey.

At last, a Conclusion is made based on the results and analysis, followed by Recommendations for tourism developers on Terschelling, as well as further research.

2. Literature Review

This chapter “literature review” contains preliminary research on literature related to the topic of this research. This includes information on Terschelling itself, sense of place as an understanding and the islands tourism, including general information, events and activities and investment plans.

2.1 The Landscape of Terschelling

Terschelling is a small island located in the Wadden Sea area. Eighty percent of Terschelling consists of a large, wide variety of nature. This natural variety on Terschelling is very unique. On this small island, one will find beautiful white sandy beaches, dunes, forests, moorlands, mudflats, polders and even marshes. Furthermore, both saltwater and freshwater can be found across the island. At the southern slope of the island, there is a desert-like climate, where plants are not able to grow.

There is no place in the Netherlands that offers so many landscapes, plant and animal species on such a small scale. Due to this great variety of nature, Terschelling has the largest variety of bird and butterfly species in the country. For the migration of birds, the island is a very attractive place. Many bird species like the Reddish Godwits, Redshank, Sandpipers and Spoonbills make a pit-stop at the island to feed and rest before they continue on their migration (Meijers Interactive, 2016).

More detailed information about the landscape of Terschelling can be found in Appendix 1.

2.2 *Sense of place*

Sense of place is a term used in many different ways. It can be referred to as place attachment, topophilia, insidedness, and community sentiment. People have no single sense of place, but it is brought to a place or developed through experience and knowledge of a particular area. According to the YouTube clip by Audiopedia (2017), to some people, sense of place is a characteristic that some places have because they are special or unique, while to others it is a feeling or perception. Furthermore, sense of place can be created.

Sense of place emerges through the knowledge of the geography, geology, history and legends of an area. However, flora and fauna can also participate in the development of sense of place (Woods T. A, 2009). Furthermore, sense of place can be enhanced by poets, novelists and historians, or by art or music. Also, a codification can enhance a sense of place, such as a World Heritage Site. Places with a strong sense of place have a strong identity and character. This strong sense of place is felt by the inhabitants and visitors of the place (Audiopedia, 2017). Cross (2001) listed five definitions from five different fields that describe sense of place.

In anthropology, sense of place is referred to as place attachment. Place attachment is a symbolic relationship formed by people who have an emotional and cognitive bond with a place. Place attachment also includes cultural beliefs and practices that link people to a place.

In environmental psychology, sense of place is used in the same way. Within this field, sense of place is used to describe a certain feeling or experience connected to a place or setting.

In geography, sense of place is referred to as topophilia. Topophilia is an aesthetic, tactile or emotional bond between people and a place or setting.

In landscape architecture, sense of place is seen as a result of a habit or custom, created over time.

At last, sense of place is used in sociology, in which it is referred to as a community sentiment. The community sentiment is defined as an interpretive perspective on the environment and an emotional reaction to the environment. Both create what we call a sense of place (Cross J. E., 2001).

In all, sense of place can be expressed in many ways: emotions, biographies, imaginations and personal experiences. Sense of place is different for every person.

2.3 Tourism on Terschelling

2.3.1 Tourism in general

Terschelling was a latecomer to the tourism field. The most important income for the early islanders was the maritime business and agriculture. In the 20th century, tourism became very important on the island and grew to become the prime source of income (Nelson J., n.d). Today, Terschelling booms with tourism almost all year round; many events are organized on the island throughout the year.

After WWII, tourism on Terschelling increased rapidly, and the island started to develop. Restaurants, campsites and other accommodations appeared. Furthermore, traditional economic activities such as agriculture and fisheries were replaced by tourism-related activities (Fischer & Waterbolk, 2005). At first, tourists visited the island mainly in summer to enjoy one of the beautiful beaches. Nowadays, Terschelling attracts many visitors to the island all year round due to its unique nature and many activities and events offered. Whether you like to party or go for a quiet walk, Terschelling offers it. The island accommodates all types of activities for every type of person (VVV Terschelling, 2015).

According to VVV (2015), about 500,000 visitors are welcomed to Terschelling each year. Tourists in the Dutch Wadden area arrive mainly from the Netherlands (83%), from which most are residents of Friesland. Other visitors arrive from Germany (14%), Belgium (1.5%) and other (1,5%) (Sijtsma et al., 2012). Most of the visitors who come to the Wadden Sea islands schedule a short stay (weekend to full week). They rent cottages, hotels or campsites (Stichting Recreatie, 2003). The main reasons tourists visit Terschelling is due to its nature and culture. Research by VVV (2015) showed that the top three experiences at Terschelling are the beach, bicycle tours and the atmosphere, the so-called “Terschelling feeling”. Furthermore, research showed that the majority of the visitors return, making them the largest target population. (VVV, 2015). This was also shown by a survey done by Folmer, Revier & Cupido (2016) on the ferry to Terschelling. This survey also gave an overview of the type of tourists who visit the island and their interests.

Table 1: Respondents' profile and valuation of the Wadden Sea

Variable	Category	%	Valuation Wadden Sea	
			Mean	Standard deviation
Nationality	Dutch	98.6	4.06	1.08
	Age*			
	16–24	14.7	3.84	0.98
	25–36	10.6	4.41	0.88
	37–48	27.9	3.90	1.20
Gender	49–64	29.7	4.19	0.97
	65+	17.1	4.12	1.17
	Male	42.2	4.01	1.08
	Female	57.8	4.11	1.07
Group	Alone	1.8	4.63	0.52
	Family	60.8	4.06	1.08
	Friends	13.8	4.00	1.13
	Partner	21.9	4.09	1.09
	Colleagues	1.6	4.00	0.82
Repeat visits	First visit	9.4	3.95	1.15
	1–5	32.3	4.15	1.02
	6–20	25.3	4.14	1.02
	21 or more	32.9	4.03	1.17
Repeat visitor	Yes	90.6	4.07	1.07
	No	9.4	4.10	1.13

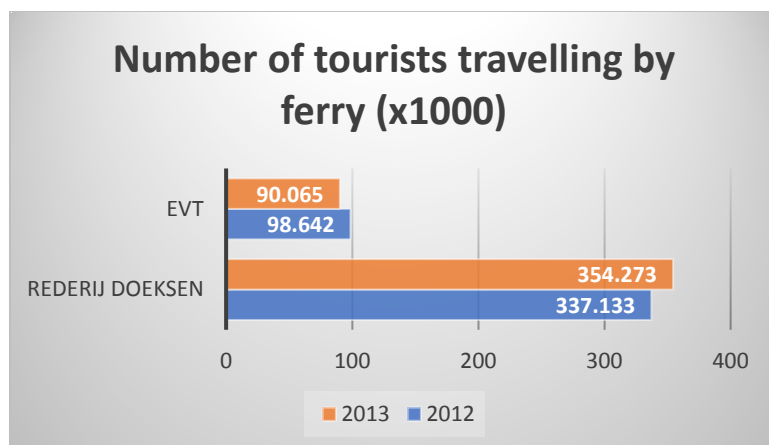
Table 2: Valuation of Wadden Sea compared to other visible landscape elements of Terschelling and surroundings

Valuation	Mean	Standard Deviation	N
North Sea beach	4.18	1.15	430
Dunes and forests	4.16	1.10	430
Wadden Sea	4.07	1.08	433
North Sea	4.03	1.24	433
Nature areas	3.93	1.13	430
Villages	3.63	1.26	430
Seals	3.49	1.27	433
Birds	3.33	1.28	433
Sea animals	3.15	1.38	433
Polders	3.10	1.40	430

Note: 1 = very unattractive, 5 = very attractive

As shown in the results of the survey, the main target group of Terschelling is family, followed by partners and friends. In addition to that, the majority of the visitors are between 49–64 years old, followed by the age group between 37–48 and 65+. Moreover, Table 2 shows that visitors are mostly attracted by the North Sea beach, dunes and forests, Wadden Sea and the North Sea. These results confirm the information given by the VVV (Folmer, Revier & Cupido, 2016).

The number of visitors to Terschelling is growing. The figure below shows the number of tourists who came to Terschelling by ferry in 2012 and 2013:

Figure 1: Number of tourists travelling by ferry (van der Meer., 2014)

It can be said that Terschelling is an island that has been well visited for many years and is still developing. The majority of the visitors, mainly families, return to the island. The main reason Terschelling is so popular is due to its variety of nature and the sense of place the visitors have with the island.

2.3.2 Events and activities

Terschelling offers many events and activities all year round, attracting many visitors each year.

Terschelling is a great place for cyclers and hikers. The island offers 70 km of bicycle paths, often made of crushed shells. Furthermore, 200 kilometers of unpaved paths, mostly designed as a nature trail, offers great hiking possibilities (Meijers Interactive, 2016).

In order to enjoy nature, many companies offer nature-related activities. Examples of such activities are museums, seal tours, beach activities (blokartering, surfing or wild water rafting), skid rides, cruises, horse riding, mudflat walking, farm excursions and nature excursions offered by Staatsbosbeheer. Furthermore, there are nature- and culture-related workshops, demonstrations (smoking fish, woodturning, herding), expositions and events.

Each year, many events are organized. The biggest event known at Terschelling is Oerol, a 10-day theatre festival. Over the years, Oerol has grown to a true phenomenon, attracting thousands of visitors each year. Every June, the island of Terschelling is transformed into a unique, natural stage for theatre, dance, street theatre, art and music. In past years, Oerol started to focus on sense of place.

In addition to Oerol, Terschelling offers many more events, like Berenloop, Rock & Roll, Fjoertour, Terschellinger Filmdagen, Yoga Festival, HT-Race, Kuiper Brandaris race, Western Terschelling, Horizon Tour, Terschelling vertelt, KNRM Reddingbootdag, St Jans Draverij, cattle market, Bluecruise Terschelling and more (VVV, 2017).

All of the events mentioned are annual events, attended by many tourists. The activities are offered almost all year round and are well visited. Therefore, those events and activities are very important for tourism on the island.

2.3.3 Tourism investment plans

Since tourism was introduced on Terschelling, the island has faced many tourism developments. New tourism companies were founded, restaurants were opened and accommodations were built. The present municipality continues to develop because tourism is an important source of income, resulting in exploitation of the landscape. For example roads and dunes will be constructed and trees cut (Staatsbosbeheer, 2017). However, this is causing disagreements among investors, the municipality, islanders and tourists.

Good collaboration between nature and humans is very important, since nature is the

island's unique selling point. However, many locals do not always agree with decisions made by the municipality in relation to nature protection and tourism development. As a result, there are many discussions about tourism; also, many petitions are held and several associations have been founded.

Currently active associations fighting for the island's nature and authenticity are GasTvrij Terschelling, Echt Terschelling, Stichting Natuurherstel Baai Dellewal, Stichting ons Scellingerland (SOS), and Help Terschelling! These associations fight against investment plans like Tulip Oil, Baai DelleWal, B&Y Terrain, Beach Hotel Midsland and Golf Course West Terschelling. More information on the current tourism investment plans and the organization started along with them, can be found in Appendix 2; investment projects.

2.4 Conclusion

Tourism is an importance source of income for people living on Terschelling. The island is attracting many visitors each year with its unique environment, the atmosphere, activities, and events offered. Investments are being made in order to satisfy the growing demand for hospitality and tourism activities. Preliminary research shows that not everyone agrees with the investment plans made and may some even be fighting against these plans, in order to protect the sense of place of many islanders and visitors. However, no research studies the opinion of the visitors for whom these investments are being made. The next chapter will explain the methodology of the current study on the opinion of the visitors of Terschelling.

3. Methodology

In order to answer the research questions and the problem statement, different research methods have been used. This chapter describes the process of this research. Furthermore, it explains the reasoning behind using particular methods to provide evidence to answer to problem statement.

3.1 Research method

This research is done in order to establish if Terschelling is indeed reaching its limit when looking at tourism investments such as landscape exploitation. There is still a drive to invest by the municipality and project developers in order to attract (new) visitors. However, inhabitants and return visitors do not always agree with the investment plans made as it does not fit the image of the island. This topic is causing discussions between residents, return visitors, project developers and the municipality, in regard to landscape exploitation versus the protection of the island's authenticity and nature. Associations have been founded and petitions have been signed in order to protect the island's nature and authenticity. Inhabitants of Terschelling and return visitors believe that, at this point, further exploitation of the landscape will have a negative effect on the sense of place of the island. According to many people, Terschelling is reaching its limit.

In order to investigate whether the accusations made by residents and return visitors are true, a problem statement has been set up. The researcher gathered information to answer the problem statement.

3.2 Research design

Prior to writing the dissertation, a research plan was developed. The research design will describe how the data needed in order to answer the problem statement has been collected.

The researcher decided to use both quantitative and qualitative research. The researcher needed information based on numbers, for example on how often tourists visit Terschelling or on the percentage of tourists who were influenced by tourism investments in a negative way. However, the researcher also was interested in the reasons why some visitors were

influenced in a negative way. Therefore, this triangulation provided the best fit for this research and a survey has been developed accordingly.

3.3 Population

At the moment, Terschelling attracts all kinds of visitors, varying from youngsters, families, couples, retiree, students, business people, football clubs, and many more. Although the majority of these tourists is Dutch, the island is also visited by Germans, Belgians, French, and other nationalities. Preliminary research shows that Terschelling is mostly visited by return visitors with varying interests. Since return visitors are the biggest group of tourists to visit Terschelling, this group is the main focus and target population for this research.

3.4 Research approach

For this research, an inductive approach was used. The inductive approach is the most suitable approach, since little prior research has been done on this topic. The data were derived from a literature review and in-depth surveys, which allowed the researcher to develop theories and interpretations.

3.5 Methods of data collection

In order to analyze the data, draw conclusions and make recommendations, methods for data collection needed to be set.

As mentioned before, quantitative and qualitative research was used for this research. Therefore, both desk research and surveys were used to collect data and answer the problem statement:

“Will future tourism investments that include landscape exploitation on Terschelling affect the visitors’ ‘sense of place’ and negatively influence the visits to the island?”

The hypothesis of this research is that Terschelling is reaching its limit in regard to landscape exploitation, affecting the visitors’ sense of place, which is of great importance for a unique destination brand..

First, desk research was done to collect and study literature available for this topic. After the preliminary research, the researcher developed the research questions to answer the problem statement. With these research questions, a more in-depth study could be done by making use of several desk research tools. First of all, the online literature available on the development and importance of sense of place at a destination was analyzed. Public reports, books, and articles on the sense of place of visitors on Terschelling were analyzed. In addition, public reports and articles on tourism investments on Terschelling, as well as discussions on other issues related to those tourism investments, were analyzed.

Second, surveys of mixed questions were used in order to collect in-depth information from respondents. The visitors' opinions were of great importance to this research and gave better insights on to what extent the problem statement could be answered. Because it is quite difficult to arrange interviews due to the large number of respondents and multiple choice questions might give an incomplete overview of the situation, both multiple choice and open questions were developed.

In order to provide a clear answer to the problem statement, the visitors needed to be studied in order to improve our understanding of their visiting reasons, frequency, and reasons to return to the island. Furthermore, it is important to know what interests they have when visiting Terschelling, and the experiences they seek to find. Finally, the visitors' opinions on the exploitation of the landscape of Terschelling was important. Questions that were answered in the survey captured if they found protection of the nature and the islands authenticity ("Terschelling feeling") or tourism investments more important. The survey can be found in Appendix 2 and the results of the survey in Appendix 5.

In order to reach the visitors of Terschelling, the questionnaire was distributed both online as face-to-face. All results have been collected into one database. For the online questionnaire, www.enquetetools.nl was used. In order to reach as many visitors as possible, the questionnaire was shared through social media.

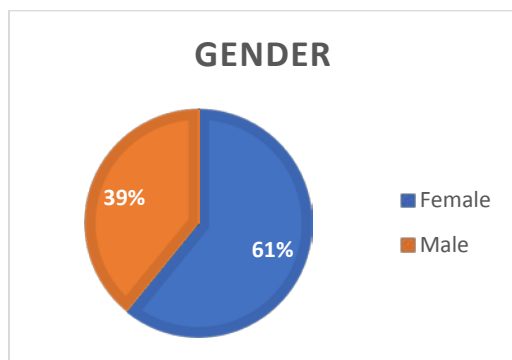
In addition, surveys were distributed face-to-face in and around Terschelling. Since most visitors can be found in and around the ferry, the survey was handed out in and around the terminals on Terschelling. In addition, because many return visitors can be found on campings, the survey was distributed on some of these campings. The visitors were picked randomly, in order to reach as many different people from the target population as possible and to avoid bias. The summer holiday was a great opportunity to reach the target population, since this season attracts many tourists and return visitors. In order to distribute surveys on these campings, permission had to be granted by the camping owners.

3.6 Reliability

The reliability of this study is not guaranteed, considering it is a social study which deals with human behavior that might be different in other social situations (Veal, 2006).

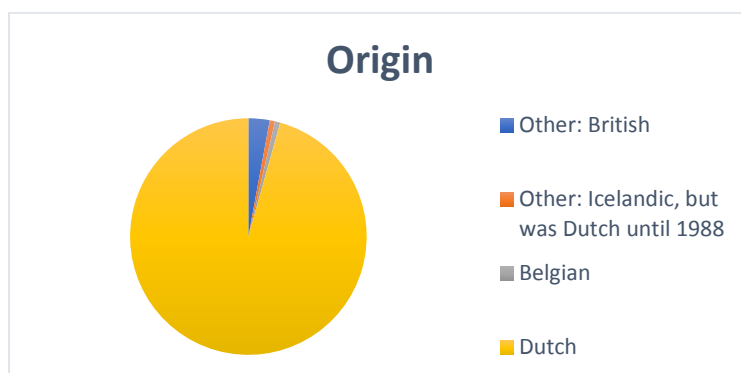
Each year, Terschelling is visited by approximately 500.000 people. This includes return visits (VVV, 2017). The amount of tourists of the summer of 2017 is still unknown. Within this research, 218 tourists were questioned over a period of 4 weeks. Of these respondents, 61% are female and 39% are male, as shown in figure 2.

Figure 2. Gender



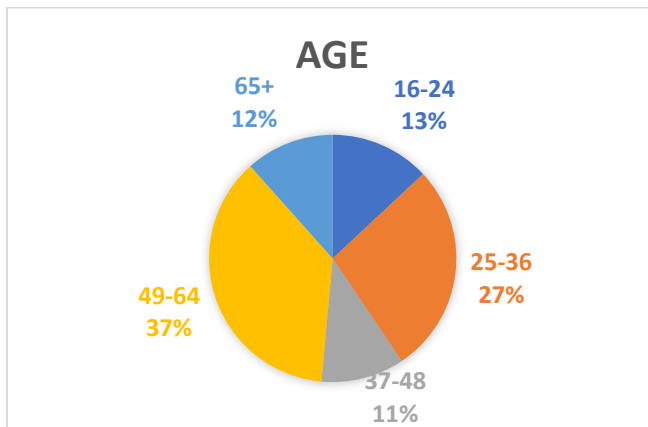
As shown in figure 3, most of the respondents had a Dutch nationality, but also British, Belgian and Icelandic tourists were questioned.

Figure 3. Origin



Moreover, respondents from different age groups participated, most of who were between the age of 49 and 64 years old, as shown in figure 4.

Figure 4. Age



When comparing the average amount of visitors from each year to the number of respondents in the current study, the number of respondents is probably not representative for the entire group of visitors. This makes the reliability of this study rather low. However, the similar variety of gender, age, and nationality increases the reliability of this study, as this made it an impartial research. In addition, part of the results are based on existing literature. Since different sources have been compared, the results can be considered reliable.

3.7 Validity

Validity depends mostly on the answers given by respondents. It is possible that respondents did not understand the questions, which would result in an unreliable answer (Veal, 2006). To prevent this from happening, the questions were formulated in such a way as to make them easy to understand and answer. Concepts that might require additional explanation, like sense of place, were described.

The survey consisted of multiple choice questions and open questions. Open questions were added to this research to gather more in depth information. Since sense of place is a very personal experience and differs per person, open questions were needed to obtain a better understanding of the tourist's personal sense of place. Furthermore, the survey included an option "other," in which respondents were able to write their personal answers. To ensure validity, the survey was kept short and only comprised 18 questions that were based on the research questions. The use of a short questionnaire can keep respondents interested, which is needed to ensure they fill out the entire survey (Verhoeven N., 2011). Out of 218 respondents, 52 did not answer all the questions, which might have affected the results. However, respondent's anonymity guaranteed the validity of this study's results.

Furthermore, the survey was structured based on a questionnaire matrix, which also ensures the validity of the results.

Table 3. Questionnaire Matrix

Research hypothesis	Sub question	Information needed	Survey Question
“Will future tourism investments that include landscape exploitation on Terschelling affect the visitors’ ‘sense of place’ and negatively influence the visits to the island?”	How is sense of place developed at a destination?	This question was designed to understand how sense of place develops at a destination. This will give an insight on how the visitors’ sense of place on Terschelling is developed as well, going back to the core. Therefore, it is important to understand the concept of sense of place and the factors creating sense of place.	Online data
	What is the importance of ‘sense of place’ for tourists at a destination?	This answer will show the strengths and weaknesses of a strong sense of place at a destination? Which is important to understand the influence sense of place can have on a destination.	Online data
	What creates “sense of place” for tourists on Terschelling?	As the sense of place of visitors on Terschelling should be understood, this sub question was created. It will give a better insight in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors influencing <i>sense of place</i> of visitors on Terschelling. • Reasons for visiting Terschelling. • Personal <i>sense of place</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How often do you visit Terschelling? • With whom are you travelling? • What is your primary reason for visiting Terschelling? • What is your secondary reason for visiting Terschelling? (more answers possible) • What creates a “Sense of Place” on Terschelling for you? • Which factors positively influence this sense of place? (more answers possible)
	Is the visitors’ sense of place on Terschelling influenced by any disruptors?	This questions was designed to investigate the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruptors of the visitors <i>sense of place</i>, including examples. • The influence of disruptors on the visitors <i>sense of place</i>. • The effect of disruptors on a visitors <i>sense of place</i>. • The effect of disruptors on visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is your sense of place influenced in a negative way by disruptors? If so, which factors negatively influence your <i>sense of place</i>? • Can you name an example or a factor that is influencing or has influenced your <i>sense of place</i> in a negative way? • How did this disruptor affect, or is it affecting, your visits to Terschelling?
	How do current tourism investment plans influence the visitors’ sense of place on Terschelling?	As tourism investments are the main reason for discussions held on Terschelling, leading to this research, the following is investigated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The awareness of tourism investments by visitors. • Importance of tourism investments for visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are tourism investments, including exploitation of the landscape on Terschelling, important for you as a visitor? • Which of the following investments plans are you familiar with? • Which of the following investment plans are attractive for you as a visitor of Terschelling? • Which of the following investment plans can have a negative influence on your sense of place? • How will the investment plans negatively influence your sense of place?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive and negative effects of certain tourism investments on the <i>sense of place</i> of visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do you think should happen regarding these investment plans?
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3.8 Limitations

Several limitations were discovered during the research process. First, little prior research studied visitors' *sense of place* on Terschelling and the influence of disruptors and tourism investments such as landscape exploitation. Second, *sense of place* is a concept which may be difficult to understand for many people, resulting in misunderstandings and drop outs.

Third, while the island is visited by thousands of people during the summer period, only 218 people participated in the survey. Since the online survey was provided in English only, most Dutch respondents found it difficult to understand. This language barrier also resulted in unanswered questions or drop outs, which may have affected the results. Fourth, as tourists were difficult to reach via social media, the results of this study are mostly based on hand-outs, provided in Dutch and English. Hand-outs take a lot of time to print, share, and collect, making it difficult to reach enough respondents willing to fill in the survey and provide reliable answers.

Fifth, while organizations related to tourism investments were asked to help reach as many visitors as possible, due to lack of assistance only a small number of visitors has been questioned.

Sixth, the website used to create the online survey, was a Dutch website. Since the research was based on international studies, the survey had to be developed in English. However, the website only provided some standard options in Dutch, resulting in Dutch options like "Anders" instead "Other" and "nvt" instead of "not applicable".

Finally, many tourists were unaware of the current tourism investment plans. On the one hand, this signals a lack of communication by the municipality, on the other, this resulted in a lack of information to be used in this study. Since many visitors were unaware of some or all of the investment plans, they were not able to answer all questions, which affected the results.

4. Results

In this chapter, the outcome of the results will be presented. The results were collected via online surveys, hand-outs and a literature review. The survey was distributed among the target population of this research, and a total of 218 questionnaires were completed. With the outcome of the literature review and the questionnaires, an analysis was made.

First, the development of a sense of place at a destination is presented, followed by the importance of a sense of place at a destination. Thirdly, the creation of a sense of place on Terschelling is presented, as well as the disruptors of the visitors' sense of place on Terschelling. Finally, the influence of tourism investments that include exploitation of the landscape on the visitors' sense of place is presented.

When all results are presented, based on the research questions, a general analysis is performed on the outcome of the results.

All percentages of the questionnaire have been rounded to whole numbers to increase the legibility and make it easier to follow. Furthermore, the quantitative results are presented in graphs to provide and illustrate a clear overview.

4.1 Development of *sense of place* at a destination

In this section, the development of sense of place at a destination will be analyzed; thus, the answer to the sub question "How is sense of place developed at a destination?" will be given.

A space is empty until human experiences, relationships, emotions and thoughts are added, and place is created. In those places, sentiments of attachment, like emotional, cognitive and functional bonds can develop. When this happens, sense of place is created.

Sense of place is created by experiences and emotional attachments developed over time. Since it is based on the relationship between people and a place, created through experiences, sense of place can differ per person. Place attachment and place identity are part of sense of place. Sense of place is also connected to *genius loci*, a sense of the spirit of a place. *"Just as people are shaped by experiences and memories, so is place"* (Binder, 2008). In addition, sense of place captures an authentic identity that is sensed more than measured.

Sense of place consists of two different aspects, namely a relationship to a place or community attachment.

People have different types of relationships with a place. Most people have more than one relationship with a single place, and over time those can change. Cross J. E (2001) categorized six possible relationships: Biographical, spiritual, ideological, narrative, commodified and dependent.

- A biographical relationship is a historical and familial bond people have with a place. This is one of the strongest and most enduring relationships, since it is developed over time. It is usually part of someone's personal history because he or she is born in and lives in a place.
- A spiritual relationship is an emotional and intangible bond people have with a place. This is a relationship which can be felt as a sense of belonging. It is more of an intuitive connection with a place than an emotional, cognitive or material connection. It "just happens".
- An ideological relationship is more of a moral and ethical bond with a place. This relationship is mostly based on values and beliefs about how humans should relate to a place. This relationship can be created due to religious or spiritual guidelines or secular beliefs.
- A narrative relationship is a mythical bond. This type of relationship is created through stories. Everyone grows up with stories of places. Those stories can be based on the creation of myths, family histories, political accounts and fictional accounts.
- Commodified relationships have a cognitive bond with a place. Commodified relationships are mostly based on desirability or lifestyle preferences and have nothing to do with personal history; these relationships are only based on choice and personal desires. It is more of a person's image of the ideal community.
- Dependent relationships are material bonds with a place. This type of relationship is usually created by lack of choice or because one depends on another person or economic opportunity. For example, when children must live at a certain place because they depend on their parents, they have a limitation on choice. This type of relationship usually lacks a positive emotional or mental connection (Cross, 2001).

Community attachment is created by an experience or feeling people have with a place. Cross (2001) described five types of community attachment: cohesive rootedness, divided rootedness, place alienation, relativity, and placelessness.

- Cohesive rootedness is a biographical, spiritual and ideological type of attachment. People with cohesive rootedness have a strong sense of attachment, identification, and involvement in one community. Their local identity is very high, and mostly those people continue to live in the same place.

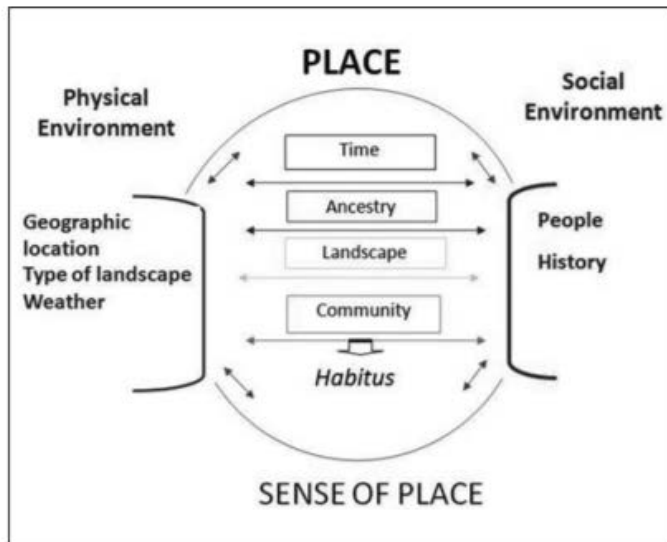
- Divided rootedness is a biographical, spiritual and dependent type of attachment. People with divided rootedness have a split local identity, meaning they have a strong attachment to two places. Mostly different identities are attached to the places.
- Place alienation is a dependent type of attachment. People with place alienation often have a negative feeling with a place and are not satisfied with the place; they often feel displaced. Some people with place alienation live in a place because of their job, because their parents moved, or to live near caretakers. However, sometimes place alienation is formed because the place people are rooted in has changed.
- Relativity is a commodified type of attachment. Most people in this category moved often to different places and were not able to create a strong connection to a particular community. Mostly they identify with their home rather than a community.
- Finally, there is placelessness, consisting of no type of attachment. In this category, people are not able to identify with a place and there is no emotional attachment either (Cross, 2001).

When considering the history of sense of place at a destination, it all starts with the local residents. Local residents are often raised in a place, creating strong, affected feelings of rootedness. For some, this sense of place is an anchor to their identity. Furthermore, people feel secure and at home in their place or residence, which plays an important role in the creation of a sense of place. Typically, this feeling is passed from parent to child. The development of sense of place is therefore influenced by residential status. Tourists or people who work or stay in a place for a short time do not develop the strong attachment found by insiders raised in a certain place. However, this does not mean that visitors' sense of place is not important.

Physical, social, cultural and historical aspects can create a shared sense of place (Williams & Stewart, 1998). The cultural characteristics of a place and the people living in it are the key factors to a shared sense of place and a unique tourist experience. Sense of place is the basis of how places are defined and how destination brands are articulated.

Time, landscape, ancestry and community are determined by the interaction between physical and social environments and the characterization of the participants' attitudes and their habitus. The habitus influences and is influenced by these interactions. They are all linked to sense of place, which is shown in the sense of place model below (Campelo, Aitken, Thyne & Gnoth, 2014):

Figure 5. *Sense of place model*

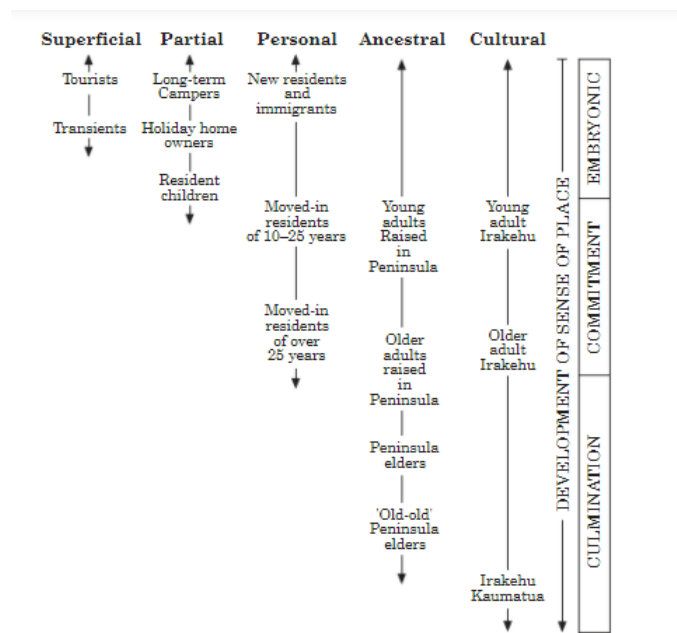


Hay R. (1998) developed sequential stages in the development of sense of place by age. These stages were most evident among residents of a place. The first stage is the embryonic, which develops from childhood to adolescence. The second stage is commitment, a stage from early to mid-adulthood. The last stage is culmination, which is developed during mid-adulthood and old age.

In addition, Hay created five sub-groups based on the connection to the place: superficial connection (tourists and transients), partial connection (holiday homeowners, long-term visitors, resident children), personal connection (new residents and immigrants with roots), ancestral connection (residents with roots) and cultural connection (indigenous residents with both roots in the place and spiritual ties to the place, as affirmed by culture).

When the age stage and the residents' status are combined, the development stage can be identified. In the table below, an overview is given of the residents' status and age stage, presenting the developmental stages. With the superficial connection, sense of place is not or is barely present, and with the cultural connection, the sense of place is the strongest.

Table 4. Development model of sense of place



As shown in Table 4, the development of sense of place takes time. It is not created out of nothing but from many experiences and emotional attachments created over time and in different stages. The more time spent at a place, the stronger one's sense of place can be. For a destination brand like Terschelling, sense of place creates a unique place experience when used in the right way.

4.2 Importance of *sense of place* at a tourism destination

In this section, the importance of sense of place at a tourism destination will be analyzed; thus, the answer to the sub question “What is the importance of ‘sense of place’ for tourists at a destination?” will be given.

Tourism is an important factor in the growth and development of a place. However, tourism pressures and a lack of recognition of sense of place presents a threat to places all around the world, resulting in an imbalance between tourism interests and community needs. When places struggle with the survival and sustainability of their sense of place, their authenticity and their community weakens.

Every tourism destination is a place with meaning and values attached to it. A destination can be seen as a brand. During the destination branding process, it is important to understand what represents a brand for tourism development and management. Destination branding identifies, delineates and differentiates a destination’s image to tourists; it enables them to experience those features and characteristics that make it a distinctive and attractive destination. For good destination branding and a unique tourism experience, it is important to understand the nature of a place’s identity and recognize the core attributes that define its character, mostly related to its culture and core values. In all, it is the environment and its natural features, as well as the social and cultural capital of the inhabitants, that make a destination attractive for tourists (Wong Poh Lin & Kaur Kler, 2013).

Humans respond to the identity of a person; however, they react in the same way to places. Memories, stories and experiences of the community create a certain uniqueness at a place over time (Binder, 2008). It can be said that these intangible elements define the authentic identity of a destination; they define a sense of place. A study by Sullivan, Schuster, Kuehn, Doble & Morais (2009) showed that the stronger the residents’ sense of place, the stronger their community.

However, not only residents can possess a sense of place; return visitors also experience the same. Both form a social circle, referred to as “insiders”. Insiders know what a place means to a group. However, planners of tourism investments, for example, are often “outsiders”; people from outside this social circle. Outsiders tend to discount the meaning of a place, resulting in reshaping those meanings.

Tourism development has a fluctuating effect on destinations. Tourism developments that change place may also change a resident’s sense of place (Campelo, Aitken, Thyne & Gnoth, 2014). At a local level, place meanings are today less stable than they once were due

to social and economic threats. Sense of place, once shaped by the locals and community insiders, is now challenged by tourism, urban flight, retirement migration and economic development. Often, residents are left out of the branding process, resulting in only a simulation of the authentic sense of place. As a result, the traditional meanings of many communities fade, and for long-time residents in particular, this is difficult. Their identity, based on agriculture, fishery or forestry, for example, is challenged by newer residents and outsiders, who have different meanings and uses of surrounding landscapes. The newer residents and outsiders develop their own sense of place. As a result, newcomers become attached to a place without being socially and historically rooted in the place or community (Williams & Stewart, 1998).

In the past, the destination image was often created in order to raise tourists' expectations. However, this often misrepresented what the place was really like.

When using the residents' sense of place, a more authentic image of a destination can be given, which reflects how people relate to or feel about a place in a positive way. According to studies by Campelo, Aitken, Thyne & Gnoth (2014), highlighting a place's core competencies, identity and culture is important in destination branding. When determining sense of place, tourism development and destination branding can benefit from a place's natural, cultural, social and economic wealth. Therefore, understanding a sense of place as it is experienced by local residents will only benefit in a stronger and more unique destination brand. *"What constitutes a sense of place is primarily determined by the meanings given to it by those whose place it"* (Campelo, Aitken, Thyne & Gnoth, 2014).

Also, according to Wong Poh Lin & Kaur Kler (2013), the preservation of sense of place enables tourist destinations to retain a uniqueness of character and allows the local community to maintain its sense of belonging (Wong Poh Lin & Kaur Kler, 2013).

Sense of place is created by strong emotional bonds with places. It is important to recognize the local meanings of sense of place, but it should not be limited to that. Also, many tourists and return visitors have strong attachments to places. Within tourism, the residents' sense of place can be shared, creating an approach that not only targets the needs of the tourists but also benefits the residents and community.

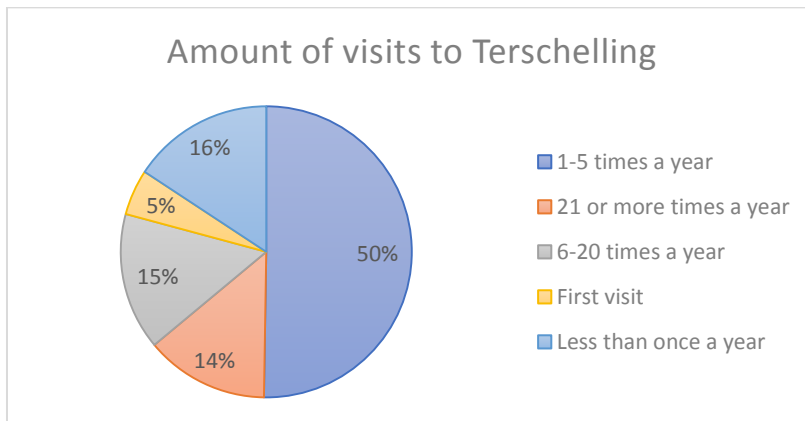
In all, preservation of sense of place is critical to tourism development. For a destination like Terschelling to truly work in a sustainable way, community preservation must balance tangible and intangible values, and these values should be mutually enhancing (Binder R., 2008). There can be said, sense of place is of great importance for tourism on Terschelling as it shows the authenticity and uniqueness but also creates strong bonds. Without sense of place, the meaning of Terschelling will be lost.

4.3 Visitors sense of place on Terschelling.

In this section, visitors' sense of place in Terschelling will be analyzed; thus, the answer to the sub question "What creates "sense of place" for tourists in Terschelling?" will be given. Also, to present a clear overview, the results will be given in percentages. In addition, the visitors' personal sense of place will be closely examined.

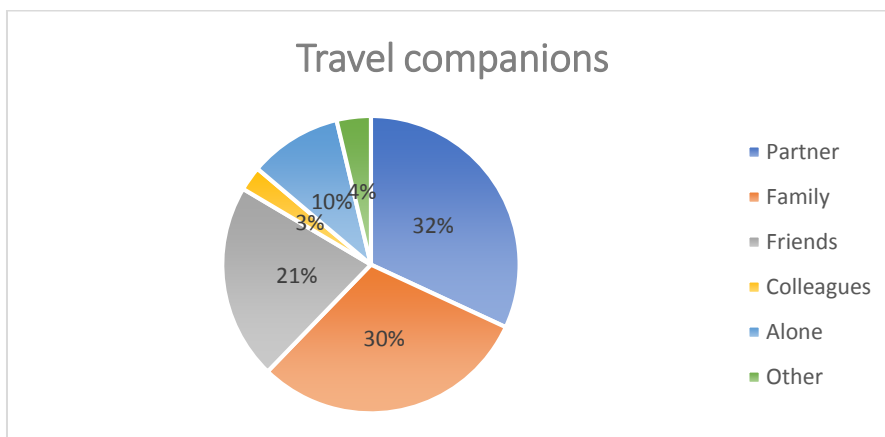
In Figure 6, the amount of visits to Terschelling is illustrated. As shown in the figure, only 5% of people visited Terschelling for the first time, meaning that 95% of the people are return visitors, making them a very important group for tourism. Among all people questioned, 50% visit Terschelling from one to five times a year; 16% visit less than once a year; 15% visit from six to 20 times a year; and 14% visit Terschelling 21 or more times a year.

Figure 6: Amount of visits to Terschelling



Most of the visitors do not travel alone, but with a partner, family, friends or other companions. As shown in Figure 7, the largest amount of visitors, namely 32%, visit Terschelling with their partner, followed by family and friends. Only 10% visited the island alone. Other travel companions mentioned included a combination of the options given or as part of a camp.

Figure 7: Travel companions



When examining the primary reason for visiting, the results in Figure 8 show that most visitors go to Terschelling on holiday and to relax, followed by family and work. These reasons were also given as secondary reasons by visitors in Figure 9 under “other”.

For 8.6% of the visitors, nature is a primary reason for visiting Terschelling. Even though nature is not the primary reason to visit for everyone, 70% of the visitors see nature as a secondary reason for visiting, followed by the beach, walking and cycling, the atmosphere, people and the Wadden Sea. The Wadden Sea and the beach are part of nature, but they are listed separately because they can be specific reasons for visiting. Therefore, the results in Figure 9 show that nature is a very important reason for visiting Terschelling. Other primary and secondary reasons for visiting Terschelling were fishing, camping, the “Terschelling feeling”, youth memories and the sense of peacefulness.

Figure 8: Primary reason for visiting

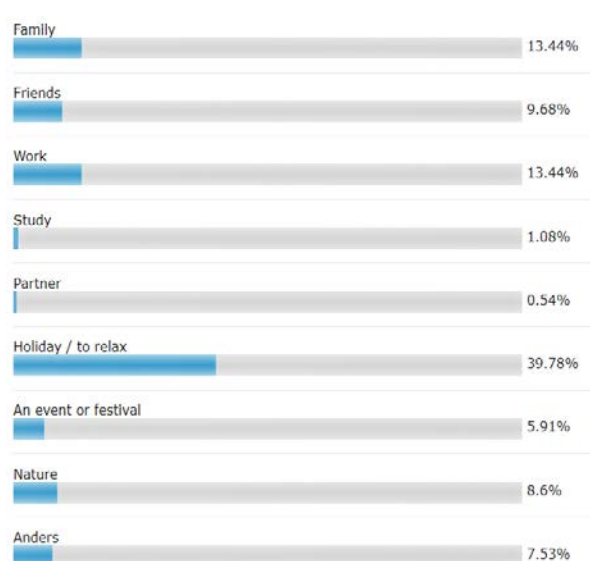
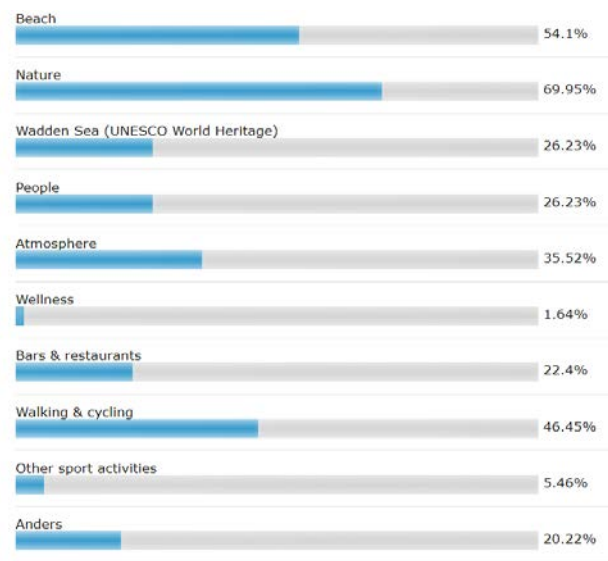
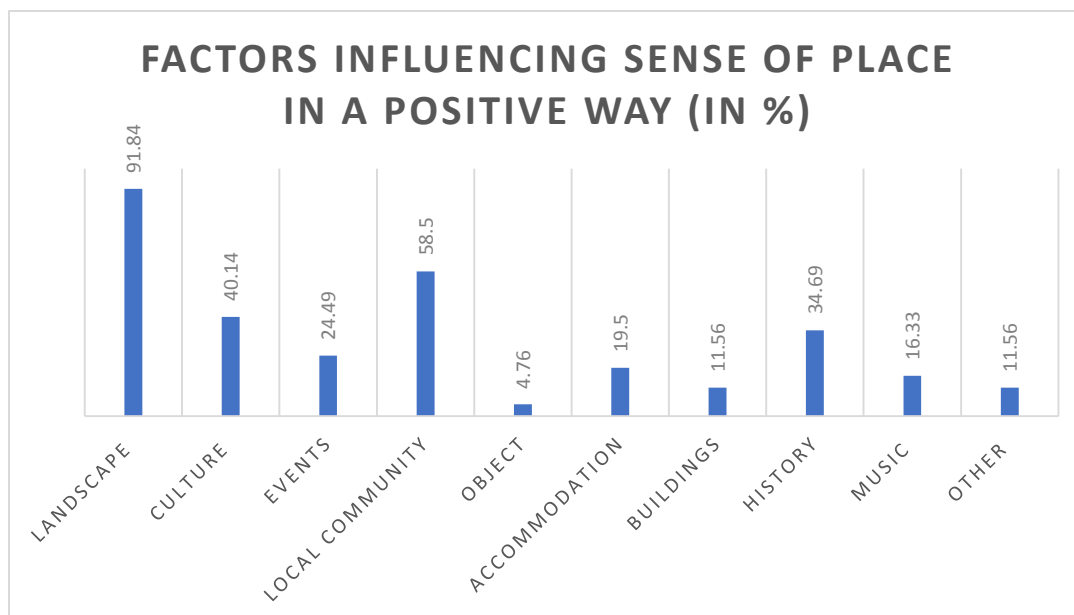


Figure 9: Secondary reason for visiting



The reasons for visiting can be related to the visitors' sense of place and can play a part in the creation of it. However, this is not always the case. Factors other than the reasons for visiting can play a bigger role in the creation of a visitors' sense of place. Those factors include the landscape, culture, history, local community, music, events, accommodation, buildings, objects or more – all these factors positively influence a visitors' sense of place. As shown in Figure 10, visitors are 92% positively influenced by the landscape of Terschelling, making this the most important factor of influence. Furthermore, the local community plays an important role of influence with 59%, followed by the culture with 40%. Other factors mentioned by visitors that positively influence their sense of place are the peacefulness, space, light and smell, pure simplicity and back-to-basic qualities.

Figure 10: Factors influencing sense of place in a positive way



In addition, visitors were asked to share what creates their sense of place on the island. Many different answers were given to this question; however, some answers were mentioned several times, such as the space, the peacefulness, the people, the relaxing atmosphere and the variety of nature. The following answer by one of the visitors includes almost all these factors: *“The peace that you find on the island. I have been coming to the island since I was born, and I have so many wonderful memories. It just gives me a feeling of pure happiness. Furthermore, I just love the nature on the island; it is beautiful to see and to cycle and walk in.”*

Another visitor stated the following when describing the island's sense of place: *“The peace and relaxing atmosphere. The smell of nature as soon as you arrive at the island. The different types of biomes and the wildlife around it. You can have moments when you empty your mind and just enjoy the beautiful nature around you.”*

Furthermore, visitors mentioned that their sense of place is created by nostalgia and the authenticity of the island. These factors that create their sense of place might be the most important factors mentioned, which are also shown by the answers given above. Moreover, the feeling of “coming home” was important to some of the visitors. One of the visitors stated the following: *“The fact that I have been travelling to the island with my parents ever since I was a child. I know the island from inside and out and have happy memories about many places on the island. Whenever I visit the same places again, I feel nostalgia.”*

Another visitor mentioned: *“The island as it is. Preferably no interference from outside.”*

Another factor that stood out when determining how visitors assign a sense of place to the island was the continuity that the island offers. According to one of the visitors: *“Sense of place on Terschelling for me is defined by the things that do not change. As the world is changing rapidly, Terschelling is changing slower, but still it is changing. Though of course the accommodations provided for tourists have changed since the ‘70s because people today demand more luxury, the things that do not change are the smells and the light on the Island. Nature and the beach do not change either. So those factors complete my sense of place on Terschelling.”*

Another visitor mentioned: *“The fact that not a lot has changed, except for a few urban developments. The overwhelming, beautiful and diverse nature, surrounded by the Wadden Sea and North Sea.”*

(See Appendix 5 for an overview of all answers given by visitors regarding their sense of place.)

In all, it can be said that the authenticity of Terschelling, along with the memories and feelings it evokes as well as the variety of nature and people are the most important factors that create the visitors’ sense of place on the island. Moreover, the sense of place of most visitors is linked to the reason for visiting. Hence, the sense of place for many visitors should be protected in order to continue to attract them. If the visitors’ sense of place is removed, they have no reason to visit. This includes the protection of nature, the culture, simplicity and authenticity of the island.

4.4 Disruptors of visitors' sense of place .

In this section, the disruptors of the visitors' sense of place is analyzed, answering the sub question: "Is the visitors' sense of place on Terschelling influenced by any disruptors?" The results are given in percentages in order to provide a clear overview.

The sense of place of visitors can be disturbed by different factors like events, overcrowding, nature or other disruptors, pollution, settings, people or more.

Figure 11. Disruptors of visitors' sense of place

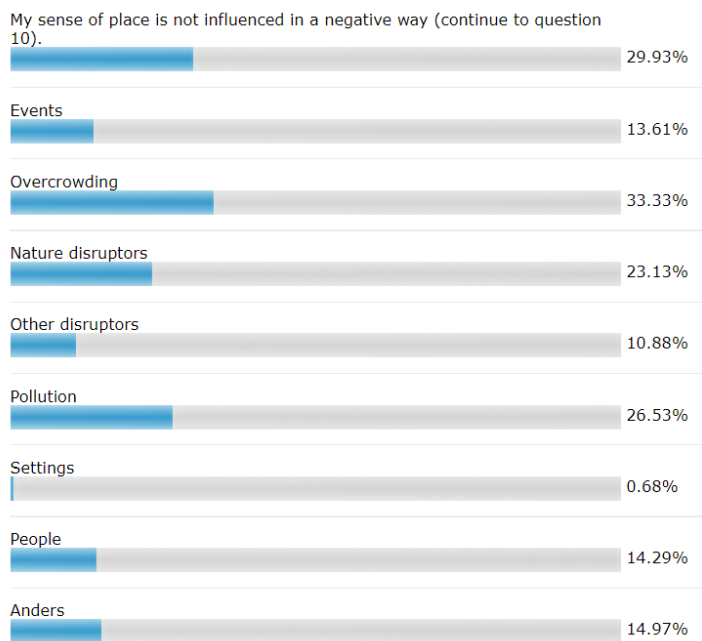


Figure 11 shows that 30% of the visitors' sense of place is not influenced in a negative way. They still enjoy the island as they used to.

However, 70% of the visitors' sense of place is disrupted by disruptors like overcrowding, pollution, nature disruptors, tourism investments and commercialization. The results shown in Figure 11 show that most visitors are disrupted by overcrowding (33%). They think the island is overpopulated and that there is too much traffic. Furthermore, some visitors say that there are too many demanding visitors and people who have no respect for the island.

Furthermore, popular places are too overcrowded and events too big and commercial. One visitor states: *"The endless amounts of tourists in popular places feels like a big tourist monument like the Eiffel Tower instead of the calm and quiet-like Terschelling-feeling."*

Another visitor stated: *"I think that the existing events are organized on too big of a scale and [are] too commercial in order to attract many tourists."*

Also, pollution (27%) and nature disruptors (23%) currently influence visitors' sense of place in a negative way. Regarding pollution, visitors mention that they find too much trash, like

plastic, in nature and on the beach. In particular, youngsters leave a lot of trash on the beaches.

With regard to the nature disruptors, visitors mention that too much construction is taking place on the perimeters of the beach. In addition, visitors mention that large-scale accommodations and too much cultivation of the surroundings negatively influences their sense of place. Furthermore, the landscaped dunes on the beach were mentioned as a disruptor.

Some answers given clearly show similar disruptors among different visitors. Those answers show that tourism investments and the commercialization of the island, influenced by outsiders, are disruptors for many of the visitors. Visitors stated the following:

- "I think there should be no more accommodations. It is at the expense of nature and the peacefulness. I understand that Terschelling needs tourism, but the limit has been reached. A lot of people come to enjoy the beautiful nature and to relax. Thus, I find [that] the finest part of Terschelling is the area after Midsland until the Boschplaat, and I hope it will stay as it is."

- "New construction at the Green Beach. The image of the past is starting to disappear bit by bit, and a piece of nostalgia is getting lost. Even the number of chalets that are being built everywhere is bothering us. Black boxes do not fit in the natural environment."

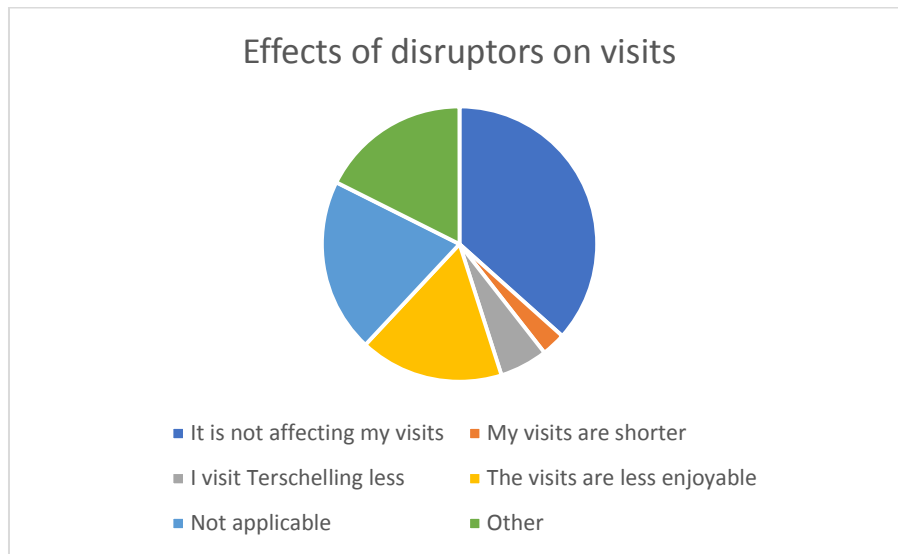
- "Construction of project developers at the expense of the architecture and residents of Terschelling!"

- Commercialization of the island. They have to stop trying to attract more and more tourists. If I want to visit Scheveningen aan Zee, for example, I would go there.

When a sense of place is disrupted in a negative way, it can affect tourists' visits. As shown in Figure 12, some visitors have a less enjoyable stay (17%), others make shorter visits (3%), and some of the visitors visit Terschelling less (6%).

Other results show that the visits are not yet affected by the disruptors but are reaching the limit. Some visitors changed their visits to another time of the year in order to avoid the disruptors. Also, even though some of the visits are influenced by the disruptors, the majority (37%) believe their visits are not affected by the disruptors.

Figure 12. *Effects of disruptors on visits*



To conclude, it can be said that a large amount of return visitors to Terschelling are affected by disruptors. Overcrowding is the biggest disruptor for visitors, followed by pollution and nature disruptors. Other disruptors mentioned were commercialization and tourism projects, including exploitation of the landscape. Some of those disruptors even influenced visits.

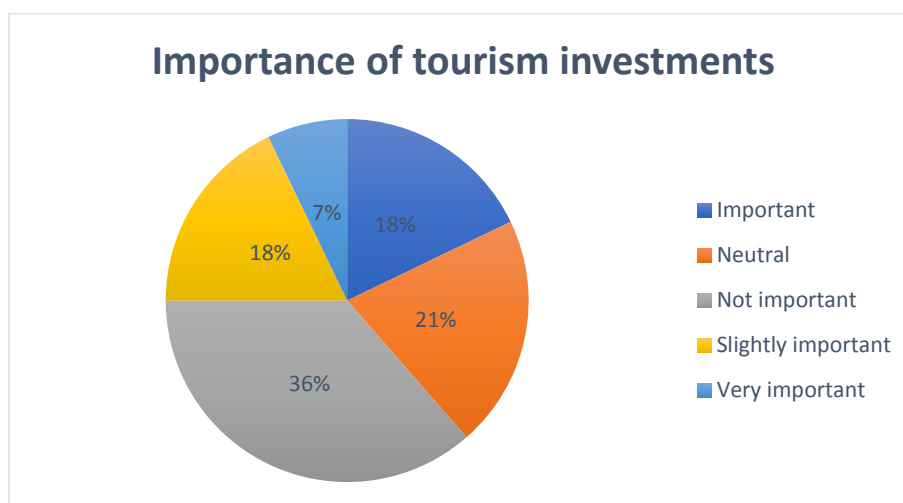
4.5 Influence of tourism investments that include exploitation of landscape on visitors sense of place.

In this section, the influence of tourism investments in which landscape exploitation is needed will be analyzed. This chapter will answer the sub question: *“How do current tourism investment plans influence the visitors’ sense of place on Terschelling?”* The results will be given in percentages, processed in graphs.

Tourism investments continuously occur at destinations, including Terschelling, as investing is an important part of the tourism industry. Investments occur on a large as well as a small scale and are obviously made for the visitors to a destination in order to attract them. The same is happening on Terschelling. However, not everyone thinks it will add value to their experience on the island. As shown in Figure 13, 36% of the visitors say that tourism investments are not important and 21% are neutral.

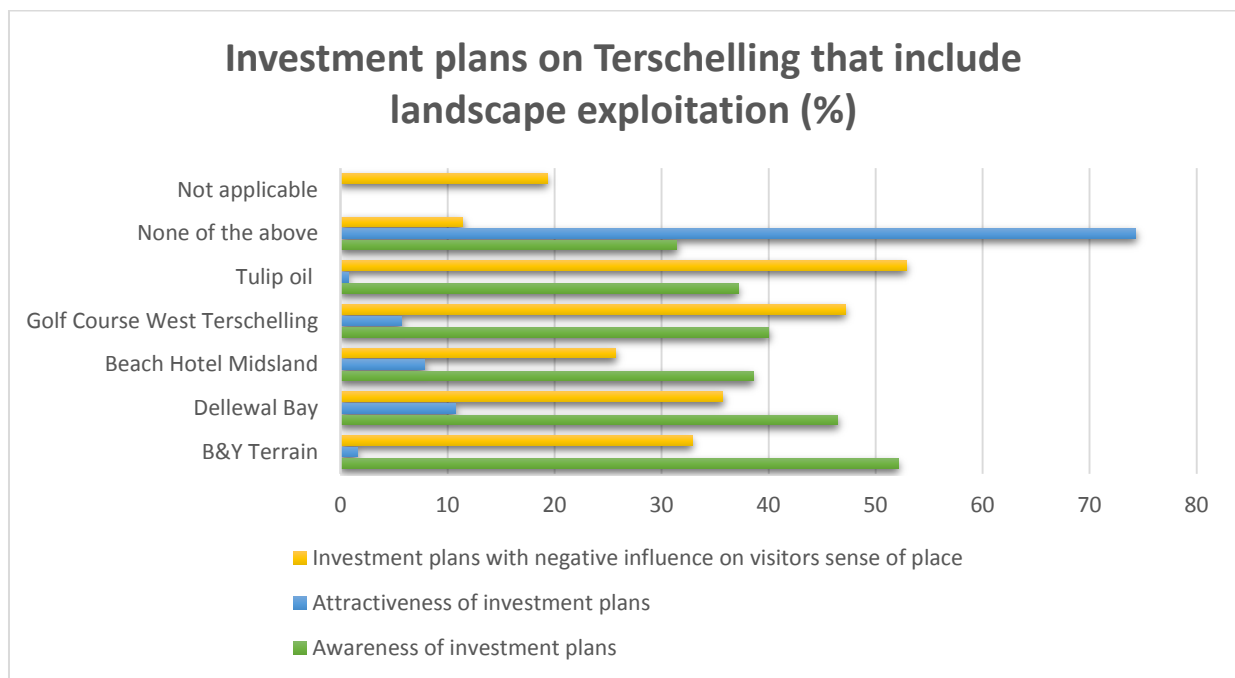
On the other hand, for 18% of the visitors, tourism investments are slightly important, 18% think it is important, and 7% say it is very important.

Figure 13. Importance of tourism investments by visitors



As mentioned in the literature review, there are different investment plans in progress that include landscape exploitation. Those plans are the B&Y Terrain, Dellewal Bay, Beach Hotel Midland, Golf Course West Terschelling and Tulip Oil. Some of those plans are taking place more silently than others. In fact, visitors are not aware of ongoing investment plans on Terschelling, like the once mentioned. As shown in Figure 13, more than 50% of visitors are aware of only the B&Y Terrain investment. Only 46% or fewer visitors are aware of other investments, and 31% do not know about any investment plans.

Figure 14. Investment plans on Terschelling that include landscape exploitation.



From all people questioned, not all visitors are interested in the investment plans, even though the investments are made for them. As shown in Figure 14, 74% of visitors are not attracted to any of the current investment plans. The other 26% of interested visitors showed the most interest in the B&Y Terrain (14%), followed by Dellewal Bay (11%) and the Beach Hotel Midland (8%).

Some of the visitors say their sense of place can be negatively influenced by the investment plans as soon as they start. As shown in Figure 14, 69% of the visitors who are familiar with the investment plans are negatively influenced by them. Tulip Oil is an investment plan that negatively influences most visitors' sense of place with 53%, followed by the Golf Course West Terschelling (47%) and Dellewal Bay (36%).

Only 11% of the people questioned say that their sense of place is not negatively influenced by tourism investments. Some even see the investments as an enrichment of the island.

Visitors mention that their sense of place could be negatively influenced for different reasons. Most visitors mention that the investments will affect the island's character, authenticity and culture, as well as their emotional connection to the island. For most visitors, those are very important factors for visiting because it creates their sense of place. In addition, some visitors do not see a connection between the investments and the island itself. Visitors stated:

"It has no connection with Terschelling and the people who live there."

"I am afraid it would interfere with the quietness of this island. Most people come here to relax and regain a moment of truth and life. The attention of the island is too focused on tourism, gaining more capital instead of focusing on what they have and improving on that."

"These projects take the purity away from Terschelling. This is all about money. The Dellewal Bay recovery plan is a wonderful initiative by inhabitants to help the municipality realize that it is different, and you do not have to sell your soul to the devil. Hopefully it will work out!"

"The club of gasTvrij Terschelling has also shown that it can be different. Fantastic! The law has changed and saved Terschelling from Tulip Oil and [the] heavy polluting industry in a nature reserve."

"As long as the alderman (who left) says that land with nature's destination are the 'quiet reserves' of the municipality, I hold my heart for more major projects."

"The feeling of the island gets lost. They should not look too much to other countries or islands and go towards the commercial. The simplicity and nature is the power of the island."

In addition to this, visitors say that the current investment plans will contribute to overcrowding in both the high and low season, making the high season even longer. According to the visitors, it will also attract a new type of visitor. Some refer to rich people who have no respect for the authenticity of the island. Moreover, visitors see the investments as landscape pollution. One of the visitors stated:

"It will destroy the image of the island completely. It will attract new types of tourists. If a golf course will be built, for example, it will attract people with money and an attitude, meaning, I will stop visiting during golf events. Leave the island as it is!! You do not want to turn it into Ameland or Texel. It will be a shame!! You have no clue what will be destroyed for many visitors if you go for the commercial and money tour."

However, visitors also mention that some investments are necessary, but have to occur in the right way. For example, B&Y Terrain is an abandoned place where nothing is happening. This place needs to be renovated, but it should be a small-scale investment instead of a high-rise building. Furthermore, three investments are possible at Dellewal Bay; expand the hotel, build holiday houses or conserve the nature. The type of investment plays a role in visitors' opinions. Visitors stated:

"B&Y not too high. Do not touch Baai Dellewal."

"At B&Y something has to happen, but without the strange high-rise that has been shown. The other plans ruin the view, in my opinion."

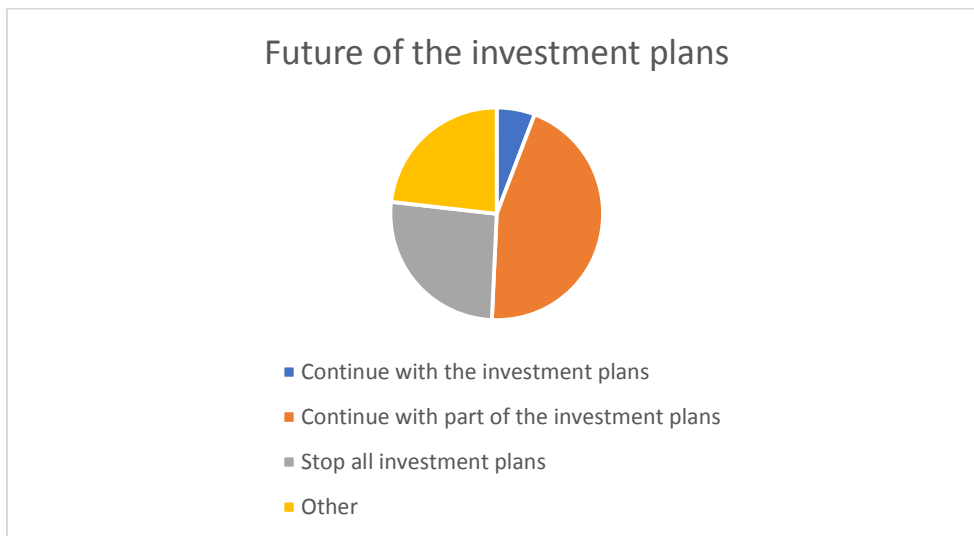
The right investments will bring a positive attribution to the island, according to visitors.

“Invest in a healthy way. Keep in mind the islander culture (no high-rise buildings).”

“Think wisely on what the consequences could be of these plans and make a decision based on that information.”

As shown in Figure 15, 45% of the visitors say part of the investment plans can continue, and 26% say all investment plans must stop.

Figure 15. Future of the investment plans



To conclude, investments are still important for many visitors, depending on the nature of the investments. Most visitors clearly feel a strong connection with the authenticity, culture and simplicity of the island, as for most it is part of their sense of place. Furthermore, the peacefulness is important for most. The current investment plans could influence the visitors' sense of place in a negative way, which would result in a decrease of visits by return visitors.

4.6 Analysis

The hypothesis mentioned in the methodology is met. The majority of the visitors questioned, mention that their sense of place is already negatively influenced by tourism investments or could be negatively influenced when tourism developments continue as they are now. There can be said that Terschelling is indeed reaching its limit in regard to tourism developments, as it is affecting the visitors' sense of place.

Sense of place is a feeling or attachment with a place, created over time. Sense of place is shaped by the local residents and community insiders over time. The memories, stories and experiences of the local residents are therefore very important in the development of the visitors' sense of place. In addition, landscape is important in the development of sense of place, since a place is also defined by the landscape. Time, ancestry, landscape and community combined can create a unique place and form what is called a sense of place.

The local residents have the strongest sense of place, which they share with the visitors, creating a shared sense of place.

Terschelling is visited by many visitors each year, and results show that sense of place plays an important role in this. As shown in the results, 95% of the visitors are return visitors, making them crucially important to the tourism development on Terschelling. The sequential status of the visitors on Terschelling can be placed within the commitment stage and the culmination stage, since all visitors questioned are over the age of 16. Based on the connection to the place, the visitors of Terschelling can be placed in three subgroups: visitors with a superficial connection, visitors with a partial connection and visitors with a personal connection. A total of 79% of the visitors travel to Terschelling one or more times a year, meaning they have a partial or personal connection to the island. Those who visited Terschelling for the first time or less than once a year can be seen as tourists and transients who have a superficial connection to the island.

The results show that many visitors go to Terschelling on holiday and to relax, while others visit because they have family or friends living on the island. Furthermore, results show that the island's nature, residents and atmosphere are important reasons for visiting. All of these factors play a big role in the creation of the visitors' sense of place. As mentioned, landscape and the local community are important factors in the creation of a sense of place. The visitors mentioned both as the two greatest factors in creating their sense of place. In addition, the authenticity of Terschelling makes the island unique place to visit. This authenticity can also be seen as the fundamental creator of the visitors' sense of place.

Visitors show a strong biographical and spiritual connection to Terschelling. Furthermore, many visitors show a strong attachment to the island, resulting in a cohesive and divided rootedness. This clearly shows the unique bond visitors have with Terschelling.

Both residents and return visitors can share a social circle, referred to as “insiders”. Insiders understand what defines a place. The return visitors of Terschelling can be seen as insiders.

People outside the social circle, like planners of tourism investments, tend to discount the meaning of a place and reshape it, in this case misrepresenting the authenticity of the island. According to the majority of the visitors, the same is happening on Terschelling. A total of 70% of the visitors deal with disruptors; according to these visitors, overcrowding and pollution are the biggest disruptors. Also, tourism investments and commercialization are mentioned. The results of the research show that the disruptors affect the authenticity and character of the island as well as the atmosphere for many visitors. This results in a negative effect on the visitors' sense of place and thus their visits.

Tourism investments are made for visitors, including the tourism investment that consists of landscape exploitation. Since the landscape, atmosphere and authenticity on the island are very important to return visitors: 74% are not interested in investments involving landscape exploitation, and 70% say that their sense of place could be negatively influenced by the investments as it will affect the island's character, authenticity and culture. Moreover, visitors mention that the local community should be more involved in the investments as they are the ones who created the sense of place for many of the return visitors.

It is important to understand the nature of Terschelling as well as its identity and the core attributes that define its character. On Terschelling, these factors mostly relate to the island's culture and landscape. The environment and its natural features, the social and cultural capital of the inhabitants, as well as the authenticity that goes with it, make Terschelling attractive to many visitors.

5. Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the sense of place among visitors from Terschelling as well as possible threats and negative influences, an answer can be given to the problem statement and sub questions.

The problem statement of this research was: *“Will future tourism investments that include landscape exploitation on Terschelling affect the visitors’ ‘sense of place’ and influence the visits to the island?”*

It is evident that the visitors’ sense of place is already disturbed by disruptors on Terschelling, like overcrowding, pollution, commercialization and nature disruptors. Also, landscape exploitation is part of these disruptors.

The visitors’ sense of place linked to the residents’ sense of place. Therefore, the visitors’ sense of place is mainly based on the authenticity of the island; the residents’ culture, as well as the landscape. Furthermore, most visitors are return visitors who have a strong feeling of attachment to Terschelling, created over years, even generations. Since return visitors cover 95% of all visitors, they are very important for tourism on the island. It is therefore, of great importance to take the visitors’ sense of place into account during tourism developments.

Since many of the current tourism investment plans were created to attract new visitors, they do not directly affect the sense of place of every return visitors. Tourism investment plans are therefore seen as disruptors, disturbing the sense of place of return visitors. A small amount of visitors see the investment plans as a positive development, as it moves with times. However, other visitors are disturbed or will be disturbed by tourism developments and investments. They indicate that their visits are or could be affected as well, resulting in shorter, fewer or less enjoyable visits. As this population involves the majority of the visitors, it can be concluded that tourism investments that include exploitation of the landscape disturb the sense of place among return visitors, affecting their visits in a negative way.

To conclude, the authenticity of Terschelling is what makes the island unique. Terschelling is beginning to reach its limit in regard to tourism investment disrupting the visitors’ sense of place. To some it already reached the limit. Even though not all visitors are affected yet, the majority indicates they will be soon. Insiders, including return visitors, should be more involved in tourism development on Terschelling in order to protect the sense of place. Seen through the residents’ perspective of sense of place, the island’s authenticity is clear. Since

the local residents' sense of place is shared with the visitors' sense of place, protecting the sense of place of local residents will benefit in a stronger and more unique destination brand.

As the problem statement is answered by the research conducted on the visitors' sense of place and the related threats it faces disturbing the visitors' sense of place, recommendations are given.

5.2 Recommendations

As the problem statement is answered by the results of the research, the best recommendations will be given as they fit with the sense of place within tourism on Terschelling. In this section, recommendations for further research and recommendations for tourism developers and the municipality will be given.

5.2.1 Recommendations for tourism developers and municipality on Terschelling

This report could serve as a basis for future research in tourism development. Sense of place is seen as an important concept in tourism development, and therefore it is important to keep in mind the core establishment of a visitors' sense of place. Furthermore, the results of this research could play a part in the choices made on future tourism development in which a visitor's sense of place will either be conserved and preserved or reshaped. The choices made will contribute to the authenticity and uniqueness of Terschelling as a destination brand.

1. Involve insiders in the decision-making process

As shown in the results, outsiders tend to reshape a sense of place. As Terschelling wants to retain its authenticity and uniqueness as a destination brand, insiders should be more involved in tourism development. As the residents and visitors share a sense of place.

2. Analyze possible threats

Every investment can come with threats on a visitor's sense of place. In order to protect the visitors' sense of place, all possible threats should be analyzed properly. For example, building new accommodations might disrupt the nature, horizon or affect the image of that place. Every possible aspect that is integral to a visitor's sense of place should be kept in mind. Furthermore, an accommodation will provide guests, resulting in more cars and therefore more areas needed for parking. This parking lot might include the use of landscape, resulting in another possible threat on the visitors' sense of place. When investing on a large scale, including landscape exploitation, it is important to analyze whether it will benefit or threaten a visitor's sense of place. Depending on the importance of the conservation regarding how it affects the island's authenticity and uniqueness, decisions can be made.

3. Invest in the old rather than the new

Current investment plans will attract a new type of visitor. This can result in reshaping the sense of place on the island. If Terschelling prefers to maintain its strong bond with return visitors, new investments should be considered. For the majority of return visitors, the authenticity of the island is of great importance, as well as its peacefulness and simplicity. Those visitors are not interested in “tourist attractions” like a golf course or high-rise buildings. Investing in these so-called disruptors of the visitors’ sense of place will result in a decrease of visits by return visitors. In order to maintain the sense of place of the return visitors, it is more important to invest in what is already there – for example, the conservation and preservation of nature, the restoration of tourism attractions and accommodations already present, and education on the island’s culture and nature.

4. Keep it small and simple

The inherent simplicity of the island is important for many return visitors, as it is part of their sense of place. There can be investments in B&Y, Dellewal Bay and Beach Hotel Midsland, as the locations already have a purpose; however, the investments should be in line with the insiders’ sense of place. This means B&Y, as well as the Beach Hotel Midsland should not pollute the skyline of Terschelling, but keep it small and simple. Dellewal Bay should be conserved and preserved as it is a unique part of the landscape on the island.

5.2.2 *Recommendations for further research*

Further research can be done on this topic to collect even more reliable results. As to further research, improvements can be made and more information can be collected.

1. Compare Terschelling with other destinations facing similar threats

Comparing Terschelling’s situation with other destinations that face(d) similar threats will provide a more complete image on the effects of tourism investments, such as landscape exploitation. This can provide an insight in the future of Terschelling when continuing landscape exploitation for tourism.

2. Sense of place of residents

As the roots of every visitor's sense of place can be found with the residents' sense of place, further research should be done on the residents' sense of place. Further research might provide more information on the connection between the residents' and visitors' sense of place. For example, show how the importance of conservation and preservation of the residents' sense of place creates a unique, strong destination brand.

3. Other choice of language

First, the online survey was provided in English, as this research was performed for international studies. However, the majority of the visitors are Dutch, making it difficult for many to understand the questions and thus resulting in drop-outs and misunderstandings. Furthermore, the online surveys were filled in less than the Dutch hand-outs. In further research, the online survey should be provided in Dutch as well, in order to receive a higher completion rate.

In addition, the program used to share the survey (enquete tools) is a Dutch program, providing general options in Dutch only. This, combined with English questions, made for an unprofessional survey.

5.2.3 Discussion

Overall, the research process went quite well. The data needed to cover the sub questions were gathered, and the problem statement was answered. Despite the desired outcome of the study, some restraints occurred during this research.

Within tourism, sense of place is becoming more and more important as it comes with emotions and experiences. Uniqueness of place can play an important role in the success of a destination. It is important to consider all threats that come with tourism investments. The researcher strongly believes that authenticity and uniqueness is of great importance in today's tourism industry. After perceiving the threats on Terschelling, research had to be done to support the observations made and information read. As the author is a resident of Terschelling, it was quite difficult not to be biased by personal observations during this research.

Not a lot of research was done on this topic. However, the theory used on preliminary research and literature studies was selected from academic books, journals and statements

recognized by professionals on sense of place and the tourism industry. Therefore, the literature can be seen as trustworthy.

During this research, only questionnaires were used for data collection. All information gathered was inserted in various graphs, and the results were compared with literature studies on the topic to ensure a complete and valid research. However, other qualitative measures, like interviews with professionals, might have added more value to this research as it would have provided even more detailed information. However, due to lack of time the decision was made not to use other qualitative measures. Furthermore, research in different time frames could have added more value to this research, which was not possible due to lack of time.

In addition, the limited number of respondents restricted the reliability of the research. A total of 218 visitors took the survey, from which only 166 completed the survey. However, as it exceeds requirements set by Verhoeven (2011), which is a minimum of 100 respondents, the reliability increases. Furthermore, the majority of the visitors' sense of place, is or could be affected by current investment plans. As results clearly show great similarities between the answers of the respondents, reliability can be seen as sufficient for this research.

In all, this research provides valuable information on the visitors' sense of place on Terschelling, resulting in a clear answer to the problem statement. This research can be used by tourism professionals, organizations founded to protect the sense of place of the island and the municipality of Terschelling.

However, further research should be done to provide more reliable results and more detailed information on the importance of conservation and preservation of the authenticity, culture and simplicity of the island. Therefore, the researcher strongly suggests that future research should focus on the roots of the visitors' sense of place; the residents' sense of place.

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Appendices

1. Landscape Terschelling

Types of vegetation

First of all, Terschelling consist of 30 kilometers of white sandy beaches. Depending on the tides, the beach can be 500 meters wide, coffering a great amount of the northern side of the island. The beaches are well visited by many tourists. There are recreational beaches, where people can enjoy a meal at one of the six beach pavilions. But there is also the possibility to enjoy more remote beaches, like the 'Noordvaarder' or 'Amelande gat'. Furthermore, high waves can occur, which makes it is a great place for surfing. Moreover the beach is a good place for horse-riding, kiting or many other beach and water activities. Due to the strong currents and high waves the beach is supervised during the summer months from 'West aan zee' to 'Formerum aan zee', where most beach pavilions are found.

On the west side of the island, at the Wadden Sea side, the beach 'Groene Strand' can be found (Meijers Interactive, 2016). Het Groene Strand is known because of the ships that can dry up on the shore, the Noordvaarder and the view to Vlieland. Furthermore, 't Groene Strand is great spot for wind and kitesurfing.

Secondly, dunes can be found on Terschelling. Around hundred years ago the dunes on Terschelling were mostly bare, so sand blew all over the island. There were no roads and stock was able to walk everywhere they liked. In 1910, an organization by the Dutch state, namely 'Staatsbosbeheer' (a forestry and nature department), planted forests in order to manage the dunes. Moreover, dunes were drained and valleys were cultivated. Nowadays, pine forests are mixed with deciduous trees and conifers. At most of the dune area, the water level is restored and dune valleys with open water can be found. In the wet dune valleys and dune lakes, nine different species of orchids can be found. Furthermore, it is home to the famous island berry; 'the cranberry'. Moreover, many species of birds can be found in this area, who breed in the dune valleys, but also rabbits, roe deer, mice, three species of rare lizards and many species of butterflies and other insects (Staatsbosbeheer, 2016₁).

In addition, Terschelling consist of approximately 540 hectares of forests. As mentioned before, forests were planted in order to manage the dunes. The forest plantation happened on a big scale, many conifers were planted. The islanders created a method in order to plant all trees. They created so called "turf-dôbes", wholes consisting of peat soaked with water,

which can still be found in the forests of Terschelling (Ecomare, 2015). After the plantation of forests, the landscape started to change. Species mostly found more north of Europe started to grow, like the Pine Orchid, Mealybugs, Twinflowers and One Flowered Wintergreen. Moreover, species of mushroom started to grow in the forest of Terschelling and also more species of birds came to breed. Later on, the forestry department started to plant more trees like different types of Pine trees, Beech, Abele and Birch trees, as well as Holly and Tsuga trees. Furthermore, many animals can be found in the forests of Terschelling, like lizards, insects, rabbits, roe deer and many bird species. Since there are pine forests and mixed forests, different birds can be found in both forests. Not many birds like to nest in the pine forests, but species like the Goldcrest, the Common Wood Pidgeon and the Common Redstart are able to build nests between the pines. In mixed forests, species like the European Robin, the Willow Warbler, the Common Chiffchaff, the Common Kestrel, the Eurasian Jay and more can be found. (Boomstra B. and Lautenbach P., 1998)

Within the oldest dune edges of Terschelling, moorlands can be found. The best place to find the old moorlands of the island is at an old dune area, called the “Landerumerheide”. The Landerumerheide is a piece of land located between Midsland North and the Formerumer forest. In 1929 the Landerumerheide became a nature reserve where no grazing was allowed. However, this changed when dunes became dry and Heather and Crowberry started to grow, as well as Gorse and Creeping Willow. Moreover, the Wild Black Cherry started to take over but got removed in order to protect the moorlands. Afterwards, the Forestry Department started to introduce grazing again. Goats and Exmoor ponies were released on the Landerumerheide and until this day they graze here (clubs, 2002). In addition to the Landerumderheide, moorlands can be found in Midsland and Hoorn, namely Hoornerheide and Midslanderheide. Also here stock like horses, goats or sheep are released in order to sustain the moorlands.

The moorlands on Terschelling are now well known due to the berries that grow here, namely the cranberry. The cranberry became a very important product on Terschelling and an important part of tourism (Boomstra B. & Lautenbach P., 1998). In addition to the cranberry, blackberries and many grass species and reed can be found. Furthermore, heather honey can be found at the moorlands, which attracts many insects. But also rabbits, mice and many birds can be found (clubs, 2002).

The mudflats of Terschelling are a world of dry and low tide, creating a very unique landscape. Many animal species can be found here, as well as vegetation types. Moreover, the mudflats are well known for mudflat hiking. And due to the richness of food, cooking classes are provided at the island where people have the opportunity to search for fresh food on the mudflats and prepare them later on. It is not for nothing that the mudflats, part of the

Wadden Sea, have become an UNESCO World Heritage Site (VVV, 2016). The mudflats of the island will be further explained with the Wadden Sea.

In addition, Terschelling consists of polders, who were originally salt marsh. After the sea dike was constructed around the salt marshes, the polders were created. The polders are made up of open land and alder woods and it is an important habitat for many bird species. All of the villages, with the exception of West-Terschelling, are built along the polder. Furthermore, all active farms are also on the polders (Ecomare, 2015).

Marshes who are on the border of sweet and salt, can be found on the Boschplaat. Marshes are muddy places where not many plants are able to grow. In order for the plants to grow, they have to be able live on salt water. The plants that are able to grow here, like sea purslane, samphire, marsh grass, sea wormwood and purple sea lavender flowers, help the marshes to grow higher by holding down the mud particles. This means that eventually, all low marsh becomes high marsh, lying above the average high-tide water line.

When the sea lavender flowers bloom in spring and summer, the whole area colors purple, which is a beautiful sight. Salt marshes are also attracting many animal species. Most of them are land species but it also attracts marine species. Plants growing on the marshes are food for hares, rabbits, geese and widgeon and around 300 species of wasps, a large number of hover-flies and more than a hundred species of aphids live in on the marsh when it flowers in the summer. Even one aphid species lives exclusively off of sea lavender. In addition to animals, people also eat the marsh plants (ecomare, 2015).

The Noordsvaarder

The Noordsvaarder, part of het Groene Strand, was originally a sandbank that grow together with the island. Nowadays, the Noordsvaarder is a great nature reserve. It is an area of beaches, salt marshes, drift dikes and dunes. The area consist of many dune valleys, both wet, moist and dry. Due to this, many plant species are able to grow in this area, with many evolving vegetation types (de Vereniging van Huiseigenaren bij Paal 8, 2015). Furthermore, many birds breed in this area, like lapwings, cuckoo, the meadow pipit, snipe, curlews, skylark, yellow wagtail and the redshank. Also in the dune lakes, different species of ducks breed, as well as, teal, mallard, shoveler, reed bunting, sedge warbler, reed warblers and sometimes even an avocet. The reed beds provide excellent shelter for the birds. In addition to that, the Noordvaarder is provided with a lot of food for the birds living here, like worms, centipedes, spiders, snails, frogs, and berries. Moreover, raptors like the brown and blue hen-harrier hunt small game living in this area, like mice, rabbits and sometimes even small

birds. On the Noordsvaarder also species like the linnet, the willow warbler, dunnoek and the lesser whitethroat can be found in the more dense bushes of this nature reserve (de Vereniging van Huiseigenaren bij Paal 8, 2015).

Dellewal Bay

At the west side of the island Dellewal Bay can be found. Dellewal Bay is the only natural bay in the Netherlands. The bay was created in the 16th century, when a deep slim with strong currents swallowed a big area of dunes. Nowadays, only two dunes still exist, namely 'Grootduin' and 'Harlingerduin' (Ecomare, 2015). Dellewal Bay is emotionally an important part of the island. For many islanders it is a sign that they returned home but also tourists see it as part of their 'Terschelling feeling' (De Mik K., 2015).

Boschplaat

The Boschplaat is an area shaped and reshaped by the sea at the east side of the island. Until 1937 the Boschplaat was a flat sand area, without vegetation. This changed when a sand dune was constructed. The area changed and a beautiful landscape of creeks and sea lavender appeared. In 1970 the Boschplaat received the status of European Nature Reserve (Zadoks J.C., 2005). Nowadays, the area consist of a wide beach, dunes, forest and a big area of marshes. Due to this, the Boschplaat is home to many animals species, rare and common. Every year during the breeding season, from March until August, the Boschplaat is home to thousands of birds. Big seagull colonies breed on the marshes and about 200 breeding pairs of spoonbills. The beach is the nesting ground to many beach plovers. In addition to that, many seals are resting on shore on the Boschplaat. Moreover, hundreds of thousand migrating birds use this nature reserve as resting a feeding ground during their migration in spring and autumn. (Staatsbosbeheer, 2016₁). For this reason parts of the Boschplaat are closed from March until August, so birds and seals can breed and rest in peace (Staatsbosbeheer, 2016).

In addition to the status of European Nature Reserve, the Boschplaat is awarded with the Dark Sky Park label in 2015. Dark Sky Parks are areas in the world who possess exceptional starry nights and a nocturnal environment that is specifically protected for its scientific, natural, educational, cultural heritage, and/or public enjoyment. With this label, the Boschplaat is the first Dark Sky Park in the Netherlands (Staatsbosbeheer, 2015).

Wadden Sea

A very important part of Terschelling is the Wadden Sea. The Wadden Sea is the largest unbroken system of intertidal sand and mudflats in the world, covering an area of 1,143,403 hectares from The Netherlands to Denmark. According to UNESCO World Heritage Centre (2017) the Wadden Sea is one of the last remaining intertidal ecosystems where natural processes are still able to function largely undisturbed. Furthermore, the area is very rich of nature and therefore, the Wadden Sea became an UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) World Heritage Site in 2009 (UNESCO, 2017).

The Wadden region was formed around 700 years ago, during the post-glacial period (UNESCO, 2016). 'Wad' is derived from the latin name 'Vadum', which means a place you can wade across. Different zones between land, sea and fresh water environments can be found in this area, creating some shallow and warm waters, but also daily changeable circumstances. Twice a day, salt water flows inland from the North Sea causing high tides and twice a day it is low tide. During low tide, parts of the Wad are completely dry, which brings a great activity, namely 'mudflat walking'. The low tides create sandbanks, separated by small channels of different depths.

As mentioned, the area includes some of the last remaining ecosystems where natural processes peacefully function on a large scale. In addition, this area is able to adapt to global change. Due to this, you are able to find landscapes in different development phases. Over years different islands, tidal channels, gullies, sandy shoals, sea-grass meadows, mussel beds, sandbars, mudflats, salt marshes, estuaries, beaches and dunes, and other coastal and sedimentary features were created (UNESCO, 2014). This variety of habitats attract many plant and animal species. Around 10,000 different plants and animals live here on land and in the water. Furthermore, the Wadden Sea is breeding ground and pit stop for many species of birds (UNESCO, 2017). It is probably one of the most important areas of migrating birds in the world, attracting many researcher each year. According to UNESCO (2014), 10 – 12 million birds migrate through these areas, and up to 6,1 million birds can be present at the same time. Moreover, the productivity of biomass is one of the highest in the world, which is shown by the amount of fish, shellfish and birds (UNESCO, 2014). Also many seals live in this area and are joined by many more during breeding season (VVV Terschelling, 2015). Furthermore, the salt marshes host around 2300 species of flora and fauna and the marine and brackish areas around 2700 species (UNESCO, 2014).

Inhabitants of the Wadden Sea, including 'Terschellingers', contributed to the formation of the Wadden Sea. Salt marshes are turned into polders, in order to create grassland and

farmland. Moreover, dikes were built to protect the land from the rising water. The Wadden Sea is also rich of food and as mentioned before, fishery was one of the main sources of economic before tourism started to grow.

On Terschelling an access road is made along the Wadden Sea coast, following almost the entire length of the island from west to east. Cyclist and hikers are able to use this road in order to enjoy this unique piece of nature (VVV, 2016).

Protection and conservation of the Wadden Sea is of great importance. Strict regulation regarding human use and influences are made, like land and water-use plans, the provision and regulation of coastal defenses, maritime traffic and drainage. Since the Wadden Sea is facing many threats, like fishery, the development and maintenance of harbours, industrial facilities (oil and gas rigs and wind farms), maritime traffic, residential and tourism development and climate change, effective management of the protected areas is of great importance. Within the Wadden Sea there are the so-called 'marine no-take zones'. Within those zones no extractive activity is allowed (UNESCO, 2014).

2. Investment projects

Tulip Oil

In 2014 Tulip Oil requested a permit in order to extract gas from and around Terschelling. The location Tulip Oil had in mind was located in the dunes on the north east side of the island, nearby the village Hoorn, where they found a gas field. The intention of Tulip Oil was to produce and threat gas and transport it from the gas field to the national gas grid. In order to make this transportation possible, Tulip Oil had to construct a gas production site together with wells, as well as a gas treatment installation. Furthermore, a pipeline had to be built in order to transport the gas (Kamp H. G. J., 2015). When the islanders found out about the gas drilling, they founded GasTvrij Terschelling. Approximately 64.000 people signed the petitions against gas drilling on Terschelling and a protest song was written. Moreover, they were able to draw the attention of several newspapers. In October 2015, the Dutch parliament adopted a motion against gas extraction on Terschelling. However, they were still considering the possibility to drill gas on Terschelling. The islanders continued to take action and in June, 2016 the House of Representatives agreed on a prohibition on producing gas by the new Mining Act. The New Mining Act states that no gas can be extracted at the Wadden Islands, the Wadden Sea and Natura2000 areas. However, there is still a possibility to extract gas from under the Wadden area, since this is not part of the protected area (skylgenet, 2016). Minister Kamp H. of Economic Affairs also agrees that extracting gas from underneath the Wadden Sea is still allowed (Schylgenet, November 2016). Therefore, Economic Affairs will continue to look into other possibilities for Tulip Oil to extract gas from underneath the Wadden Sea, since they believe gas is needed and one of the most important sources of income (NOS, 2016). However, in February 2017 the Dutch bank “Rabobank” announced that they will not finance any gas extraction at the Wadden (Schylgenet, 2017).

With this said, the activists are still active and protesting against “the small letters” as they call it. They do not want any company to extract gas from the island, the Wadden Sea or underneath the Wadden Sea. GasTvrij is supported by many people, even Rabobank but it is not over yet.

Golf course

In 2010 Golf Club Terschelling (GCT) was founded. GCT consist of 200 members; islanders and owners of vacation homes. However, the golf club does not have a golf course, so they golf in nature. For example, the club members make use of the dunes, beach and one of the

campings while golfing. The club members would love to have a golf course on Terschelling, therefore, they set up a business plan for a 9 holes nature golf course.

As mentioned, the plan is to build a full 9 hole course (Par 36) with a 9 hole par 3 track, a driving range and exercise facilities like a Putting green, a chipping green and exercise bunkers. Furthermore, they want to look into the possibilities to realize a catering and clubhouse facility at an adjacent catering company. Moreover, the golf course will be located on the east side of West-Terschelling, in dune forest area. The course has to be 50ha. In order to realize the 9 hole golf course, a part of the forest needs to be cut (Stichting Natuur Golfbaan Terschelling, n.d).

The plan was submitted to the municipality of Terschelling, Staatsbosbeheer and the province of Fryslân. In September, 2017 GCT received a subsidy of €50.000 from the province of Fryslân and in April 2017, the municipality of Terschelling added a subsidy of €50.000. However, the amount needed to realize the golf course is €2,2 million, from which €247.500 preparation costs. The golf club is expecting 3700 extra visitors on Terschelling when the golf course is opened, who will spent an amount of €1,1 million. (schylgenet, 2016).

Even though, GCT has the municipality of Terschelling, the province of Fryslân and Staatsbosbeheer behind them, not everyone agrees with the idea to build a golf course. The opinions regarding are divided.

The golf club wanted to open the golf course in spring, 2017. However, nothing is realized yet and therefore the future of the nature golf course is still unknown.

Dellewal Bay

Dellewal Bay is a unique piece of nature, located on the west side of the island. It is the only natural bay in the Netherlands. For years this area remained untouched, but the municipality of Terschelling had other plans.

Due to financial reasons, the municipality wanted to get rid of a piece of ground, namely Dellewal Bay, due to financial reasons. In 2014, Harry Westers, owner of the Westcord Hotel chain, lay claim on the ground at Dellewal Bay because he saw an opportunity. His idea was to use this ground in order to expand his hotel, "Hotel Schylge", located next to Dellewal Bay. Many islanders were against the idea of Westers H. and other possible ideas of exploitation of the landscape at Dellewal Bay (Vereniging van huiseigenaren paal 8, 2015). For many people Dellewal is not only a beautiful place but also a place full of emotions, a place of romance and a place to rest and enjoy. The islanders wanted to protect this area and a small group started a foundation "Stichting Natuurherstel Baai Dellewal". With this foundation the

islanders wanted to raise money by grants and crowd funding in order to buy this beautiful piece of land from the municipality, with the idea to retain and manage the grounds of Dellewal and environment. Moreover, they want to preserve and improve the original state of the Bay but also make the cultural and historical experience more accessible. The foundation named Dellewal an area with a Triple E status; Economic, Ecological and Emotion. With this in mind, the foundation set up the following objectives:

- The maintenance of the natural view of the bay.
- Enhancing the natural and scenic characteristics of Dellewal Bay.
- Better presentation of Dellewal Bay as the showpiece of Terschelling, within the World Heritage Wadden Sea (Stichting Baai Dellewal, 2014).

Due to social upheaval, the negotiations with Westers H. were shut down and in 2015 the plan of Westers H. was completely rejected. However, the municipality decided to take control again on Dellewal Bay in order to give new purpose to this piece of land. The foundation and islanders were indignant by the decision of the municipality. Islanders felt left out and rejected. The municipality is doubting whether the crowd funding and grants will raise enough money. In September 2015, the foundation received a donation of 1100m² by the Doeksen family (Vereniging van huiseigenaren paal 8, 2015). During the last meeting in October 2016, the foundation mentioned that almost €200.000 was promised due to crowd funding and there is a subsidy of €35.000. However, the municipality is still indistinct regarding the Foundation Dellewal Bay. Therefore, the foundation would have to wait until they receive more clarity regarding their plans from the municipality (de Graaf N., 2016). In June 2017, the municipality organized a meeting with the islanders in regard to the plans at Dellewal Bay. During this meeting all three parties (the municipality, Westers H. and Stichting Baai Dellewal) had a chance to share their ideas. During this meeting the following ideas were presented by all three parties: 1. The building of 1 apartments. 2. The building of 5 detached houses. 3. Restoring nature. 4. Expanding Hotel Schylge with 50 apartments, with a construction surface of 3000m² (Tjepkema S., 2017).

Until this day, there is no further clarity regarding a new purpose of the land. Therefore, the future of Dellewal Bay is still unknown.

Beach Hotel Midsland

Terschelling consist of beautiful white sandy beaches and tourists love to spend the night close to the beach. No wonder several beach hotels can be found along the North Sea coast of the island. However, the municipality of the island thinks that there is still room for investment.

In 2014 it became known that the municipality of Terschelling granted a permit for the construction of a new beach hotel in the dunes of Midsland aan Zee. The plan to build a new beach hotel is made by Iemke Rijf, a resident of Terschelling. In 1935 his grandfather built a hotel at the same place but was destroyed during the war. Owners of the vacation homes nearby, Staatsbosbeheer and Rijkswaterstaat were shocked by the news since nobody was informed about the permits. Furthermore, the municipality let the deadline to respond expire, which allowed the authorization of the permit. Both the owners of the vacation homes, Staatsbosbeheer and Rijkswaterstaat did not agree with the decision made by the municipality and objected the construction of the beach hotel. They think the hotel does not comply with the Regional Plan, the National Ecological Network, the Provinciale Verordening Ruimte (regulation which contains rules a municipality has to take into account during land use development), Natura 2000 and the zoning (Skylgenet, 2014). Moreover, Rijkswaterstaat feared deterioration of the primary flood defence of the island. Even though, the municipality announced the construction of the beach hotel in 2015 (Skylgenet, 2015). In July, 2016 the Leeuwarder Courant announced a new lawsuit against the construction of the hotel by owners of the vacation homes and SOS (Stichting ons Scellingerland, a foundation founded in 1962 in order to maintain the charisma of Terschelling). According to Bockholts P., spokesman of the owners of the vacation homes, the hotel is too big and will cause horizon and light pollution.

In April 2017, court decided to destroy the permit given by the municipality, since the decision-making process did not go according to the law. In order to realize the construction, the entire application procedure must be restarted and the municipality has to make a new decision. In addition, the so-called comprehensive public preparatory procedure must be followed (Heuff J., 2017).

Until this day, no further updates have been given in relation to the building of the beach hotel.

B&Y terrain

In 2012 developer Segesta came with a plan to build apartments and tourist accommodations at the former B&Y terrain, located in West-Terschelling along the Green Beach. This terrain has not been used for many years but still consist of an old building. Segesta saw an opportunity and developed a new project.

When Segesta divulged the project, the inhabitants of Terschelling were not amused. The plan, a high-rise complex with 42 apartments, was not accepted by the islanders at all. The location of the complex is also the skyline of Terschelling, when arriving by boat. Moreover, the terrain is located close to the beach and next to the beach pavilion 'De Walvis'.

According to the islanders, the building Segesta constructed is way too high, too massive, it would ruin the skyline of Terschelling and does not fit the area. The houses located in West Terschelling are approximately 7-9 meters high, the building of Segesta had to be 14.5 meters high. The islanders founded "Help Terschelling!". They created a website and tried to raise as many votes against the project as possible. When Segesta noticed the islanders were really not amused, they created a new plan; an apartment complex with 25 apartments and 11 meters high. However, the islanders did not agree with this plan either. The islanders prefer small scale facilities, who fit the environment. But the ultimate dream is to give this ground back to nature. After a period of uncertainty from the municipality, the islanders decided to go to court. The Islanders are very clear about this project; they do not want it (Help Terschelling, 2016). According to Segesta, this project would fit the island very well. Products used for the construction are similar to other products used at the island. Furthermore, they state to build with respect for the natural environment of the island (Segesta Group, 2012).

After years of protesting, Segesta announced in 2016 that the construction of the complex was still on track but in addition to that, they received a permit to build warehouses on the same terrain. When the municipality decides not to issue a permit for the apartment complex after all, Segesta would still have the opportunity to build warehouses.

In May, 2017 Segesta presented three different ideas for the B&Y terrain, all related to new housing. With the new ideas they have taken the feedback from the islanders into account. The housing will be at the same height as the surrounding houses. In September, 2017 they will present one of the ideas to the municipality of Terschelling (schylgenet, September 2017).

3. Survey (English)

Is Terschelling reaching its limit?

Terschelling, a Dutch island located in an unique nature reserve named the Wadden Sea. Terschelling is not only visited by a great variety of migrating birds, it is also visited by many tourists each year.

Tourists come to the island for the nature, the peace and the atmosphere they call; 'the Terschelling feeling'. For many years, islanders as well as visitors, fight for conservation and restoration of nature. However, tourism is growing, as well as its demands. There is still a growing demand for hospitality at the island, as well as the drive to invest. Plans to build more accommodations, roads and a golf course are examples of those investment drives. This is causing overexploitation of the landscape and the authenticity of the island is wearing off, affecting the sense of place.

People are wondering for how long this "Terschelling feeling" (sense of place) will exist. Is Terschelling reaching its limit?

With this survey the researcher wants to find out how the visitors of Terschelling think about this issue.

SENSE OF PLACE

Sense of place describes our relationship with places, expressed in different ways: emotions, biographies, imagination, stories, and personal experiences. People develop a "sense of place" through experience and knowledge of a particular area. Sense of place can be different for everybody. To some it's a feeling or perception held by people, not by the place itself. To others it is a characteristic some geographic places have. People may attribute various meanings to the same place in relation to its ecological, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic, historical, or other aspects.

1. How often do you visit Terschelling?

- ☐ First visit
- ☐ Less than once a year
- ☐ 1-5 times a year
- ☐ 6-20 times a year
- ☐ 21 or more times a year

2. With whom are you travelling?

- ☐ Alone
- ☐ Partner
- ☐ Friends
- ☐ Family
- ☐ Colleagues
- ☐ Other.....

3. What is your primary reason for visiting Terschelling?

- ☐ Family
- ☐ Friends
- ☐ Work
- ☐ Study
- ☐ Partner
- ☐ Holiday / to relax
- ☐ An event or festival
- ☐ Nature
- ☐ Other.....

4. What is your secondary reason for visiting Terschelling? (more answers possible)

- ☐ Beach
- ☐ Nature
- ☐ Wadden Sea (UNESCO World Heritage)
- ☐ People
- ☐ Atmosphere
- ☐ Wellness
- ☐ Bars and restaurants
- ☐ Walking and cycling
- ☐ Other sport activities
- ☐ Other.....

5. What is creating “Sense of Place” at Terschelling for you?

.....

.....

.....

6. Which factors positively influence this sense of place? (more answers possible)

- ☐ Landscape
- ☐ Culture
- ☐ Events
- ☐ Local community
- ☐ Objects
- ☐ Accommodation
- ☐ Buildings
- ☐ History
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Other.....

7. Is your sense of place influenced in a negative way by disruptors? If so, which factors negatively influence your sense of place?

- ☐ My sense of place is not influenced in a negative way (continue to question 10).
- ☐ Events
- ☐ Overcrowding
- ☐ Nature disruptors
- ☐ Other disruptors
- ☐ Pollution
- ☐ Settings
- ☐ People
- ☐ Other.....

8. Can you name an example of a factor that is influencing or influenced your sense of place in a negative way?

.....

.....

9. How did this disruptor affect or is it affecting your visits at Terschelling?

- ☐ It is not affecting my visits
- ☐ My visits are shorter
- ☐ I visit Terschelling less
- ☐ The visits are less enjoyable
- ☐ Other.....

10. Are tourist investments (referring to exploitation of landscape) at Terschelling important for you as a visitor?

- ☐ Not important
- ☐ Slightly important
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Very important

11. Which of the following investments plans are you familiar with? (more answers possible)

- ☐ B&Y Terrain (Walvis)
- ☐ Baai Dellewal
- ☐ Beach Hotel Midsland
- ☐ Golf course West-Terschelling
- ☐ Tulip Oil
- ☐ None of the above (skip question 13)

12. Which of the following investment plans are attractive for you as a visitor of Terschelling? (More answers possible)

- ☐ B&Y Terrain
- ☐ Baai Dellewal
- ☐ Beach Hotel Midsland
- ☐ Golf course West-Terschelling
- ☐ Tulip Oil
- ☐ None of the above

13. Which of the following investment plans can have a negative influence on your sense of place? (More answers possible)

- ☐ B&Y Terrain
- ☐ Baai Dellewal
- ☐ Beach Hotel Midsland
- ☐ Golf course West-Terschelling
- ☐ Tulip Oil
- ☐ None of the above (continue to question 15)

14. How will the investment plans negatively influence your sense of place?

.....
.....

15. What do you think should happen regarding these investment plans?

- ☐ Continue with the investment plans
- ☐ Continue with part of the investment plans

- ☐ Stop all investment plans
- ☐ Other

16. What is your nationality?

- ☐ Dutch
- ☐ German
- ☐ Belgian
- ☐ Other

17. What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

18. What is your age?

- ☐ 16-24
- ☐ 25-36
- ☐ 37-48
- ☐ 49-64
- ☐ 65+

Thank you for your time and cooperation. I hope you enjoy(ed) your stay.

4. Survey (Dutch)

Is Terschelling zijn limiet aan het bereiken?

Terschelling, een Nederlands eiland gelegen in een uniek natuur reservaat genaamd de Wadden Zee. Terschelling is niet alleen druk bezocht door vele migratie vogels, maar ook door vele toeristen.

Toeristen (badgasten) komen naar het eiland voor de natuur, de rust en de atmosfeer, genaamd; "het Terschelling gevoel". Al vele jaren vechten eilanders en bezoekers van het eiland voor de conservatie en restauratie van de natuur. Maar het toerisme groeit, waaronder de vraag. Er is nog steeds een groeiende vraag naar hospitality op het eiland en daarom een drang om te investeren. Voorbeelden hiervan zijn de plannen voor het bouwen van meer accommodaties, wegen en een golfbaan. Dit veroorzaakt overexploitatie van het landschap, met als gevolg dat de authenticiteit van het eiland afneemt en de Sense of Place wordt aangetast. Mensen vragen zich af voor hoelang het "Terschelling gevoel" (Sense of Place) nog blijft bestaan. Is Terschelling zijn limiet aan het bereiken?

Met deze enquête wil de onderzoeker te weten komen hoe de bezoeker van het eiland denkt over dit onderwerp.

SENSE OF PLACE

Sense of Place beschrijft onze relatie met plaatsen, uitgedrukt op verschillende manieren: emoties, biografieën, verbeelding, verhalen en persoonlijke ervaringen. Mensen ontwikkelen een "Sense of Place" door ervaring en kennis van een bepaald gebied. Sense of Place kan voor iedereen anders zijn. Voor sommigen is het een gevoel of perceptie van mensen, niet door de plaats zelf. Voor anderen is het een kenmerk dat sommige geografische plaatsen hebben. Mensen kunnen verschillende betekenissen toewijzen op dezelfde plaats in relatie tot de ecologische, sociale, economische, culturele, esthetische, historische of andere aspecten ervan.

1 Hoe vaak bezoekt u Terschelling?

- ☐ Eerste keer
- ☐ Minder dan 1 keer per jaar
- ☐ 1-5 keer per jaar
- ☐ 6-20 keer per jaar
- ☐ 21 keer per jaar of vaker

2 Met wie reist u?

- ☐ Alleen
- ☐ Partner
- ☐ Vrienden
- ☐ Familie
- ☐ Collega's
- ☐ Anders.....

3 Wat is de voornaamste reden om Terschelling te bezoeken?

- ☐ Familie
- ☐ Vrienden
- ☐ Werk
- ☐ Studie
- ☐ Partner
- ☐ Vakantie / relaxen
- ☐ Evenement of festival
- ☐ Natuur
- ☐ Anders.....

4 Wat is voor u de secundaire reden om Terschelling te bezoeken? (meer antwoorden mogelijk)

- ☐ Strand
- ☐ Natuur
- ☐ Wadden Zee (UNESCO World Heritage)
- ☐ Mensen
- ☐ Atmosfeer
- ☐ Wellness
- ☐ Bars en restaurants
- ☐ Wandelen en fietsen
- ☐ Andere sport activiteiten
- ☐ Anders

5 Wat creëert uw “Sense of Place” op Terschelling?

.....

.....

.....

6 Welke factoren hebben een positieve invloed op uw “Sense of Place”? (meer antwoorden mogelijk)

- ☐ Landschap
- ☐ Cultuur
- ☐ Evenementen
- ☐ Lokale bevolking
- ☐ Objecten
- ☐ Accommodatie
- ☐ Gebouwen
- ☐ Historie
- ☐ Muziek
- ☐ Anders

7 Wordt uw “Sense of Place” negatief beïnvloed door enige verstoringen? Zo ja, welke factoren hebben een negatieve invloed op uw “Sense of Place”?

- ☐ Mijn sense of place wordt niet negatief beïnvloed (ga door naar vraag 10).
- ☐ Evenementen
- ☐ Overbevolking
- ☐ Natuur verstoringen
- ☐ Andere verstoringen
- ☐ Vervuiling
- ☐ Omgeving
- ☐ Mensen
- ☐ Anders

8 Kunt u een voorbeeld noemen van een factor die negatieve invloed heeft/had op uw “Sense of Place”?

.....

.....

9 Wat voor effect heeft deze verstoring op uw bezoeken aan Terschelling?

- ☐ Het heeft geen invloed op mijn bezoeken
- ☐ Mijn bezoeken zijn korter
- ☐ Ik bezoek Terschelling minder vaak
- ☐ De bezoeken zijn minder leuk
- ☐ Anders

10 Zijn toeristische investeringen (gebaseerd op landschap exploitatie) op Terschelling belangrijk voor u als bezoeker van het eiland?

- ☐ Niet belangrijk
- ☐ Een beetje belangrijk
- ☐ Neutraal
- ☐ Belangrijk
- ☐ Heel belangrijk

11 Met welke van de volgende investeringsplannen bent u bekend? (meer antwoorden mogelijk)

- ☐ B&Y Terrein (Walvis)
- ☐ Baai Dellewal
- ☐ Strandhotel Midsland
- ☐ Golfbaan West-Terschelling
- ☐ Tulip Oil
- ☐ Geen van de bovengenoemde (sla vraag 13 over)

12 Welke van de volgende investeringsplannen zijn aantrekkelijk voor u als bezoeker van Terschelling? (Meer antwoorden mogelijk)

- ☐ B&Y Terrein
- ☐ Baai Dellewal
- ☐ Strandhotel Midsland
- ☐ Golfbaan West-Terschelling
- ☐ Tulip Oil
- ☐ Geen van de bovengenoemde

13 Welk van de volgende investeringsplannen kunnen een negatief effect gaan hebben op uw “Sense of Place”? (Meer antwoorden mogelijk)

- ☐ B&Y Terrein
- ☐ Baai Dellewal
- ☐ Strandhotel Midsland
- ☐ Golfbaan West-Terschelling
- ☐ Tulip Oil
- ☐ Geen van de bovengenoemde (ga door naar vraag 15)

14 Hoe kunnen deze investeringen je “Sense of Place” negatief beïnvloeden?

.....
.....

15 Wat moet er volgens u gebeuren met betrekking tot de bovengenoemde investeringsplannen?

- ☐ Doorgaan met de investeringsplannen
- ☐ Doorgaan met een deel van de investeringsplannen
- ☐ Stoppen met alle investeringsplannen
- ☐ Anders

16 Wat is uw nationaliteit?

- ☐ Nederlands
- ☐ Duits
- ☐ Belgisch
- ☐ Anders

17 Wat is uw geslacht?

- ☐ Man
- ☐ Vrouw

18 Wat is uw leeftijd?

- ☐ 16-24
- ☐ 25-36
- ☐ 37-48
- ☐ 49-64
- ☐ 65+

Hartelijk dank voor uw medewerking. Ik wens u een prettig verblijf op Terschelling en anders tot ziens!

5. Results of the survey

Vraag 1 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

How often do you visit Terschelling?

First visit



5.08%

Less than once a year



15.74%

1-5 times a year



50.25%

6-20 times a year



15.23%

21 or more times a year



13.71%

Vraag 2 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

With whom are you travelling?

Alone



10.11%

Partner



31.91%

Friends



21.28%

Family



30.32%

Colleagues



2.66%

Anders



3.72%

Verberg "Anders, namelijk"

Family, partner and friends

Kinderkamp de grote beer

Alle bovenstaande mogelijkheden

Different each time mosly friends and colleagues

Charter schipper

kinderkamp

Ik woon er met mijn gezin

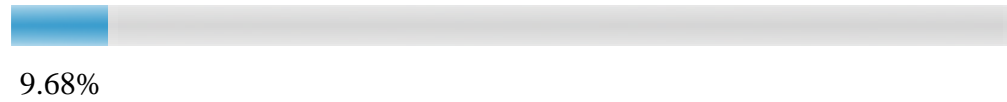
Vraag 3 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

What is your primary reason for visiting Terschelling?

Family



Friends



Work



Study



Partner



Holiday / to relax



An event or festival



Nature



Anders



7.53%

Verberg "Anders, namelijk"

I was raised there

Work nature family

Relax, visit family and nature

Kinderkamp de grote beer

Family and holiday/relax

Ik woon er

Terschelling feeling

ons 2e huis

peace and diversity

kamp de grote beer

beautiful island

zeilbestemming

youth memories

all of the above: wonen werken gezin familie

Vraag 4 (Meerkeuze, meerdere antwoorden)

What is your secondary reason for visiting Terschelling? (more answers possible)

Beach



54.1%

Nature



69.95%

Wadden Sea (UNESCO World Heritage)



26.23%

People



26.23%

Atmosphere



35.52%

Wellness



1.64%

Bars & restaurants



22.4%

Walking & cycling



46.45%

Other sport activities



5.46%

Anders



20.22%

[Verberg "Anders, namelijk"](#)

Family

Omdat Terschelling thuiskomen is, ik zou niet meer gaan als het veranderd voor (plezier) toeristen.

rust

Ik woon er

seeing old friends and family

Family

Family

relaxation

Vissen

Friends, fishing, to relax

to relax

work

friends

to relax

to relax

friends

Vissen

events

friends

pondkoek, de drie grappen, de brandaris, de geur, relax

friends, relax

relaxation

relaxation

friends, relax

work

events

events

relax, events

friends

rock & roll

rock & roll

Family, friends

festivals

Family

Oerol

Winkels

leven

Vraag 5 (Open vraag)

What is creating "Sense of Place" at Terschelling for you?

(Sense of place describes our relationship with places, expressed in different ways: emotions, biographies, imagination, stories, and personal experiences. People develop a "sense of place" through experience and knowledge of a particular area. Sense of place can be different for everybody. To some it's a feeling or perception held by people, not by the place itself. To others it is a characteristic some geographic places have. People may attribute various meanings to the same place in relation to its ecological, social, economic, cultural, aesthetic, historical, or other aspects.)

[Verberg open antwoorden](#)

My place of birth

A lot of rest

The relaxed atmosphere and beautiful nature.

The peace that you find on the island. I have been coming to the island since I was born and I have so many wonderful memories. It just gives me a feeling of pure happiness. Furthermore I just love the nature on the island, it is beautiful to see and to cycle and walk in.

Unique nature, sense of freedom

-

The vibe is very relaxing on Terschelling.
Having a nice walk on the beach and having fun with friends in the bar.
You can really come to peace on Terschelling.

Having fun and relaxing

Staying in my own little caravan. On a quiet spot. A lot of nature in the neighbourhood and with my daughter nearby.

.

Rust en ruimte

Ik kom naar Terschelling voor de mooi natuur die het waddengebied te bieden heeft. Fietsen en wandelen op de bosplaat, kuieren langs het wad en genieten van de duinen met zijn fauna en flora.

Nature and atmosphere

A place to relax at the beach and go for a nice swim if the weather is right

Sense of place on Terschelling for me are the things that do not change. As the world is changing rapidly, Terschelling is changing slower, but still it is changing. Nobody would settle for the accommodations provided for tourists in the seventies, people demand more luxury. Things that do not change are the smells and the light on the Island. Nature and the beach are not changing either. So those are my sense of place on Terschelling.

Great experience to enjoy with a good friend in this wonderful place.
Feeling of peace in nature.

rust ruimte en vrijheid

I Guess the sense of place at Terschelling for me is the memories And the fact that they kept the nature intact. By changing Terschelling in a modernised touristic attraction, all the true charm of the island Will be lost. Terschelling needs to be preserved in his natural beauty. By changing the island in a moneymaking tourist attraction, it would remove all the enjoyment for me and many others.

Ik kom al op Terschelling vanaf mijn geboorte, het voelt als mijn 2e thuis. Je kent de meeste mensen en qua omgeving / natuur is het er zo heerlijk. Wij kunnen uren fietsen/wandelen op de bosplaat of bij West om de punt zonder dat je veel mensen tegenkomt. Die rust in combinatie

met de natuur is hier echt uniek. zoveel mensen op de boot en je vindt ze niet terug. Alleen in de dorpjes is het wat drukker. Wij vinden dat heerlijk.

awerness, peace and quit, relax, coming home feeling. second home

I've been coming to Terschelling for the past 19 years now and I'm still in love with the island. The people, the atmosphere, everthing is great.

"Sense of place" - Relaxation, quietness and calmness of the island during the day and night compared to the cities. Makes you feel free and alive. The Island people are warm and welcoming which makes you feel at home. Going for walk in De Boschplaat is totally relaxing and chill. Taking a moment aside for yourself, and thinking that you are still alive. Live it out! Sort of recharge before you go back to you standard routine.

De locatie en gebeurtenissen. Het feit dat het een afgelegen plek is omgeven door zee. Dit creëert een avontuurlijk gevoel door oa het aanspoelen van objecten uit zee en het aankomen van bijzondere zeilschepen.

Het feit dat er weinig veranderd, afgezien van sommige bebouwing, de mensen en hun belangen en visie, de overweldigend mooie en diverse natuur, met de Waddenzee er omheen aan de zuidkant en de Noordzee in de noord.

The culture, the locals, the nature and the atmosphere

Terschelling is the most beautifull island.

ti

Feeling to come home. Visiting friends, memories nature wind and sea, lovely times sinds years

Oerol

De rust en ruimte.

De rust en de ruimte op het eiland

De sfeer op Terschelling spreekt mij erg aan. De gezelligheid in het dorp (en in de kroeg) en de rust verder op het eiland. Ik vind het fijn om op het strand te zijn, dit geeft mij echt een vakantie gevoel.

De zilte zeelucht, het paardrijden op het strand en Oerol

De rustige omgeving & familie waar je dagelijks langs kan. Het zien van vrienden uit je jeugd

De rust die je ondervindt als je vertoeft op het eiland, wandelen op het strand aan de noordzee zijde

Nature, peace and family.

Rust, ruimte, gemoedelijkheid en de variatie aan natuur

Cycling is very important to us, good maintenance of the cycle paths and access to the beach are also important.

Voor mij heeft Terschelling een unieke sfeer die voornamelijk door de mensen op het eiland wordt bepaald. De mensen staan open om anderen te ontmoeten. Ikzelf maak Terschelling vooral in het uitgaansleven mee en daar valt het op dat er geen kliekjes vrienden zijn, maar iedereen met elkaar omgaat. Ook voelt het alsof men hier minder regelmaat heeft en ze dus flexibel in het leven staan.

The fact that I have been travelling to the island with my parents ever since I was a child. I know the island from inside and out and have happy memories about many places on the island. Whenever I visit the same places again, I feel nostalgia.

Getting home

The relaxed and holiday atmosphere and nature of the island

Beach, sea, bars, restaurants

It is a place to enjoy sport in a beautiful nature with a lot of places to relax with a drink after at the beach or at the bar

A place that makes you happy and calm

Emotion, the feeling at the moment, experience

The rest, the beach, cycling near the water, views, sunset, delicious food

Peace, nature, fresh air, (relaxing) speed, horse riding

The island as it is. Preferably no interference from outside.

- Het wad en de polder met zijn vele vogels en nog authentieke landerijen, ook al veranderd het wel in negatieve zin.

- Ook Boschplaat, bos en strand maken het mooi. We komen hier niet voor niets meer dan 50 jaar.

De rust en de ruimte. Het gevoel van thuiskomen

Rust, ontspanning, ruimte, gezelligheid, "grootte" van het eiland, dorpjes, winkels.

De rust, de zee, prachtige natuur. En... laat het blijven zoals het is!

The Terschelling feeling. Peace and nature

Het jaren 50 gevoel

Ik ben er getrouwd en heb er gewerkt

Los van alles, in een schitterende omgeving

Wadden, forest, dunes and beach

Fishing at the Wadden Sea

Farm Hooivak (Hoorn), graveyard and church, super white beaches make it feel like home. I leave all stress behind in Harlingen

De mensen, de prachtige natuur, Midsland, druk in de zomer en toch altijd wel ergens een plekje van rust met fantastisch uitzicht.

De diversiteit van mensen (jongeren, gezinnen & meer). Groot deel natuur

Een eiland dat rust & bedrijvigheid laat zien. Een goede overeenkomst tussen natuur en toerisme. Sfeervolle dorpen en adembenemende natuur.

The calm and the island-like feeling that I haven't yet found anywhere else

cycling through nature and visiting the beach

the beach and cycling

cycling through beautiful nature

De oude smalle straatjes in West. Heel authentiek

Het is al mooi zoals het is. Mooi zo laten

Het gebrek aan stress

De prachtige, rustige natuur

The total package. You are away from everything and still in the Netherlands

Het complete gevoel van weg zijn en even in een totaal andere wereld te zijn

Peacefulness

The work, nature and atmosphere

Peace. And you can step right into nature if you like

The peace

Beautiful nature and landscape

Peace, the atmosphere

Uitgaan/gezelligheid/strand

sea, beach, Hessel

De rust en gezelligheid op de verschillende plaatsen.

oerol en oude gebouwen en natuur

Combinatie van rust, iets meer drukte in en rondom dorpjes, afwisselende natuur, het wad ruiken en overwegend sfeervolle bebouwing (oudere panden)

Het strand en de wadden. De vrijheid

sea and the beach

wad, strand, koegelwieck, boschplaat

rust en ruimte. Flora

-

Weidsheid. Het eiland geveik en afwisseling van de natuur

De natuur, vakantie gevoel, de boottocht naar Terschelling toe, de natuur zien en snuive, het 'bekende' op Terschelling weer zien.

Geluksgevoel, ontspanning vrijheid

Nature and relaxation

Relaxing atmosphere

Relaxation

Relaxation

Algemeen welbehagen. Zee, rust, ruimte afgewisseld met gezelligheid en interactie eilanders

personal experience

The people or islanders

The party

The people, the atmosphere en the different biomes (beach, dunes, forest)

Gezelligheid, prettig om hier te zijn

De rust, hoe je super ontvangen wordt, de winkeltjes, Bouke en Mieke zijn zo heerlijk gastvrij. Het contact met elkaar onderling van eilanders en gasten

De zee ruiken, meeuwen horen, vriendelijke eilandbewoners

Rust, vakantiegevoel en jeugdsentiment

De eiland sfeer en de gezelligheid

de mensen, de sfeer

vakantiegevoel, gezelligheid, vriendelijke mensen

saamhorigheid, gezelligheid

De rust die het eiland uitstraalt maar gelijk toch de levendigheid van het eiland. combinatie tussen rust-natuur-gezelligheid

the atmosphere and the people.

de gastvrijheid van de mensen en de rust die je op kan zoeken en het strand/wad. Lekker uitwaaien

een ontspannen thuis gevoel

leuke vrije omgeving

The peace and relaxing atmosphere. The smell of nature as soon as you arrive at the island. The different types of biomes and the wildlife around it. You can have moments when you empty your mind and just enjoy the beautiful nature around you

The relaxed atmosphere and the people

nostalgie en veel fijne herinneringen

de ontspanning

rust, ruimte

island feeling and beautiful nature

i dont know yet

rust en ruimte. buiten het seizoen lukt dat

landschappen, strandtenten, rust

jachthaven en de baai

een vrije horizon, ruimte en schone omgeving

dat je niets hoeft te doen, de natuur dient zich aan en is zo mooi! de jachthaven ligt in de enige natuurlijke baai van nederland

An Island is a island and just because of that I like it a lot, the sea, the beach, walking and cycling without seeing anybody, that's why I am going to an Island

.

Authenticiteit, die overigens hard aan het afnemen is.

Westpunt, Groene strand, Boschplaat

Silence

the fact that it has changed so little since the sixties.

Ik love it

Rust en ruimte

De natuur, mensen, en het gevoel van vrijheid.

De natuur de natuur laten.

En de eilandbewoners meer laten meedenken/beslissen over veranderingen

De combinatie van natuur, zee, strand, duinen, bossen en sfeer van dorpjes maken Terschelling tot het meest complete eiland!

It's nature and the welcoming feelings people from the island give us. Their doors are always open and the interest they express is genuine. And the nature is beautiful and comforting, especially when there aren't many tourists on the island.

Het mooiste plekje op aarde!

Nature

Rest

Terschelling is mijn happy place. Uitwaaien in de duinen, wandelen naar zee, even niks moeten.

The atmosphere

The silence makes me very relaxed. It makes me feel happy.

SENSE OF PLACE is voor mij een plek waar je je thuis voelt en bewust van bent hoe bijzonder dat is. Voor mij is dat Terschelling, ik ben erg bewust hoe bijzonder en hoe bijzonder mooi we wonen en leven.

SENSE OF PACE heeft door Joop Mulder een andere bijmaak gekregen -> Ik vind dat je geen strapatsen uit moet halen met kunst en uitlegborden om mensen bewust te maken van de omgeving: we zijn geen pretpark.

the nature

The peace

het eiland gevoel. vaste land verlaten geeft al een vakantiegevoel

The diversity of nature. It gives me a feeling of peace

De rust, het eilandleven waar je geen stress kent. Het komt hoe het komt

Vraag 6 (Meerkeuze, meerdere antwoorden)

Which factors positively influence this sense of place? (more answers possible)

Landscape



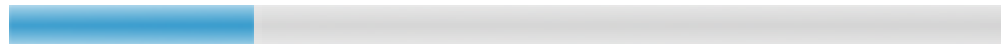
91.84%

Culture



40.14%

Events



24.49%

Local community



58.5%

Objects



4.76%

Accommodation



19.05%

Buildings



11.56%

History



34.69%

Music



16.33%

Anders



11.56%

Verberg "Anders, namelijk"

the light and smells

no rush

Memories

het ongerepte, pure eenvoud, terug naar de basis gevoel

Gastronomy and local cuisine

space = freedom

behouden en creëren van oude landschappen

ruimte

de aankomst en het zien van de brandaris en de vele vogels geeft een geluksgevoel

sea

rust en ruimte

rust en ruimte

wind, water, getijde

jachthaven

Zee

People

lege landschappen zijn erg belangrijk. Soms iets extra mooi omdat er iets niet is.

Vraag 7 (Meerkeuze, meerdere antwoorden)

Is your sense of place influenced in a negative way by disruptors? If so, which factors negatively influence your sense of place?

My sense of place is not influenced in a negative way (continue to question 10).



Events



Overcrowding



Nature disruptors



Other disruptors



Pollution



26.53%

Settings



0.68%

People



14.29%

Anders



14.97%

Verberg "Anders, namelijk"

The youngsters that do not give a shit about nature and just dump their garbage

building

Too many big hotels and othe stuff you can easily find at the mainland

People who are rich, buy a peace off space and build a ugly house that don't fits with the typical W

badgasten die geen respect hebben en houden voor het eiland

de plaag van elektrische huurauto's

expensive and a lot of youngsters in summer

Let Terschelling be an island for the locals, not the tourists

luidruchtige jeugd

in de zomer de jeugdcampings met geschreeuw, zwalken over de straat en niet aan de kant gaan

de jongeren (alcohol) campings

herrie op campings + zuipen door jongeren

afval van jongeren op het strand

veranderingen, woningbouw

in sommige momenten (ondanks dat je zelf toerist bent) veel te veel mensen

tourist who break other peoples stuff

nieuwbouw in duinen

people who think they own the island

landschapsverstoring

hondenpoep

Traffic (bikes)

bordjes, hekjes en uitlegpanelen

Vraag 8 (Open vraag)

Can you name an example of a factor that is influencing or influenced your sense of place in a negative way?

[Verberg open antwoorden](#)

Too many tourists.

Too many misbehaving toerists and young 'drinking' people with no respect for the island

The teenagers that come to drink and do not think about anything else then drinking. They do not give a damn about the nature and about the garbage that they leave when they go to their camping.

To crowded at Oerol

Jongeren op de fietspaden

New bildings and expecive shops. Terschellinsg suppose to be authentic and for every body.

Teenagers camping

Neighbours making noise

.

Ik vind dat er niet meer accommodaties bij moeten komen. Dat gaat ten koste van de natuur en de rust. Ik snap dat Terschelling het toerisme nodig heeft maar de limiet is volgens mij bereikt. Heel veel mensen komen om te genieten van de mooie natuur en zo lekker tot rust te

komen. Zo vind ik het fijnste deel van Terschelling na gidsland tot en met de bosplaat en ik hoop dat dit zo blijft.

X

To many groups(young outgoing people)

Demanding visitors in Gaastra-outfit, building more and more all the same sort of fake 'old farm like'tourist accomodations'

too much contruction

tijdens grote drukte bijvoorbeeld oerol kom ik niet op Terschelling. is mij veel te druk op het eiland

Loud people, people who throw there trash without thinking. People who want to change Terschelling.

Nieuwbouw bij het groene strand. Het plaatje van vroeger verdwijnt steeds een stukje meer en een stukje nostalgie gaat weer verloren. Ook het aantal chalets wat overal maar wordt neergezet stoort ons wel eens.Zwarte blokkendozen niet passend in de natuurlijke omgeving.

making a mess of the nature, building something new that bis not like other TS buildings (landal black) disturbing the peace in the fileds and dunes.

X

Too many poeple with no respect for the island as well as to the poeple. For example, when you at the beach relaxing and a group of people vome over and disturb the peace.

Vervuiling en aantasten van de natuur door grote hoeveelheden mensen.

Het type persoon wat tegenwoordig op bijvoorbeeld Oerol af komt. Alles moet luxer en duurder, wat niet aan het eilandgevoel bijdraagt. Men geniet niet meer zelf van wat het eiland te bieden heeft, maar moet continu vermaakt worden.

New landal residences as well as other big hotels.

t

Some houses which are build in the neighborhood off dodenmanskisten

Nee

Het gemak waarmee mensen(m.n. toeristen) troep achterlaten in de natuur en/of op het strand

Ik houd zelf niet van afval op het strand of in de natuur. Ik begrijp nooit goed waarom mensen dit niet in de prullenbak kunnen gooien.

De drukte in de supermarkten

Teveel drukte op & bij de boot

Drukke bij de veerboten tijdens evenementen / vakantie omdat de badgasten denken dat zij bepalen.

Too many people/traffic at the boat.

Dat er op de haven al flyers in je handen worden gedrukt. Duinmeertje hee + Dodemanskisten te gecultiveerd, dit geldt ook voor de parkeerplaatsen bij de strandovergangen.

General litter and particularly dog poo, as there are no dog poo bins. Also hearing motorised vehicles on the cycle path, especially when there is an empty road next to it.

Nvt

I prefer not to visit the island during the summer because I think it is too crowded then; this influences my view towards the island as a summer destination in a negative way.

Sometimes they are trying to put the island to it's limits with events "making it too commercial "

Overcrowding in the high season

Plastic rubbish throw away in nature

Drunk people in the summer, pubers.

Overcrowded restaurants, people with loud music on the beach

Youngsters who only want to party. They don't pay attention to the beautiful nature

People from outside who wander around the island and think they can make the rules. Also the interference of the Wadden Society.

Boeren die niet meegaan in biodiversiteit wat zo belangrijk is voor de natuur in het algemeen.

B&Y terrein Walvis en Baai Dellewal

Het moet niet teveel een elitair eiland worden. Maar ook zeker een eiland voor de gewone man/vrouw.

Zie vraag 7

Commercialization? of the island. They have to stop trying to attract more and more tourists. If I want to visit Scheveningen aan Zee for example, I would go there.

De jongeren in de zomer die veel herrie maken en geen rekening houden met de mensen of natuur.

De zuipende jongeren

nvt

Trash on the beach

jongeren die overal maar afval neer gooien

Pollution on the beach and nature

The endless amounts of tourists in popular places, it feels like a big tourist monument like the eifel tower instead of the calm and quiet like Terschelling-feeling.

trash and dog poo. and the scooters on the cycling paths

litter, no dog poo bins, motorised vehicles on the cycle path

General litter, people who do not think about others around them

Alle jongeren die met volle winkelwagens met bier over straat gingen

Zeker in de zomer is het er redelijk druk

Overvloed aan recreatieterreinen

Verkeerd publiek "Yuppen"

Take away nature for useless stuff like extra buildings and sportfields

Ik den dat bestaande evenementen te groot en commercieel worden neergezet zodat er te veel publiek op af komt

Interference from outside like the province. Also SBB (Staatsbosbeheer) is having too much power

Oerol

Too many "Yuppen" (People with money and arrogance like sailors and golfers)

Many people and lots of traffic

Not applicable

They are building too much and its expensive

Teveel drukte, mensen die te hard praten en te snel rijden

moderne bebouwing, campings met stacaravans

Het schreeuwen van mensen bijv bij de zeehonden

Too many people during festivals

teveel volk

het volbouwen van de binnenduinrand

campings met lelijke huisjes

veranderingen zoals meer woningen of andere gebouwen waardoor en weer meer natuur verloren gaat.

Vele fietsers, vliegtuig lawaai

High season, too many people on the cycle paths

The way people leave a site

That many people think they are alone on the island (for example when they cycle with 5 people on the cycle paths)

Niet goed voor het landschap

Er mag best een limiet zijn aan het aantal bezoekers dus nog meer accommodaties

Veel jeugd op het strand in midsland/formerum. Ook jumbo veel te druk

mensen zoeken het eiland op voor de rust en de natuur maar zijn zelf de grootste vervuilers

people who complain. you are on holiday so relax and enjoy

baldadige jeugd

drunk people

People who think they own the island. They come here with lots of money and they they can do everything

Too many tourists during holidays

hoogseizoen is druk. de drukte (mensen) leiden af - beleving eiland en rust

teveel mensen om me heen

veel mensen

vervuiling met name zichtbaar op het strand in de vorm van zwerfvuil

teveel mensen bijv. overvolle jachthaven. 4wheel drives van de lokale bevolking die te hard rijden

I don't no because it was my first visit at Skylge. But I liked it, the way it is

Te veel en te overheersende evenementen. Oerol etc.

Bouwterrein de By , naast de Walvis

not recently

Oerol

Zwerfvuil

Grootschalige accomodaties (landal) , teveel cultiveren van de omgeving

OEROL wordt een te groot festival
En de natuur wordt steeds meer verstoord

Bebouwing van projectontwikkelaars wat ten koste gaat van
de architectuur en bewoners van Terschelling !

In summer it's difficult to enjoy the view when traveling on a bike because of the many
groups on bikes that you encounter. Not only teenagers by the way, elderly people or families
can be equally loud and disruptive

Er worden te veel hotels bij gebouwd!

To much people with money.

There are everywhere people!

Massatoerisme vind ik overal vervelend, al snap ik ook dat ik niet de enige ben die van mooie
plekjes wil genieten.
Natuurlandschap kan heel erg verpest worden door nieuwbouw.

Too many ppl who travel with bike and just overcrowded

I think so.

Bordjes, hekjes en uitlegpanelen.
Prestatiedrang en ego van mensen
De macht van het geld (projectontwikkelaars)
Dat alles vaak om economie draait en veel mensen nooit genoeg hebben
Het plan voor een Mondriaankwelder onder het mom van kweelerherstel
Het plan voor een golfbaan onder het mom van natuurverbetering

Those people who think they are in charge of the island and just see money without thinking
about the people living there

Het sense of place project waardoor er allemaal kleine duintjes zijn ontstaan op het strand.. Zonde!! ze proberen teveel op het eiland.. te commercieel

Vraag 9 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

How did this disruptor affect or is it affecting your visits at Terschelling?

It is not affecting my visits



My visits are shorter



I visit Terschelling less



The visits are less enjoyable



nvt



Anders



Verberg "Anders, namelijk"

I miss some old memories and the Terschellins vipe

Op dit moment heb ik het nog erg naar mijn zin. 1 keer ben ik met oeri geweest, maar dat hoeft van meer

drukke periodes vermijden

Its Not affecting My visits yet

soem what inoying

Ik kijk op tegen de heen en terug reis

geeft een gevoel van teleurstelling op de verwachting die je hebt.

I visit the island during other seasons

I visit the island in low season

Ik probeer het hoogseizoen te vermijden

I'm still coming but I'm annoyed by those things

als bepaalde punten bij vraag 7 ontwikkelen, kan het mij bezoeken beïnvloeden

it is not affecting my visits YET

het voelt anders, minder leuk

het beïnvloed mijn geluksgevoel

Still believe in a positive flow

vind het jammer

het is meer denken aan de toekomst

it is not affecting my visits yet but it is reaching its limit

we do not visit during holidays

bezoeken in rustige periodes

ik ga niet in het hoogseizoen op vakantie

Tijdens Oerol kom ik niet meer en tijdens de voorbereidingen ervan (2mnd) hoop ik minder overlast te ervaren

Het wordt te druk, het seizoen te lang. De rust en de leegheid moeten blijven om de balans te houden

its not affecting my visits YET

Vraag 10 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

Are tourist investments (referring to exploitation of landscape) at Terschelling important for you as a visitor?

Not important



36.43%

Slightly important



17.86%

Neutral



20.71%

Important



17.86%

Very important



7.14%

Vraag 11 (Meerkeuze, meerdere antwoorden)

Which of the following investments plans are you familiar with? (more answers possible)

B&Y Terrain (Walvis)



52.14%

Baai Dellewal



46.43%

Beach Hotel Midsland



38.57%

Golf course West Terschelling



40%

Tulip Oil



37.14%

None of the above (skip question 13)



31.43%

Vraag 12 (Meerkeuze, meerdere antwoorden)

Which of the following investment plans are attractive for you as a visitor of Terschelling?
(More answers possible)

B&Y Terrain (Walvis)



13.57%

Baai Dellewal



10.71%

Beach Hotel Midsland



7.86%

Golf course West Terschelling



5.71%

Tulip Oil



0.71%

None of the above



74.29%

Vraag 13 (Meerkeuze, meerdere antwoorden)

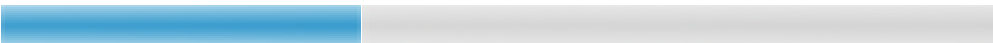
Which of the following investment plans can have a negative influence on your sense of place? (More answers possible)

B&Y Terrain (Walvis)



32.86%

Baai Dellewal



35.71%

Beach Hotel Midland



25.71%

Golf course West Terschelling



47.14%

Tulip Oil



52.86%

None of the above (Continue to question 15)



11.43%

nvt



19.29%

Vraag 14 (Open vraag)

How will the investment plans negatively influence your sense of place?

[Verberg open antwoorden](#)

It has no connection with Terschelling and the people who live there.

Attracting more tourists

It is not the same as it was. It changes the view in a negative way.

..

Het is te massaal voor Terschelling

It not belong to the culture of Terschelling

Its not

Becoming overcrowded

Als Terschelling door de komst van meer accommodaties en toeristische attracties verandert en de mooie natuur hierdoor verdwijnt weet ik niet of ik hier nog kom

The island should stay authentic

-

The places will change radically, which I don't like

it takes away the peace and quiet feelings

nog meer drukte op het eiland

They Will change the natural beauty, Terschelling needs to stay the same. Terschelling is beautiful Just the way it is

Olie en natuur gaat niet samen

disturbs the view, nature damage, keeping it simple.
something new is not always good for TS. making things new within the looks en feeling of TS is a positive way (new WB campus for ex)

Loss of the original culture of the island

I am afraid it would interfere with the quietness of this island. Most people come here to relax and regain a moment of truth and life. The attention of the island is too focused on tourism, gaining more capital instead of focussing on what they have and improving on that.

Verlies van karakter van het eiland en de dorpen door overmatige bebouwing.

B&Y zou wel iets moeten gebeuren, maar zonder de rare hoogbouw die men heeft laten zien. De andere plannen verpesten het uitzicht in mijn ogen.

They will kill the feeling of being on a beautiful island.

If it provides too much people with a lack of respect for the nature

Ik denk dat e.e.a. de uitstraling van het eiland negatief zal beïnvloeden en dat de uitwerking van deze plannen de rust en ruimte aantasten

Het gaat ten koste van de natuur op Terschelling (denk ik) en ik heb zelf geen behoefte aan deze faciliteiten, dus ik zou het zonde vinden van het eiland.

Het uitzicht op de haven vanaf de boot en alle kaklui die op de golfbaan afkomen

Het is mooi zoals het is. laat het lekker zo. Voor een golfbaan heb je veel ruimte nodig, geen optie hier! De natuur word al genoeg aangetast.

Dit beïnvloed de rust en het typische eiland gevoel en zal zeker de bezoeken/herhalings-bezoeken (kunnen) beïnvloeden.

too many people

Het zou het eiland gevoel totaal veranderen. Ik word er al naar van als ik er aan denk dat het misschien door gaat en de sfeer en aanzicht van Terschelling veranderd. ik heb daar angst voor en spanning als ik er aan denk. Terschelling stond altijd voor onthaasten, relaxen en herkenbaarheid.

We cannot judge that as an annual visitor.

I would feel less "home"

It could lead to pollution and even higher level of overcrowding also in low season.

Nvt

Don't Know

The island won't be the island as we know it

Horizon vervuiling. Nog meer bezoekers (uit het westen en buitenland)

Past niet bij het eiland. Teveel gebaseerd op korte termijn politiek

Allemaal zaken wat om, 'groot geld' draait is zeker niet mijn ding. Het eenvoudige, met een beetje luxe is helemaal prima!

Je wilt bv uitzichten houden zoals ze altijd zijn geweest, en niet laten verpesten door hoogbouw/hotels, wat je ook in de buurlanden ziet. Vreselijk!

B&Y not too high. Do not touch Baai Dellewal

Durf ik nog niet te zeggen

Hoogbouw / ja-knikkers

Teveel een Zandvoort aan zee idee

nvt

The island is becoming to full with buildings

Would be sad but I will ignore it

Prachtige natuur en uitzichten gaan verloren. Je verpest de eiland beleving, het wordt een verlengstuk van de vaste wal

Ik wil de rust behouden en door veel nieuwe dingen gaat het in mijn ogen verloren

Loss of nature, which is a big reason for visiting

It will make Terschelling too crowded and it will attract different kind of people

I don't know yet

I cannot judge that as an annual visitor

It will not be the same island as the one we felt in love with

Het zal andere mensen trekken, het rijke soort dat zich te goed voelt voor de gewone man

Het neemt de charme van het verblijf op een eiland weg.

Verstoring van natuur door hoogbouw. Vervuiling van skyline

The island feeling will dissappear and nature will be the one to suffer.

te commercieel. eiland is dan het eiland niet meer

No opinion

If everything will come, I will switch to another island. Terschelling will not be a place for me anymore and the whole Terschelling feeling will be lost.

Hurt nature to make more toerist attractions

It will destroy the Terschelling feeling

They will disrupt nature

It will screw up the island. I will find a new island, rather go to Vlieland or Schiermonnikoog

Te groot/ modern en verkeerd publiek

not, I think it will be an enrichment of the island

Geen zicht op de brandaris en golfen is achterhaalt

nvt

Hoe minder nieuwe bebouwingen, hoe beter

Trekt ander soort bezoekers aan die minder begaan zijn met de natuur (denk ik)

landscape pollution, earth impoverishment

teveel mensen, vervuiling en verstoring van de natuur

nvt

verstoring van het beschermde wadden gebied door overmatige bebouwing/uitputting van het landschap

-

Omdat het niet in het belang van het eiland is. Het behouden van terschelling zoals het is (geen super modern vankantie oord van maken).

teveel lawaai verstoring

Pollution, massality

By size, massality, influence on the environment

too large scale

Too large scale and drilling in the Wadden Sea

leave everything the way it is

Je moet een keer stoppen! Anders kun je wel door blijven gaan..

Teleurstelling, laat het zoals het is

zonde van een mooie natuurplek

sense of place niet maar het aanzicht van west terschelling wordt minder mooi

natuurbelasting

a view which doesn't fit the image of the island

mass tourism

als het te druk wordt verliest het eiland zijn charme

It will destroy the image of the island completely. It will attract new types of tourists. If a golfcourse will be built for example, it will attract people with money and an attitude, meaning, I stop visiting during golf events. Leave the island as it is!! You do not want to turn it into Ameland or Texel. It will be a shame!! You have no clue what will be destroyed for many visitors if you go for the commercial en money tour.

ik kom naar het strand voor rust

geen idee wat tulip oil inhoud, vast werkgelegenheid. maar industrie draagt over het algemeen niet bij aan mijn vakantiegevoel

verstoring van landschap en rust, verstoring van het duister?, verstoring van gevel van natuur. Heb sowieso een hekel aan golfbanen

door inbreuk te doen op het gevoel zoals omschreven bij vraag 6

teveel aantasting van de natuur en landschap. faciliteiten die te veel massa's aantrekken

The way it is right no is okay

Met de huidige voorliggende plannen wordt het eiland dusdanig aangetast in mijn optiek dat het bezoek minder aantrekkelijk word.

Not

I have not followed up on any of these so I do not know. Just can imagine that big buildings, more tourists and pollution will destroy the whole place!

Industry beats environment

Geen olie en gaswinning op de wadden. Er zijn voldoende alternatieven. Denk dat Terschelling daar juist het verschil kan maken

Als het verkeerd wordt uitgevoerd kan het een lelijke bijdrage worden. dit tav bouwsels. Is een golfbaan nodig, is er echt behoefte aan? En geen olie!!!!!! belachelijk idee

Hou het karakteristieke in ere

Karakter en natuur van het eiland!

Golf course might attract a different and less flexible crowd

The height of the buildings. Mono building only for tourists and not for locals.

Not

Het ongerepte verdwijnt er een beetje mee.

They disrupt the place

More crowded, less silence, spoiled views

Omdat deze projecten de puurheid uit Terschelling halen. Dit draait enkel en alleen om geld. Het natuurherstelplan voor Baai Dellewal is een prachtige burgerinitiatief om de gemeente helpen inzien dat het anders kan en je niet je ziel aan de duivel hoeft te verkopen. Hopelijk lukt het!

Ook de club van gasvrij Terschelling heeft laten zien dat het anders kan. Fantastisch! De wet is veranderd en heeft Terschelling gered van Tulip Oil en zware vervuilende industrie in een natuurgebied.

Zolang de (nu vertrokken) wethouder zegt dat grond met natuurbestemming de "stille reserve" van de gemeente is hou ik mijn hart vast voor meer grote projecten.

-

it will change the island feeling i have

laat de grote investeringen voor wat het is. Zonde van de natuur

It will destroy the landscape and the sight of nature while cycling along the island. However, something should happen at B&Y, just not a big appartement building but something more on a small scale.

Het eilandgevoel gaat verloren.. Ze moeten niet teveel kijken naar andere landen of eilanden en richting het commerciële gaan.. Het simpele en de natuur is de kracht van het eiland

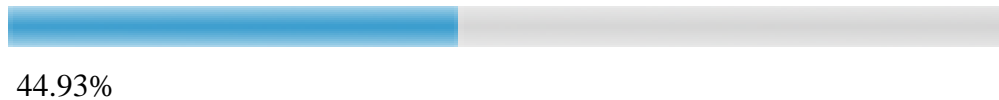
Vraag 15 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

What do you think should happen regarding these investment plans?

Continue with the investment plans



Continue with part of the investment plans



Stop all investment plans



Anders



Verberg "Anders, namelijk"

limit as much as possible

Beperk de horizon vervuiling en kijk wat haalbaar is zonder grote opoffering voor omwonenden of natu

pak dat aan waar terschellingers behoefte aan hebben

voorlopig stoppen met investeringsplannen en pas op de plaats maken.

No idea cause I do not know anything about the plans and therefore have no opinion on the matter

Alter Investment plans

Think wisely on what the consequences could be of these plans and make a decision based on that information

I have No clue What those plans are

Invest in a healthy way. Keep in mind the islander culture (no high buildings)

stoppen met investeringsplannen die niets met verbeteringen en verfraaien hebben te maken

Stop all investment plans mentioned before

zolang het de natuur niet aantast of het beeld van Terschelling is investeren geen probleem

part can continue. but there should be jobs available to young people

only the beach hotel will be ok

investeren in huidige bebouwingen en projecten leidt alleen maar tot meer drukte

ik mag geen mening hebben

too little information to know this

i do not have an opinion, as i am not fully informed

no opinion

continue with the bunkers

stoppen met de genoemde investeringen en geld steken in behoud van het oude

zo laten, is prima zo

investeren in behoud en/of renovatie

houdt rekening met de natuur

goede balans houden

goede gebalanceerde afweging met collectief belang voorop, niet het investeerderbelang

Think the investemwnts over, and look if Skylge really needs some more

Be extremely careful with them. Not necessarily stop all of it now, just check what results will be

Verandering is niet altijd achteruitgang

Stop olie, rest kleinschalig houden. Tast omgeving niet ingrijpend aan

een visie maken. En dan geen slap compromis, maar een echt gedurfd plan met hart voor het eiland

For now just stop building. First improve what is already there like the old camous site of WB

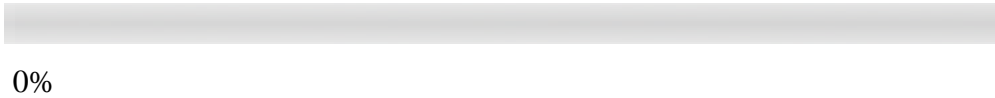
Vraag 16 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

What is your nationality?

Dutch



German



Belgian

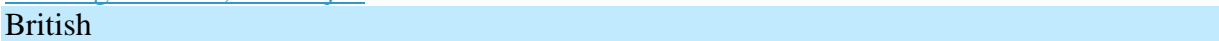


Anders



[Verberg "Anders, namelijk"](#)

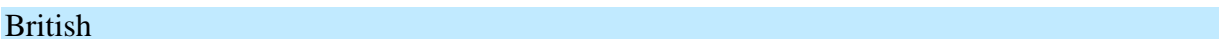
British



British



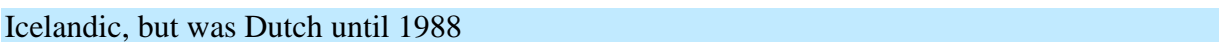
British



British



Icelandic, but was Dutch until 1988



Vraag 17 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord)

What is your gender?

Male



Female

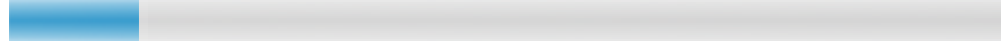


60.87%

Vraag 18 (Meerkeuze, 1 antwoord): 138 keer ingevuld

What is your age?

16-24



13.04%

25-36



27.54%

37-48



10.87%

49-64



36.96%

65+



11.59%