Tourist tribes on the coast: Segmentation by landscape experience







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INTRODUCTION: Blue Growth, MSP and Coastal Change



RENEWABLE ENERGY

"Support the establishment of Ireland as **a world leader** of offshore renewable energy" (NMPF 2019: p.119)



COASTAL & MARINE TOURISM

"Position Ireland as **a world class** sustainable coastal and marine tourism destination" (NMPF 2019: p.68)



AQUACULTURE

"Support a diverse, compliant, growing aquaculture sector within Ireland"

(NMPF 2019: p.92)

- Increasing BG brings fundamental changes on coastal and marine areas (Flannery et al. 2019)
- BG intensifies change on coastal landscapes/seascapes and heritage → Important assets of coastal tourism
- Coastal tourism a key sector of BG → A potential sector for community-led development (EC 2017)
- Need for a more nuanced understanding of landscape experience for sustainable planning solutions.

Project Objectives

• Research aim: Investigate how local communities and tourists perceive coastal landscapes and changes driven by Blue Growth.

A

• Understand community perspectives of coastal landscapes /seascapes and critically examine conflicts.

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• Understand tourist experiences of coastal landscapes / seascapes and blue growth pressures on the WAW.

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• Explore the value of segmentation in understanding coastal tourism from a community perspective.

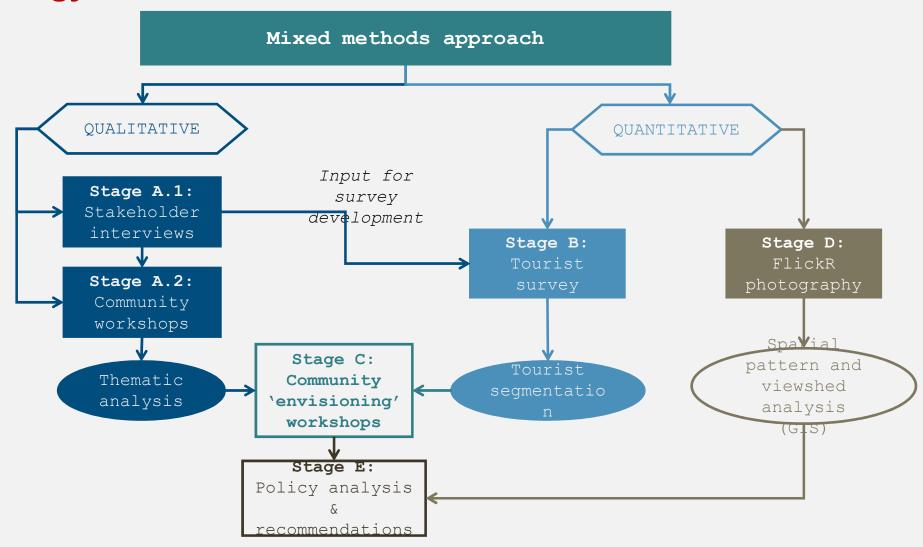
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• Investigate spatial patterns and viewsheds of coastal landscapes/seascapes using social media geolocated photography.

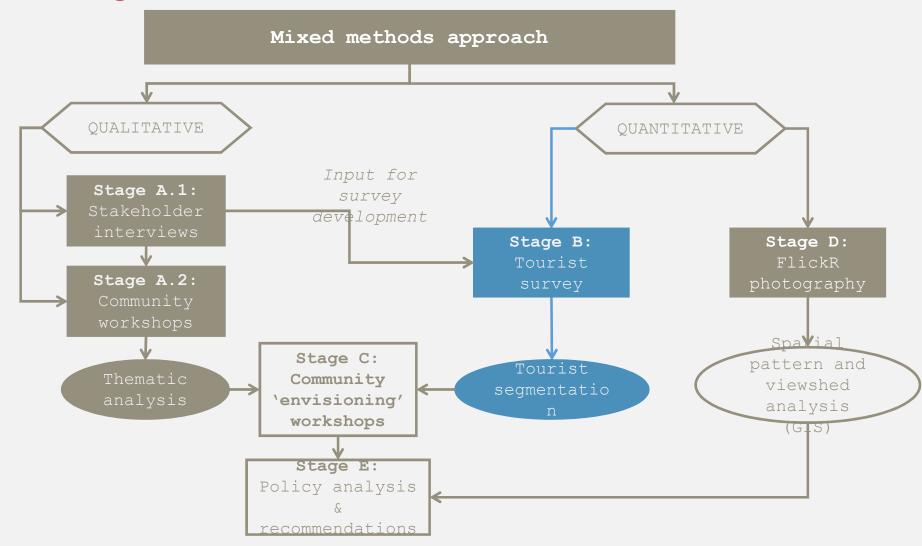
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• Provide a policy brief and informed recommendations for (Marine) Spatial Planning.

Methodology



Research design



NMPF & Tourism

Objectives

(NMPF 2019; page 168)

1. Position Ireland as a word class sustainable coastal and marine tourism destination.

- 2. Support **communities** in coastal areas through the increase in sustainable marine-based and coastal tourism activities.
- 3. Maintenance of the natural marine and coastal areas which are a significant factor in bringing tourism and revenues to coastal **communities**.



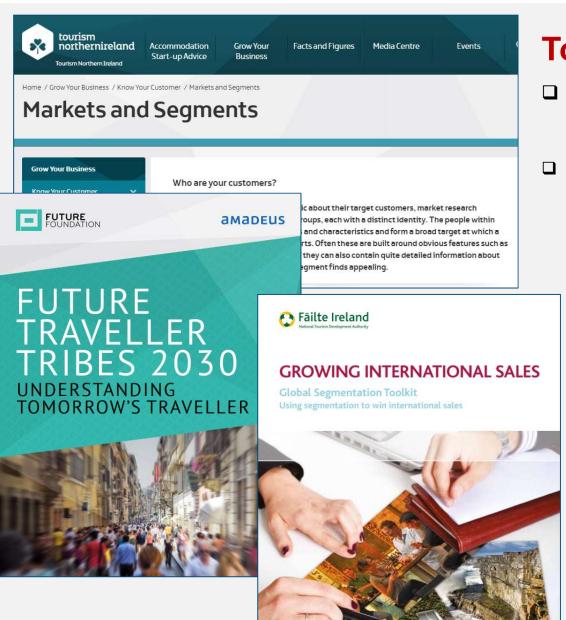


Identify and develop the most promising tourist segments (p. 169)





Photos: Personal file



Tourist Segmentation

- ☐ Concurrent examination of multiple variables for the emergence of homogenous groups with common perspectives and behaviours
- Benefits:
 - Expand tourism market with emergence of niche markets
 - Identify growth oppurtunities for isolated areas
 - Identify policy gaps and align objectives with environmental goals in protected landscapes
 (Rid et al., 2014)
 - ☐ Segmentation primarily based on market criteria:
 - Expenditure, motivations, expected benefits
 - Demographics

BUT

Tourists often framed exclusively as 'buyers' with fixed tastes when it comes to landscape

Our Approach

- ☐ Tourists are far more critical consumers with complex and multi-layered experiences of the coastal landscape
- ☐ Tourists and locals share more common perspectives about landscape and pressures than is sometimes supposed
- ☐ How can segmentation be used to:
 - A) Capture this complexity of landscape experiences at the coast and provide planning solutions to sustainably manage such experiences?
 - B) Mobilise community-led initiatives for coastal tourism?

"The tourist experience is not given in advance. Instead, it is shaped during interactions with the landscape and the locals" (Bruner, 2005)

Tourist Survey Objectives

A

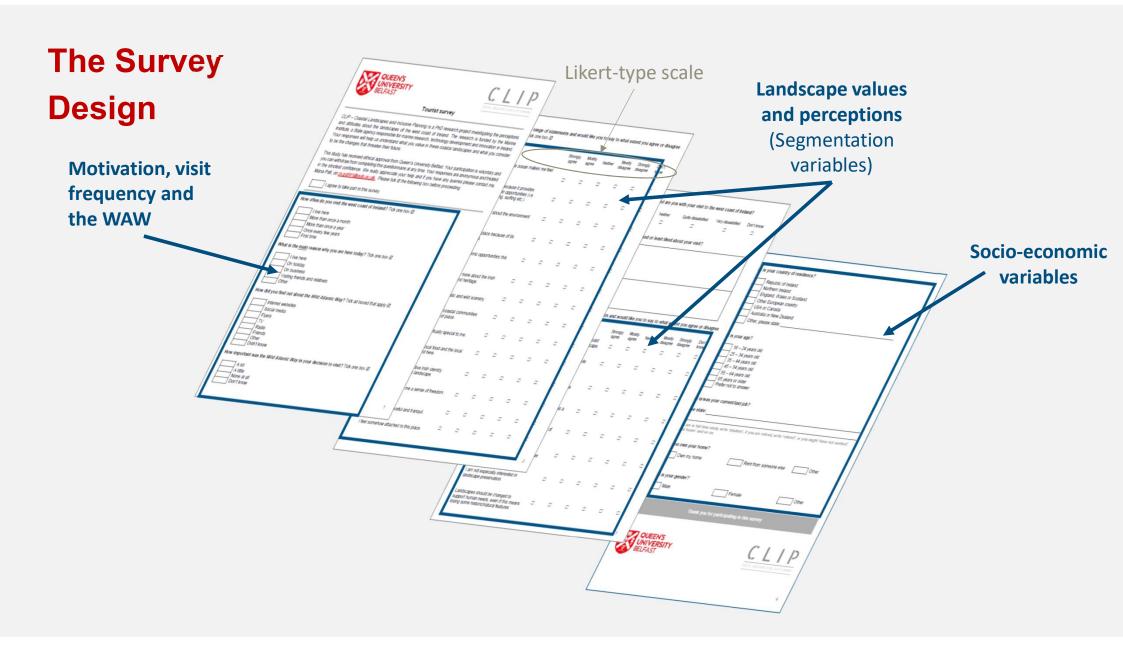
 Elicit tourist segments on the WAW based on landscape experience

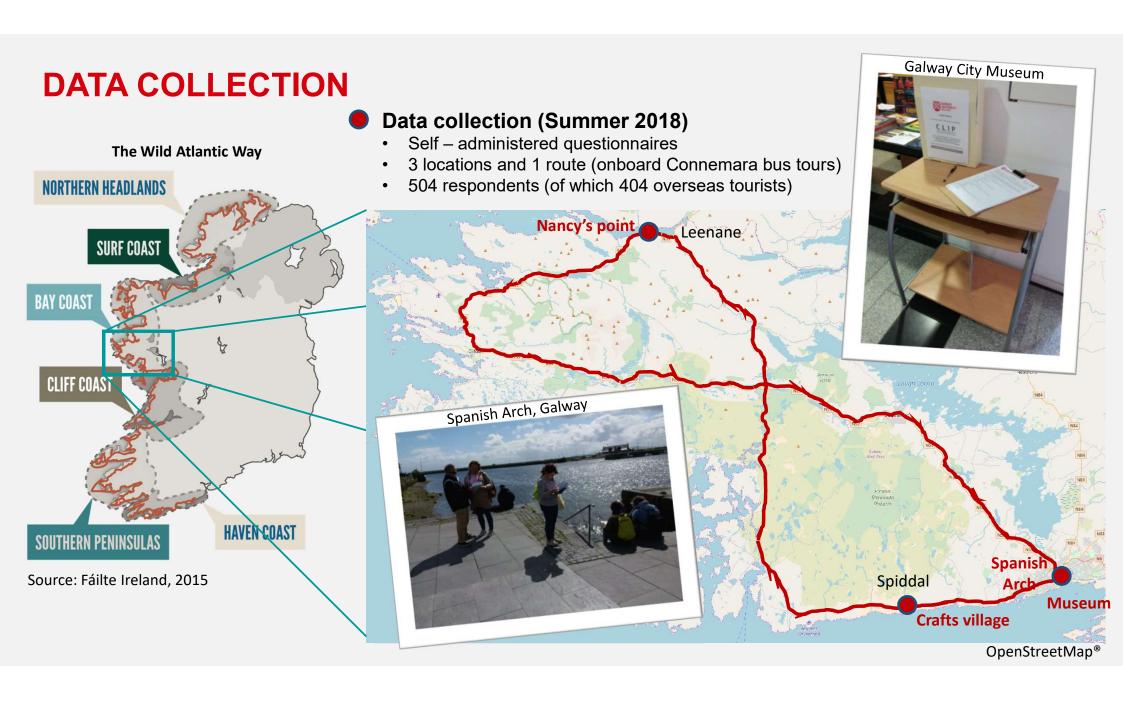
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 Understand how tourists perceive landscape pressures and discuss planning solutions

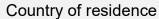
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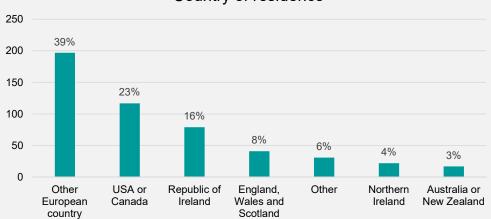
 Explore the value of segmentation in understanding coastal tourism from a community perspective

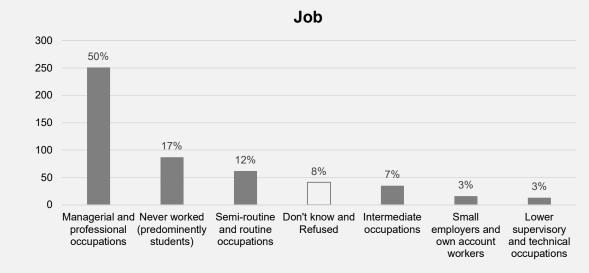


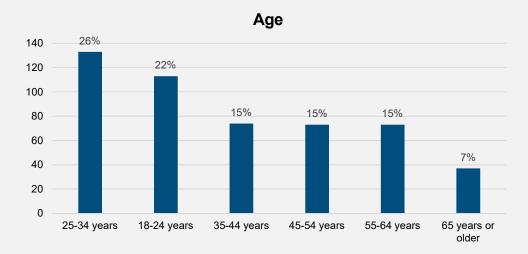


The Sample

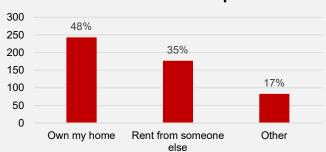




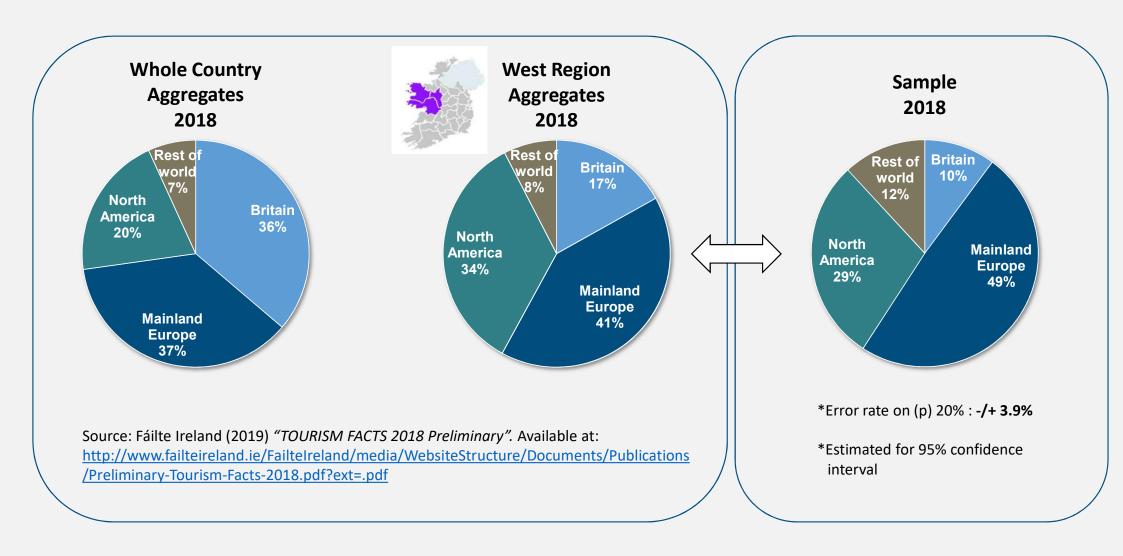




Home ownership



Overseas Tourists by Country of Residence: Fáilte Ireland stats vs. Sample



Tourist Segmentation by Landscape Experience

- PCA was used on 17 items to elicit the segments
- Findings
 suggest that
 tourist
 perspectives
 are best
 represented by
 six segments
 which
 cumulatively
 explain 63% of
 the variance
 within the data.

Source: Pafi, Flannery and Murtagh 2019 (under submission)

Blue Health Seekers (15%)

- Restorative value of blue environment important
- The sea/coast as a way to experience calmness, tranquility, peace
- Intrinsic and emotional experiences
- Irish and European young professionals

Preservation Travellers (10%)

- Sense of community important
- Identify signs of pressures from blue growth and extensive urbanisation
- Perceived loss of landscape identity
- Concerns for environmental sustainability

Responsible Visitors (12%)

- Critical of tourism industry
- Conscious of their own impact on the coast
- Concerns for over-development and exploitation
- Travelling to visit friends/family
 OR connect with 'roots'
- Mainly Irish and North Americans

Heritage Explorers (8%)

- Interested in exploring landscapes, history, tasting local food and meeting locals
- Mainly young Europeans and older North Americans
- "Culturally Curious" (Fáilte Ireland, 2015)

Nature Escapers (11%)

- Attracted by blue/green environment and outdoor recreational opportunities
- Engage in physical activity
- Tend to be younger than other segments
- "Great Escapers" (Fáilte Ireland, 2015)

Environmental Vacationers (7%)

- Attracted by scenic views and wilderness
- Critical of blue growth and landscape pressures (esp. aquaculture, tourism etc.)
- BUT sympathetic to wind energy

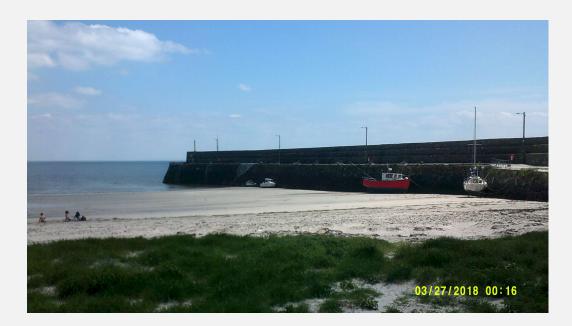
How do tourist segments resonate at the community level?

SIMILAR PERSPECTIVE TO: Blue Health Seekers

Quote from community workshop:

"That's just my favourite place in the world. It's just a sense of, it's a sense of space but it's also a sense of security. I feel like I' m closed in on the bay but I've got all this space within it, yeah. No, definitely my favourite place to go if I'm happy or sad or whatever, it's the pier."

Participant #4, Spiddal



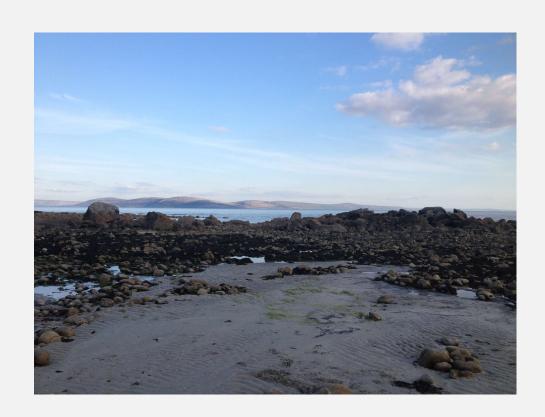
How do tourist segments resonate at the community level?

SIMILAR PERSPECTIVE TO: Blue Health Seekers

Quote from personal interview:

"I took this [photo] to show you the place I was going to when I was feeling very sick and I was doing a lot of walking to recover. So, I would walk on like a kind of a loop at the beach and back to my house [...] and I wanted to show you this place ..."

Participant #5, Spiddal



Conclusions and Next Steps

- We argued that tourist market segmentation has narrowly focused on socio-economic aspects failing to account for tourists' landscape experiences.
- Increasing pressures from BG and mass tourism are being perceived and increasingly questioned by visitors (and communities)
- There is a potential negative relationship between increasing BG and tourism on the WAW ->
 Need to further investigate how the NMPF responds to this.
- Responses of <u>Blue Health Seekers</u>, <u>Responsible visitors</u> and <u>Preservation travellers</u> are very common to those expressed by local communities → Gap in policy about **blue health**
- Recognising these alternative market segments opens opportunities for inclusive forms of local development and landscape management.

Further research:

Community "envisioning" workshops are currently being organised to investigate how communities can develop a
blue health agenda and create new forms of distribution from blue growth and sustainable use of local landscapes,
assets and values.

Thank You

Any questions?

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