



# The Encyclopedia of Sustainable Tourism

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## Enclaves

Territories wholly surrounded by the territory of another entity. The concept was originally developed in geopolitics, but in today's world it refers to a myriad of cases (Vinokurov, 2007), including: sovereign enclaves (e.g. the Vatican), hard territorial enclaves (surrounded by states with no sovereignty over them but with no direct connection to the mainland), soft enclaves (distinguished by language, economic, cultural, ethnic or religious differences) and non-territorial enclaves (which may be jurisdictional or administrative). The term is widely used within urban, migration and tourism studies, due to its implied notions of borderland, barrier and contact zone.

In the context of tourism, the term refers to strongly enclosed spaces that are highly manipulated, surveilled and segregated. They may have various forms, sizes, functions, degrees of exclusivity and permeability, and may materialize in the form of a backpackers' hostel or area (Fig. E8), a theme park, a cruise ship (see **Cruise tourism**), an offshore or free zone, an ethnic urban ghetto, a medieval town or, most commonly, an enclave resort (see **Integrated resort**, **All-inclusive resort**). While also found in mountainous, **countryside**, rural and insular **environments** (see **Island tourism**), enclave resorts are ubiquitous in coastal zones. Often perceived as the most appropriate form of development by politicians and large companies, especially in **less-developed countries**,



**Fig. E8.** The backpacker enclave of Kho San Road, Bangkok, Thailand (Carl Cater).

they are frequently operated by global capital and transnational organizations, associated with substantial overseas **leakages** of tourism earnings, lack of articulation with other domestic economic sectors, limited economic **benefits** in the host **communities**, low **multiplier** and **spread** effects, and widening spatial and social inequalities. Enclaves may reinforce enduring (neo)colonial (see **Post-colonialism**) social and spatial patterns built upon certain ideologies of **consumption** that regulate tourists' performances.

## **Gentrification**

A process whereby new urban gentry occupy and transform working-class quarters in urban areas. Defined in the 1960s by sociologist Ruth Glass, it has evolved rapidly in scale and diversity. It encompasses the transition of inner-city quarters from relative poverty and restricted property investment to **commodification** and reinvestment. Not only is it associated with a distinctive **landscape** of urban renovation and renaissance but it is a significant dimension of contemporary urbanism. It is commonly associated with the establishment and rise of festive (see **Events**), **leisure** and tourism **space**, but may in turn exclude poorer urban residents.

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## Landscape

Etymologically deriving from the Dutch 'landschap', landscape can be understood as a specific morphology, arrangement, style, look or view of the land or **countryside** and its **representation**. Traditional understandings are confined to a pictorial depiction via perspectival techniques for representing depth and **space**, implying materiality, separation and observation. Consequently, the concept has a strong association and tradition related to visual art, to the **rural** and to natural scenery. In the last 30 years, in the context of the cultural turn within the social sciences at large, advances in the way the concept is understood have been made (see Cosgrove and Daniels, 1988). Landscape not only is something we see but also a way of seeing; not only is an artistic genre but also a text that requires inter-textual or hermeneutic readings; not only is it the visible features of an area of land but also a particular **gaze** (Fig. L1). Whereas the attractiveness and quality of landscapes are the principal attributes of many destinations,

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**Fig. L1.** Landscape signage at mountain resort complex, near Beijing, China (Carl Cater).

tourism is one of the main agents that transforms and reconfigures landscapes. At various scales and in different degrees tourism has contributed to landscape **degradation** and loss of attractiveness. Furthermore, often through **destination marketing** and **destination branding**, tourism constructs specific ways of viewing, experiencing and practising landscapes, by legitimizing certain cultures of landscape, images, memories and gazes. Time and again it also participates in the construction of stereotypical landscapes, such as the pristine tropical **beach**, homogenizing particularities and differences. These processes are frequently part of cultural strategies that reinforce tourists' familiarity with the landscapes of the 'other'. Nevertheless, tourism can also have an important role in the **regeneration** of landscapes, contributing not only economically and socially to places and regions, but also to the renaissance and aesthetical quality of landscapes.

See also **Authenticity**, **Countryside**

## Space

A complex idea that amalgamates an entity, relationship to other entities and a conceptual framework. In its most basic formulation it can be understood as a term that has direction, area, volume, shape, pattern and distance as attributes. Traditionally – and the discussion of space is one of the markers of modernity – space has been conceptualized as the fixed and static ground on which events take place or processes leave their marks. In its Newtonian view, space is absolute; in its Leibnizian view, it is relational. Contrasting with these perspectives that privilege order, completion and rationality, contemporary theorizations within human geography reject space as a neutral entity, as a pre-existing blank sheet waiting for content, and discard an autonomous science of the spatial. Instead, space is understood as always in the making, in formation: thus processes, the mobile and performativity acquire meaningful roles, within a framework of a porous time-space. The concept of space is always interconnected with that of place, and both tend to be mutually defined. It is common to refer that the place is lived space (see Sack, 1997). Different theoretical positions anchor the debates on the concept of space in relation to the notions of materialism, production and capitalism, **power, knowledge, representation**, performativity and hyperreality. In the recent past, new forms of organization and production, the development in **transport** and **mobility**, and the rise of **information technologies**, have resulted in an intense time-space compression, allowing for new experiences of space and **time** (Harvey, 1989). Notwithstanding the popularity of ideas of the annihilation of space through time and of a ‘flat’ world, space has recently acquired a reinforced prominence: the less spatial barriers exist, the more sensitivity towards the variations within space and incentive for differentiation must be pushed forward. Tourism is a good example, since the idiosyncratic characteristics of space in a globalized world (see **Globalization**) are critical for its success.

See also **Sense of place**

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## **Countryside**

A territorial entity that, alongside the rural, normally refers to non-urban spaces. Its perception, evaluation and policy proposals vary according to different social and cultural settings. In the capitalist and industrialized West, the dominant post-agricultural countryside – a consequence of the move from ‘productivist’ to ‘postproductivist’ societies – still tends to evoke images of harmony and consensus, and the countryside is perceived as an ideal place (see **Sense of place**) for **leisure** and tourism activities. These transformations meant that the notions of the countryside as a resource for agricultural production, as an aesthetic landscape to be conserved, and as a place for **recreation**, had to be

reconfigured. Until recently, recreational and tourism activities in the countryside were closely associated with its rural character, and were passive and relaxing (see **Quiet enjoyment**). Lately, new demands and expectations have brought more challenging and active tourism (see **Adventure tourism**), requiring new approaches to the management and **planning** of the countryside.

See also **Rural tourism**

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