



**Politécnico
de Viseu**

Escola Superior
de Tecnologia
e Gestão de Viseu

The multiple layers of dark tourism

Mariana Sousa Ferreira

Dissertação

Mestrado em Gestão Turística

Trabalho efetuado sob a orientação de
Professora Doutora Carla Silva

Professora Doutora Margarida Vicente

Fevereiro de 2023



**Politécnico
de Viseu**

Escola Superior
de Tecnologia
e Gestão de Viseu

The multiple layers of dark tourism

Mariana Sousa Ferreira

Dissertação

Mestrado em Gestão Turística

Trabalho efetuado sob a orientação de

Professora Doutora Carla Silva

Professora Doutora Margarida Vicente

Fevereiro de 2023

Resumo

O Dark Tourism e o Turismo Literário são dois tipos de turismo que tem motivado o interesse e consequente estudo por parte da comunidade académica.

O Dark Tourism está maioritariamente relacionado com visitas a locais reais ou recriados onde ocorreram catástrofes, cenários de sofrimento e morte, de modo a satisfazer um conjunto de motivações turísticas desde a curiosidade à aprendizagem e ao lazer.

Por outro lado, o Turismo Literário está relacionado com a realização de uma viagem que é inspirada na associação existente com autores ou com as suas obras literárias.

De alguma forma, estes dois tipos de turismo aparentemente diferentes, convergem simultaneamente em alguns destinos tornando-os alvo de atração turística. Nestes locais, os residentes tornam-se ainda mais parte do destino porque são parte da história e das histórias do mesmo.

A literatura é escassa no estudo desta relação de aspetos literários e dark no mesmo destino pelo que este trabalho se revela pertinente quer do ponto de vista conceitual, quer de implicações práticas à gestão destes destinos. Por outro lado, a perceção dos residentes é fundamental dado serem parte do destino, da própria oferta turística e fortemente influenciadores da experiência que os turistas vivem.

Neste sentido, o presente trabalho pretende analisar a perceção dos residentes de Sintra sobre a Quinta da Regaleira como um destino turístico que oferece uma experiência de Dark Tourism e de Turismo Literário. Para isso, desenvolveu-se um instrumento de medida – questionário – de forma a medir a perceção dos residentes sobre as motivações de procura de Turismo Literário e de Dark Tourism na Quinta da Regaleira e ainda analisar a perceção sobre os impactos do desenvolvimento destes tipos de turismo no destino Sintra.

Os resultados obtidos nos 250 inquéritos aplicados aos residentes, estão em linha com a literatura em turismo existente.

O trabalho apresenta as implicações destes resultados, as limitações do estudo e traça algumas linhas de investigação futura.

Palavras-Chave: Dark Tourism, Turismo Literário, Sintra, Motivações, Impactos

Abstract

Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism are two types of tourism that have motivated interest and consequent study by the academic community.

Dark Tourism is mostly related to visits to real or recreated places where catastrophes, suffering, and death scenarios occurred, to satisfy a set of tourist motivations from curiosity to learning and leisure.

On the other hand, Literary Tourism is related to making a trip that is inspired by the existing association with authors or their literary works.

Somehow, these two seemingly distinct types of tourism converge simultaneously in some destinations, making them the target of tourist attraction. In these places, the residents become even more part of the destination because they are part of its history and stories.

The literature is scarce in the study of this relationship between literary and dark aspects of the same destination, so this work is relevant both from a conceptual point of view and with practical implications for the management of these destinations. On the other hand, the perception of residents is fundamental since they are part of the destination, of the tourist offer itself, and strongly influences the experience that tourists live.

In this sense, this study aims to analyze the perception of Sintra residents about Quinta da Regaleira as a tourist destination that offers an experience of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism. To this end, a measuring instrument - a survey - was developed to measure the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Literary Tourism and Dark Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira and to analyze the perception of the impacts of the development of these types of tourism in the destination Sintra.

The results obtained from 250 surveys applied to residents are in line with the existing literature on tourism.

The paper presents the implications of these results, and the limitations of the study and outlines some lines of future research.

Keywords: Dark Tourism, Literary Tourism, Sintra, Motivations, Impacts

Acknowledgements

Foremost, I want to thank the city of Viseu, ESTGV, and the Tourism Management course, for having been my home for the last two years and I would also like to give a special thanks to the city of Peniche and ESTM and the Tourism course, for have been my home for two years.

I would also like to give a special thanks to the city of Leiria and ESTG for being the city where I started my academic journey.

Thank you to all the professors who crossed my academic path at this institution, for sharing your knowledge and for the constant encouragement.

I especially thank Professor Carla Silva and Professor Margarida Vicente for their support in the preparation of this dissertation and Professor Alexandra Mendes, coordinator of the Tourism course at the Polytechnic Institute of Leiria for her support during my academic journey.

To the friends that Peniche and Viseu brought me, I thank them for being my family away from home and for all the moments we shared.

I thank my grandfather, José, who unfortunately is no longer here, for teaching me, with his life experiences, things that do not come in books and for always supporting and encouraging me during most of my academic journey.

To my parents, Ana and Luís, thank you for always teaching me to want to achieve more and better, and for encouraging me to achieve what I thought was impossible.

To my sister Carolina, thank you for being the best little sister I could ask for and for supporting me in conducting this project.

Index

Picture Index	ix
Graph Index.....	ix
Table Index.....	x
List of acronyms	10
CHAPTER I- INTRODUCTION.....	11
Introduction	12
Objectives and methodologies	15
General objectives:	15
Specific objectives:	15
Chapter organization	16
CHAPTER II- CONTEXTUALIZATION	17
2.1. Dark Tourism	18
2.1.1. Dark Tourism Typologies	20
2.1.2. Types of Dark Tourists	21
2.1.3. Dark Tourism destinations.....	23
2.1.4. Main reasons for visiting dark tourism sites	25
2.1.5. Emotional experiences in dark tourism.....	27
2.1.6. Tourist experiences and connection to the sites.....	28
2.2. Literary Tourism.....	29
2.2.1. Types of Literary Tourists	31
2.2.2. Literary Tourism destinations.....	32
2.2.4. Main reasons for visiting Literary Tourism sites.....	34
2.3. Dark and Literary Tourism	36
2.4. The impacts of tourism development	38
2.5. Relevance of the role of residents in tourism	41
CHAPTER III- METHODOLOGY	43
3.1. Investigation Methodologies.....	44

3.2. Investigation Method	45
3.3. Structure of the survey	45
3.3.1. Sample Survey	51
3.4. Data analysis and treatment	52
3.5. Sintra.....	53
• Regaleira Palace	54
Chapter IV- RESULTS	55
4.2. Socio-demographic profile of the sample	56
4.3. Quinta da Regaleira Offer Degree	60
4.4. Dark Tourism Motivations.....	61
4.5. Literary Tourism Motivations	70
4.6. Tourism Impacts	75
Chapter V- CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.....	86
5.1. Conclusion	87
5.2. Limitations	89
5.3. Future Lines of Investigation	90
Bibliography:	91
ANNEXES	102
Annex I	103
Survey – Portuguese Version.....	103

Picture Index

Figure 1- Dark tourist spectrum of visitors to dark resting places22

Figure 2- Dark Tourism in Sintra24

Figure 3- Literary Tourism in Sintra33

Figure 4- Pre-test Result45

Figure 5- Pena Palace53

Figure 6- Regaleira Palace54

Graph Index

Graph 1- Age Groups of the inquiries.....57

Graph 2- Profession directly linked to tourism59

Table Index

Table 1- Literature, film and dark tourism attraction examples	37
Table 2- Dark Tourism Motivation Construct	47
Table 3- Literary Tourism Motivation Construct	48
Table 4- Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism Economic Impacts.....	49
Table 5- Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism Environmental Impacts.....	49
Table 6- Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism Socio-Cultural Impacts.....	50
Table 7- Gender of the inquiries.....	56
Table 8- Level of education of the inquiries	57
Table 9- Professional occupation of the inquiries	58
Table 10- Regaleira's Palace Offer Degree	60
Table 11- Dark Tourism Motivations	62
Table 12- Descriptive Analysis on Dark Tourism Motivations	64
Table 13-KMO and Bartlett Test on Dark Tourism Motivations.....	65
Table 14- Extraction Method - Principal Component Analysis.....	66
Table 15- Matrix of Components after orthogonal rotation	69
Table 16- Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	69
Table 17- Literary Tourism Motivations	70
Table 18- Descriptive Analysis on Literary Tourism Motivations	72
Table 19-KMO and Bartlett Test on Literary Tourism Motivations	72
Table 20- Extraction Method – LT Principal Component Analysis	73
Table 21- Matrix of Components after orthogonal rotation	74
Table 22- Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	74
Table 23- Tourism Impacts	76
Table 24-Descriptive Analysis on Tourism Impacts	79
Table 25-KMO and Bartlett Test on Tourism Impacts.....	80
Table 26- Extraction Method – TI Principal Component Analysis	82
Table 27- Matrix of Components after orthogonal rotation	84
Table 28- Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	85

List of acronyms

DT – Dark Tourism

TL – Literary Tourism

TI – Tourism Impacts

UNWTO – World Tourism Organization

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

CHAPTER I- INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The concepts that will be developed throughout this study will be dark tourism, literary tourism and tourism impacts and the general objectives of this study are to analyze the perception of Sintra residents on Quinta da Regaleira as a tourist destination that offers an experience of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism.

While the specific objectives are to analyze the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Dark Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira, analyze the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Literary Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira and analyze the perception of residents on the impacts of the development of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra.

This study is relevant because few studies conceptually analyze the relation that exists between Literary Tourism and Dark Tourism and that study these same types of tourism in the same tourist destination.

On the other hand, the perception of residents is fundamental since they are part of the destination, of the tourist offer itself, and strongly influential in the experience that tourists have.

Although the concept of dark tourism is presented as a highly controversial by researchers, there is existing scientific research that shows that if this type of tourism is implemented in a beneficial way it can bring benefits to tourism destinations.

Dark tourism is defined as a type of tourism that revolves around visits to real or recreated sites related to death, suffering, or other macabre feelings (Fonseca et al., 2016).

According to Fonseca et al., (2016), the existing attraction to these places is not recent because since tourists were able to start traveling, they have been drawn to these places.

While the visits to dark tourism sites have experienced remarkable growth since 1989 an even particular growth took place in sites that are associated with major atrocities (Podoshen, 2017).

According to Podoshen (2017), this ever-growing interest in dark tourism can be positive for the tourism sector, but it can also bring additional challenges to the marketing and management that is done about these places because they still have present many traces of periods that were of great pain for history.

The popularity and interest in dark tourism has been a highly discussed topic by researchers because authors recognize that the popularity that dark tourism has is merely due to the possibility that tourists can be emotionally absorbed in a place of death or tragedy (Stainton, 2021).

While others debate that it is crucial that tourists can engage and understand history and culture and can still retain the relevance and importance that these sites have in recent or ancients history (Stainton, 2021).

Regarding the concept of literary tourism, this concept is not new, however, the present research into this tourism sector has not achieved an equivalent level as other tourism sectors, because literary tourism is not a type of tourism that is considered as important in various parts of the world (Çevik, 2020).

This type of tourism has gradually been receiving the attention of different researchers, and this has resulted in multiple contexts and different definitions for this type of tourism (Quinteiro et al.,2018). Literary tourism has different dimensions that can be motivated by an existing interest around an author, a literary creation or setting, or the interest surrounding the cultural heritage of a destination (Ferreira et al.,2020).

To simplify this Quinteiro et al., (2018) suggests that literary tourism can be defined as a niche of cultural tourism that is based on traveling to places that have a connection to literature.

However, Quinteiro et al., (2018) also states that although this type of tourism can be considered as a niche of cultural tourism, literary tourism can also be considered as heritage tourism, and potentially, can also be placed in the context of creative tourism.

Existing studies into literary tourism show that this it has a high potential to be a topic of various researches, as this tourism, according to studies, cannot be generalized and may vary according to distinct types of authors (Çevik, 2020).

These studies also point out that literary tourism can also be beneficial to different destinations when it is developed as a type of special interest tourism (Çevik, 2020).

Tourism has been considered as one of the biggest and fastest growing sectors in a global economy, this growth that the sector experiences can lead to significant environmental, cultural, social, and economic changes in society that can be positive or negative. (Rabbany et al.,2013)

Many authors like Ross (2002) state to fully understand these changes, that the sector can experience a thorough understanding of each component is essential so that those who engage in planning, managing, and policing have ground to make decisions.

As for economic impacts these are considered as one of the most important components in the tourism sector because most benefits that are used to promote tourism development in several regions are economic benefits that communities can obtain from an increase in their tourism activity (Kim,2002).

Many authors such as Ritchie (1988) state that every study ever made around residents' perception on tourism impacts has included questions that concern economic factors.

Although this study shows that residents have a sense that tourism helps the economy (Ritchie, 1988), they also sense that it increases living standards (Var & Kim, 1985), helps to generate employment (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992; Backman & Backman, 1997; Milman & Pizam, 1987; Var & Kim, 1985) and increase the revenue of local business (Backman & Backman, 1997; Sethna & Richmond, 1978) and shopping facilities (Backman & Backman, 1997).

Regarding social impacts these were one of the most affected by the sudden growth that tourism has experienced because tourism can increase traffic congestions and can cause crowding in public areas, and it can also bring many social problems Kim (2002).

This component can also have an impact on social life with many ills such as begging, gambling and others, as well as it can also displace traditional societies, and it can also deteriorate traditional cultures and customs of host countries (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992, Var & Kim, 1985).

Even though some social aspects in society can be disrupted, tourism brings more opportunities to improve many facilities like outdoor facilities, parks, and roads (Lankford & Howard, 1994; Liu & Var, 1986).

As for environment impacts these play a significant part in tourism because studies show residents' perception of the impact that tourism can have on the environment imply that residents may view this sector as having a positive or negative impact (Kim,2002).

This study also shows that residents also believe that tourism helps to create greater awareness and appreciation for wanting to preserve the environment to capture its beauty for tourism purposes. (Kim,2002), and it also shows residents perceive that tourism helps to improve the appearance of their town or surroundings (Perdue et al., 1987).

But it can also cause environmental pollution, lead to the destruction of natural resources, and the degradation of vegetation and wildlife (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992; Var & Kim, 1990).

Objectives and methodologies

General objectives:

- Analyze the perception of Sintra residents on Quinta da Regaleira as a tourist destination that offers an experience of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism.

Specific objectives:

- Analyze the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Dark Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira, analyze the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Literary Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira and analyze the perception of residents on the impacts of the development of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra.

To obtain results that can deepen and verify the defined objectives, a study will be conducted through surveys that will be conducted through Google Forms to the population of Sintra. To evaluate the chosen variables, the data will be analyzed using SPSS and various statistical models.

Chapter organization

The structure of this study is divided into six chapters.

The first chapter describes the introduction to the topic, the research question, the objectives, and the structure of the study.

In the second chapter, a literature review is carried out according to the subject under study, where the concept of Dark Tourism is reviewed, the types of Dark Tourists and some Dark Tourism destinations are presented and the main reasons for visiting dark tourism sites are brought up.

The concept of Literary Tourism is also reviewed, and the types of literary tourists and some literary tourism destinations are presented, the main reasons for visiting Literary Tourism sites are also presented, and a link is made between the concepts of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, finally the effects of tourism development and the relevance of the role of residents in tourism is presented.

The third chapter refers to the framework of the territory under study: the town of Sintra, with a brief characterization of the destination and the tourist site chosen for the development of this study (Regaleira Palace).

The methodology used to achieve the objectives outlined for this study is shown in the fourth chapter.

In the fifth and penultimate chapter, the results obtained in the investigation conducted through the application of questionnaire surveys are analyzed and discussed.

In the concluding chapter, the main conclusions are reached, the main contributions, the limitations found during the investigation and suggestions for future investigations are shown.

CHAPTER II- CONTEXTUALIZATION

2.1. Dark Tourism

The term dark tourism was first introduced by authors Foley and Lennon (1996) when describing the existing attraction between visitors and tourism sites that are associated with death and disaster.

Later, these authors also added that dark tourism can also be considered as a product of circumstances of the late modern world and has a considerable influence upon these circumstances (Lennon & Foley, 2000).

Other definitions for this type of tourism state that dark tourism can also be defined as an act of traveling to sites that are in a way associated with death, suffering, and macabre feelings Stone (2006).

And can also be considered as the act of visiting the places where tragedies or historically known deaths occurred and these events continue to impact lives (Tarlow, 2005).

In fact, places that are associated with war, disasters, death, and other atrocities have always fascinated tourists and these places also represent the key reason for visiting a destination (Fonseca et al., 2016).

The attraction for these places, sites, or attractions linked to death, suffering, violence, and disaster is not recent because ever since people were able to start traveling to other destinations they have tended to be drawn to these places (Fonseca et al., 2016).

As highlighted by Blair (2002) dark tourism sites that are associated with natural or fabricated disasters or atrocities have become not only places of remembrance, but also tourist attractions in themselves.

Although visits to heritage sites have been increasing since the 1980s, a particularly noticeable growth was in sites of death and atrocities (Podoshen, 2017; Timothy & Boyd, 2003).

In fact, Allman (2017) states that the link between tourism and death has become a mainstream research topic.

The concept of dark tourism has been defined and studied by different researchers, and lots of touristic destinations around the world are already implementing this concept of tourism. (Fonseca et al., 2016).

So dark tourism has an enormous role within the economy and the image that is sold of the destination (Fonseca et al., 2016).

While various definitions that are associated with dark tourism specialize in the straightforward act of visiting an area that is associated with a certain event, other definitions target the emotions that are evoked during the visit Zheng et al., (2018).

Since dark tourism definition is constantly being modified there is a discussion among different researchers on what can be defined as dark tourism (Mitchell et al., 2020).

The popularity and the ever-growing interest in Dark Tourism remains a subject that is heavily discussed amongst researchers because there is a discussion that this recognition is solely due to the possibility of being able to absorb themselves emotionally while visiting a place of death and tragedy (Stainton, 2021).

While other authors such as Stainton (2021) discuss that is crucial people while participating in dark tourism activities can engage and immerse themselves in history and culture and retain the relevance that the place has in history.

The phenomenon of dark tourism has also been examined by different researchers since the mid-1990s, however, it remains one of the less developed areas regarding tourism and leisure research. (Kang, 2010).

Additional knowledge about the experiences of visitors and tourists at dark tourism attractions and the changes that can occur while visiting these locations is also limited (Kang, 2010).

There has also been ever-growing scientific research in Dark tourism which led to an even growing interest in Dark tourism heritage (Logan & Reeves, 2009).

This interest can be associated with Dark tourism events from the past, and this interest in these events is felt at both international and national levels (Logan & Reeves, 2009).

While this ever-growing interest in Dark Tourism can be positive for the tourism sector, it can also bring additional challenges for the marketing and management of dark heritage sites because these sites stand as a legacy of very painful periods in ancient and modern history (Podoshen, 2017).

2.1.1. Dark Tourism Typologies

The multiple definitions that dark tourism has can be extensive and overwhelming, this can lead to many fields that can be categorized under the term. As with all types of tourism, there is an existing debate about what can be included under the different definitions. Many researchers believe that certain areas that are considered dark tourism by some authors should have their own category of tourism (Mitchell et al.,2020).

Many authors like Light (2016) that defined and characterized Dark Tourism have suggested various typologies, and these can be approached in several ways.

The consensus between the literature researchers is that dark tourism has a typology depending on the visitors' motivations and sites (Fonseca et al.,2016).

Many of these typologies can be defined by focusing on the categories of dark tourism or thanatourism sites (Dann, 1998; Dunkley et al., 2007; Sharpley, 2005; Stone, 2006), while others can be defined by focusing on the reasons for visiting these sites (Dann, 1998; Raine, 2013; Seaton, 1996; Sharpley, 2005).

In addition to the development of these typologies, there has been great interest from various authors in being able to identify the various sub-types of dark tourism (Light,2016).

These sub-types include penal/prison tourism (Strange & Kempa, 2003, p. 388); fright tourism (Bristow & Newman, 2005); genocide tourism (Beech, 2009; Dunkley et al., 2007); grief tourism (Dunkley et al., 2007); disaster tourism (Robbie, 2008); slum tourism (Robb,2009); pagan tourism (Laws,2013); suicide tourism (Miller & Gonzalez, 2013, p. 293); atomic tourism (Freeman,2014); conflict heritage tourism (Mansfeld & Korman, 2015); and dystopian dark tourism (Podoshen, Venkatesh et al., 2015).

Other sub-types include War/Battlefield Tourism, Cemetery Tourism, Ghost Tourism, and Holocaust Tourism (Fonseca et al.,2016); traumascapes (Tumarkin, 2005), Post-disaster Tourism (Tucker, et al., 2017), dark travel (Clarke et al., 2014), dark heritage tourism (Kamber et al., 2016), conflict heritage tourism (Mansfeld & Korman, 2015); terror parks (Wright, 2018)

Other types of tourism include poverty tourism (Rolfes, 2010); gothic tourism (McEvoy, 2016); trauma tourism (Mionel, 2019) and these types of tourism refer to negative aspects of life and places visited.

Several authors such as Light (2016) state that the development of these typologies reflects another long existing interest within tourism studies to be able to identify these more specific typologies of dark tourism.

2.1.2. Types of Dark Tourists

Dark Tourists according to Lennon & Foley (2000) can be characterized as someone that visits these sites by chance and their visits can be motivated by meaningful reasons.

Nonetheless, the existing literature suggests that these tourists are not a homogenous group, and neither the factors that can lead to a visit are the same. Moreover, these motivations can also undertake distinctive levels of intensity (Magano et al.,2022)

To capture and be able to categorize the multiple layers of dark tourists and dark tourism products, various typologies were proposed by many researchers (Xingyang et al.,2022)

The first attempt to categorize dark tourism products and tourist was made by Dann (1998), that in his research distinguished between perilous places, houses of horror, fields of fatality, tours of torment and themed thanatos.

Other categorization was made by Miles (2006), that separated dark and darker based on temporal dimension and the location of the site.

In his research the author proposed a “darker-lighter” tourism paradigm, that suggested that sites of death and suffering are darker than those that are associated with death and suffering, using authenticity as a criterion (Mionel,2020).

Sharpley (2006) on the other hand, proposed a paradigm based on the intensities of purpose associates with the supply and consumption of dark tourism, and came up with four levels of dark tourism that range from “black tourism” to “pale tourism”.

Building upon these previous work Stone (2006), conceptualized a dark tourism spectrum with many levels or shades that a dark tourism product can be categorized. From darkest to lightest, also the sites that are related to dark tourism can also be categorized regarding their design features, marketing, and management strategies.

The concept of shades of darkness can equally be used while approaching the consumer as well as the supplier, this idea is based on Stone (2006) that suggests that an attempt to locate and identify the types of dark tourists should be made.

And within each of the dark tourism product types, is also lacking a motive and examination into the motives and experiences of dark tourism consumers (Stone, 2006, p. 158).

The concept of applying the shades of darkness to characterize a tourist is also addressed by Sharpley (2009) that identifies four existing shades of dark tourists which include pale tourists, grey tourists and many others.

In figure 1 is presented a dark tourist spectrum of visitors to dark resting places, in this spectrum is showed that the various categories of visitors range from darkest to lightest dark tourist, in the same format as Stone (2009) Dark Tourism Typology.

Figure 1 A dark tourist spectrum: perceived typology of visitors to dark resting places within a “darkest-lightest” framework

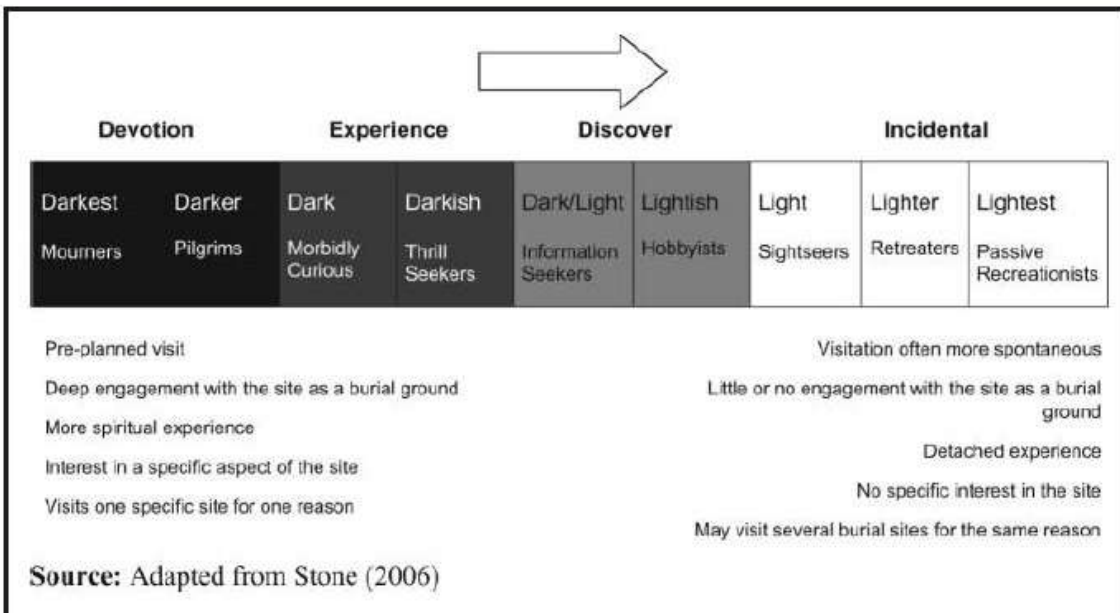


Figure 1- Dark tourist spectrum of visitors to dark resting places

Source: (Adapted from Stone,2006)

The categories that are along the spectrum are graded according to the level of engagement that visitors experience, they are also graded in terms of the motivation to visit the site and if those are specific and predetermined or non-specific and more spontaneous (Raine, 2013).

Along the spectrum, there are also themes that indicate the shared characteristics between the categories in relation to visitor motivation and level of engagement (Raine, 2013).

2.1.3. Dark Tourism destinations

Dark tourism sites in many scholars' studies have been identified as places that contain value beyond death and tragedy, such as for education, reflection and potential contribution to state's power (Clarke et al., 2017; Hryhorczuk, 2014)

Also, these destinations can offer the opportunity to capture and conserve dark memories of humanity and make them available to the wider public through tourism (Lennon et al., 2018).

These destinations can be divided into various categories, and these categories are defined by the features of the site and tourists' experience. The most common type of dark tourism site is interpretive and historical, whether it is located at the scene of the event or at an unrelated place (Robb, 2009).

These sites according to many authors can often take a museum form because they present a narrative and an event-based view of violence that can lead the tourist through the history and details of a specific tragedy.

The most popular Dark Tourism destinations include the 9/11 Memorial in New York, the Auschwitz concentration camps in Poland, Alcatraz prison in San Francisco, Robben Island prison in South Africa, Pompeii in Italy and the Hellfire Pass railway crossing in Thailand. (Santos, 2018).

As for Portugal, many authors such as Santos et al., (2018) state that Lisbon Metropolitan area has a vast history that is associated with dark tourism that unlike other countries has not been unexplored. Examples of this history are the inquisition, the persecution of Jews, neo-liberal wars, the slavery route, the control of citizens by Estado Novo, among others.

Regarding the exploitation of Dark Tourism in Sintra (see figure 2), residents perform reenactments and hauntings.

Examples are the celebration of Halloween at Miguel de Odrinhas Museum, the staging of macabre stories and crime in palaces and houses in the municipality by theater companies, routes that include haunted places in the mountains, among others (Santos et al., 2018).



Figure 2- Dark Tourism in Sintra

2.1.4. Main reasons for visiting dark tourism sites

As with other types of tourism, Dark tourism provides an experience for tourists and visitors that can be educational or emotional, and in sites related to war, these experiences sometimes can be therapeutic (Braithwaite & Lee, 2006).

A tourist or a visitor's experience can equally be strongly affected by their own reasons and personal motivations for visiting their characteristics, and their connection to the site or the event.

According to authors (Ashworth & Hartmann, 2005; Baldwin & Sharpley, 2009; Garwood, 1996; Lennon & Foley, 2000; Miles, 2002; Smith, 1996), there are many reasons for traveling to Dark tourism sites which most simple reasons include curiosity, education, survivor guilt amongst others. However, theoretical and empirical research into visitors' motivations for traveling to Dark tourism sites is still limited.

For authors Ashworth et al., (2005) there are several reasons for visiting these destinations such as: empathy, horror and others whereas other authors such Garwood (1996); Lennon & Foley (2000); Marcuse (2005); Miles (2002); Smith (1996), suggest other reasons that include education, remembrance, nostalgia, and guilt.

Other reasons for visiting dark tourism site also include the desire to understand the authenticity of the place or the interest in death related places (Seaton, 1996).

Authors such as Raine (2013) state that there are other reasons for visiting dark tourism sites can include personal or spiritual connections to the site and there also a subset of tourists that visits these site that are morbidly curious and thrill seekers, these tourists visit these sites to confront and experience death.

Visitors that are motived to travel to unusual attractions can be also motived by pilgrimage, looking for the truth, pursuing knowledge and social responsibility Ashworth&Hartmann (2005).

These tourists are also motivated to have a new experience or an adventure to gain more knowledge and to understand some details/aspects that were not known before (Sharpley & Stone, 2009).

Further reasons for participating in dark tourism according to Robinson (2015) can also be motivated by having retrospective experiences, checking and confirming the truth of some events, self-discovery, desire to visit places where some important events took place, meeting with victims.

Many authors such as Moscardo and Ballantyne (2008) state that interpretation a fundamental component of a tourist experience at dark tourism attractions.

Interpretation is also vital to the experience at dark tourism sites because without it, these destinations simply exist as an empty space without any context Moscardo and Ballantyne (2008).

In Dark Tourism sites, interpretation can help to connect tourist's memories, knowledge, and interests with the history and heritage that is being displayed, this can bring tourist to their emotional, educational or entertaining experiences (Kavanagh, 1996; Wyatt et al., 2020).

It can also enhance tourists' positive attitudes towards nature and foster an environmentally friendly behavior (Moscardo, 1998; Weng et al., 2020).

2.1.5. Emotional experiences in dark tourism

According to Shackley (2001), one of the unique characteristics that a dark tourism site can offer is an intensely emotional experience for the visitors.

Dark tourism can additionally offer an educational and emotional tourism experience, while at the same time conveying important messages that are related to gaining knowledge of previous events (Henderson, 2000; Lennon & Foley, 2000).

According to Braithwaite & Lee (2006), dark tourism can on top play an emotional and potentially therapeutic function as well.

To be successful a dark tourism attraction needs to offer highly emotional experiences to generate empathy among visitors (Miles, 2002).

In most cases, these emotional experiences at dark tourism attractions and sites can evoke negative emotions among visitors (Kang et.al.,2010).

Some of the emotional experiences that dark tourists can feel are for example: insecurity, humility, gratitude, and superiority (Tarlow et al.,2005).

These emotional experiences can sometimes be enhanced by interpretation, along with the authenticity of the site visited. Interpretation at these sites may include an exhibition of artifacts related to events of the past and a guide's explanation of the event (Kang et.al.,2010).

Shackley (2001) and Uzzell, (1989), also state that a guided tour is equally effective for reinforcing a visitor's emotional experience.

Strengthening the visitor's experience through authenticity can be more effective than merely showing an exhibition of artifacts at a site or attraction (Lennon & Foley, 2000).

Because authenticity and the meaning that is associated with the place is regarded by many authors as the most essential element while developing a Dark tourism attraction (Miles, 2002).

2.1.6. Tourist experiences and connection to the sites

In several Dark tourism sites, tourists' and visitors' experiences can be different, and this depends on their connection to the site or familiarity with the site, or the tragic events associated with it (Kang et.al.,2010).

Kang et.al., (2010) states that some Dark tourism sites can receive two distinctive types of visitors: those that have a strong connection to the site, or the tragic events related to it, and secondly, those who travel to the site for the purposes of leisure.

Beech (2000) for example while writing on the enigma of Holocaust sites as tourism attractions also found that was segmented into two groups: visitors that had some connection to the camp, and second general visitors with no direct or indirect connection.

Authors (Beech, 2000; Lennon & Foley, 2000) state that the experience of those connected to the sites has a more personal commitment, intention, and involvement than the experience of the general visitors that have no direct or indirect connection.

Although both types of visitors to these sites have a learning experience while they are there (Beech, 2000).

The commitment to the experience between the two types of visitors is completely different because while a general visitor is typically regarded as a leisure traveler, a visitor that had some connection to the site shows a higher commitment to the experience and the site (Beech, 2000).

Many studies determine that the purpose of a trip to a Dark tourism site, the expectations of the visit, and the emotional and learning experiences and the level of commitment to the trip can vary significantly, and it depends on the visitor's connection or familiarity with the site or the event it represents (Kang et.al.,2010).

Scholars also found that although visitors commitment to the experience is completely different they could not only gain knowledge through visiting these sites but also they can improve their emotional and spiritual well-being (Magee & Gilmore, 2015; Oren, Shani, & Poria, 2021).

More specifically, dark tourists could obtain both education and social benefits (Cohen, 2011; Jamin et al., 2020)

However, not all Dark tourism sites have a connection to their visitors (Strange and Kempa, 2003).

In some cases, like prison tourism, many of their visitors do not have any connection to the site, with authors Strange and Kempa (2003) stating the reasons for visiting these sites may be derived from a desire to experience the dark side of human nature.

2.2. Literary Tourism

Although the concept of literary tourism is not recent, the existent research in this tourism sector has been unable to achieve a sufficient level because it has not become a type of tourism that is at the forefront in many parts of the world (Çevik, 2020).

Literary tourism was first defined as travel that is inspired by the existing association with authors or with their literary work or studies (Fawcett & Cormack, 2001; Herbert, 2001; Tetley & Bramwell, 2002).

This type of tourism has gradually been receiving the attention of many researchers, and this has resulted in multiple contextualization's and many different definitions (Quinteiro et al.,2018).

Incorporating literature with the act of traveling can represent a fundamental aspect while connecting various places and people, so therefore literary tourism can represent a crucial role in the tourism activity (Ferreira et al.,2020).

This tourism assumes many dimensions that can be motivated by an existing interest around an author, a literary creation or setting, or the interest surrounding the cultural heritage of a destination (Ferreira et al.,2020).

To simplify this Quinteiro et al., (2018) suggest that literary tourism can also be defined as a niche of cultural tourism that is based on traveling to places that have some connection to literature.

Some authors like Robinson and Hans-Christian Andersen (2002) define literary tourism as a type of tourism that can on top be placed in the context of cultural and heritage tourism and can potentially be placed in the context of creative tourism because literary tourism is based on a type of creative art.

Other authors like (Richards & Raymond, 2000; Prentice, 2001) do not consider literary tourism should be placed in the context of creative tourism.

According to Robinson and Andersen (2002), this type of tourism can be placed in the context of cultural tourism, considering the aesthetic and anthropological dimensions.

Considering the two dimensions of literary tourism, they can be characterized through what they are focused on.

The aesthetic dimension focuses on a distinct art, which is literature, and the anthropological dimension focuses on the tourists because while they are in contact with local people they connect, discover, make memories, and know values and traditions (Robinson et al.,2002).

Additionally, there are authors like Sehlagh J. Squire (1996) and David Herbert (2001) that place literary tourism in the context of cultural tourism.

Another contrasting point of view for literary tourism is one of the authors Busby and Julia Klug (2001) who define literary tourism as a type of tourism that only happens when the authors' texts and characters become extremely popular and there are people who purposely travel to places to get to know the characters, settings and other details of the books better.

Literary tourism can also be characterized as a type of tourism that only occurs when literature represents the background reason for traveling and the text is the forefront reason for traveling to a certain destination (Brinkmann, 2006).

Studies into literary tourism demonstrate that this tourism has a high research potential as an academic field because results show literary tourism cannot be generalized, and this type of tourism can vary according to literary figures (Çevik, 2020).

The studies also point out that literary tourism can provide many benefits to destinations when developed as a special interest tourism type (Çevik, 2020).

2.2.1. Types of Literary Tourists

A literary tourist is someone who, through his curiosity to discover a universe that only he can imagine in the pages of a book or in imagination, wants to see these places that are described in the pages of books, so he travels with the purpose to recognize and observe cities that he previously visited through reading (Simões, 2008).

It can also be characterized as someone that moves between different geographic points with the sole motivation to explore literary places (Robinson & Andersen, 2002).

A literary tourist differs from an average tourist because a literary tourist question himself about the reasons why the places he visits have influenced the writing of a certain book and how the impact the book has also influenced the place in some way (Sardo, 2009).

A literary tourist is an informed tourist, who travels with the sole ambition of searching, identifying, and confirming that knowledge that was obtained by reading and researching, this ambition can contribute to constructing a place related to literary tourism (Quinteiro et al.,2017).

According to several authors like Sardo (2008) a literary tourist does not think of concepts individually, he thinks of one because of the other when he is reading a book he wants to discover the entire process of the book until it reaches his hands.

This type of tourist is characterized by being a tourist that focus on details because their journey encompasses more than the act of reading, although what inspires a literary tourist to travel is reading (Coutinho, Faria & Faria, 2016).

A literary tourist is also a consumer and, as such as searches for the previously prepared literary products made available to him in the chosen destination, these products can vary from literary itineraries with guides, literary festivals to guided tours of authors' houses (Quinteiro et al.,2017).

A literary tourist, according to Quinteiro et al. (2017) has a less sentimental and increased rational connection with places related to literary tourism.

2.2.2. Literary Tourism destinations

In the last decades, culture and creativity have been assuming a more significant role in the tourism sector. According to a study developed by the World Tourism Organization in 2018, culture was one of the main reasons that lead tourists to visit a destination (UNWTO, 2018).

Within cultural tourism, a niche that has been growing significantly since the beginning of the 21st century is literary tourism, which features an increasing number of products offered worldwide (Quinteiro et al., 2021).

A literary destination according to Herbert (2021) is a place that has exceptional qualities that drawn tourists to broader and deeper emotions, in addition to these qualities, literary places can also have more general qualities which can be used to promote their attractiveness.

These destinations can be celebrated for associations with books or authors (Herbert, 1996; Squire, 1993) but are no longer accidents of history or site of a writer's birth or death, they can be places of social constructions that created, amplified and promoted to attract visitors (Herbert, 2001).

Regarding literary tourism destinations, the United Kingdom stands out from others because offers specific routes and events in honor of local authors and their works (Vázquez & Araújo, 2018). Edinburgh stands out also because it was the first city in the world to become a UNESCO City of Literature in 2004 (Vázquez & Araújo, 2018).

Other well-known literary tourism destinations are Stratford-upon-Avon that is Shakespeare birthplace (Alen, 2009), Saintes-Maries-de la-Mer (France) because of the impact of the Da Vinci movie in this region, Rosslyn Chapel (Scotland) that is featured in the Harry Potter movies, or the Twilight saga in Forks (United States), Volterra (Italy) that was also featured in the twilight saga (Ingram et al., 2021).

In Portugal, the concept of literary tourism is still developing, so most itineraries are still mainly focused on the education aspect Carvalho and Batista (2015).

However, according to Carvalho and Batista (2015), if literary tourism projects were connected to the tourism sector would be possible for these projects to be self-sustainable and obtain a key role while promoting culture and literary places.

Regarding Sintra (see figure3), there is a demarcated literary tourism itinerary that is the Queirosiano itinerary that aims to divulge the history and heritage of the town of Sintra at the same time as it divulges the work "Os Maias" by Eça de Queirós Carvalho (2009).



Figure 3- Literary Tourism in Sintra

2.2.4. Main reasons for visiting Literary Tourism sites

Literary tourism is a form of tourism whose main motivation for visiting certain places is related to an interest in literature, and which may include visits to old or current homes of authors (living and dead), to mythical places described in literary texts associated with literary characters and events (Quinteiro & Baleiro, 2014).

Other motivations for visiting a literary place according to Herbert (1996) are primarily related to an interest in both the author's biography and the place related to or immortalized in his work.

These literary places according to Pan (2006) are places that a literary tourist only imagines and visits to these places that were previously visited thorough imagination helps to realize dreams, fantasies and the imagination that is stimulated by reading books.

Literary tourism also involves some mental activities that reconcile the disagreement that exists between temporal and spatial elements: now versus then, here versus there, and real versus fictional. Both biographies of authors and their workplaces where masterpieces were created may also motivate a literary tourist (Bu et al.,2021).

Besides this motivation, spiritual and cultural appreciation, escape from routine, emotional connection and involvement that the place has with history and culture (Poria et al., 2006), the search for aesthetic pleasure, memories of the past, and nostalgia can be considered as other factors that can motivate a visit to a literary place (Gabriel and Lang, 2006).

The motivations that can lead a literary tourist to visit a literary destination were divided into four by author Herbert (2001) the first motivation is related to the places that have connections with the life of the authors, like the old houses in which these authors lived and worked and can create a feeling of nostalgia.

Being that nostalgia plays a fundamental role in appreciating literary tourism because it implies the existence of extra-textual meanings (Busby and George, 2004), idealization of the past (Laenen, 1989) and the discordance with the present (Belk et al., 2003), these factors contribute to make a literary place more attractive (Herbert, 1995).

The second motivation is the attraction to literary places that served as the setting for the novels. Third, literary tourists may be drawn to literary sites because of a deeper emotion about the writer or the story. And the fourth motivation, also linked to emotion, but less connected to literature, is related to a dramatic event that occurred in the life of the writer Herbert (2001).

Other motivations to visit literary tourism sites according also include authenticity (Busby & Klug, 2001; Chhabra et al., 2003; Fox, 2008) and engagement with history and heritage (MacLeod, Shelley, & Morrison, 2018; Ryan et al., 2009; Wang & Zhang, 2017), convenience, service, affectivity and literariness Wang and Zhang (2017).

While comparing two literary tourism sites, authors Wang and Zhang (2017) found in their study that that most visitors were mainly motivated to find leisure experiences through the literary environment and unique historical architectures.

2.3. Dark and Literary Tourism

Literary and dark tourism can be considered as two unique and completely different forms that exist in the tourism sector (Busby et al.,2015).

However, as with other forms, these two concepts can be linked because to visit a specific attraction there needs to be a motive, whether this motive is due to genuine interest or just education or sheer entertainment (Busby et al.,2015).

Some authors like (Rojek, 1993; Busby and O'Neill, 2006) state that looking into the present research about literary tourism, is clear that tourists seek leisure and focus specifically on the positive aspects and come to feel positivity as a way of escaping from their everyday lives.

The association between the concepts of literary and dark tourism has been observed with the increased marketing in dark tourism attractions and with literature that meditates between the living and the dead (Walter, 2009).

Furthermore, authors like Seaton (1996) discuss the effect the media has on tourism remains a key factor for the growth of the dark tourism industry.

Magazines additionally have a significant impact on the industry because they directly reference dark tourist attractions and promote tours that surround places of suffering and death (Strange and Kempa, 2003).

In the table below, it is possible to observe some examples of literature and film that may have been affected by dark tourism attractions.

Table 1: Literature, film and dark tourism attraction examples

Literature, film – or not	Location	Visitor numbers – annual approximate
Anne Frank – The Diary of a Young Girl Multiple editions of The Diary: 1947 onwards Film 1959 onwards Television 1959 onwards	Amsterdam – The Secret Annexe	1,000,000 +
Schindler’s Ark/List Book 1983 Film 1993	Auschwitz	1,400,000 +
The Boy In The Striped Pyjamas Book 2006 Film 2008	Auschwitz	1,400,000 +
Pearl Harbor Film 2001	Pearl Harbor	1,000,000 +
Alcatraz Prison Film The Rock 1996 Film Escape From Alcatraz 1979 Film Birdman of Alcatraz 1962	San Francisco (Hamilton, 2009)	1,000,000 +
World Trade Center Ground Zero	New York	3,000,000 +
Flight 93	Shanksville (Begos, 2012)	200,000 +

Table 1- Literature, film and dark tourism attraction examples

Source: Retrieved from Busby et al., (2015)

Although dark tourism can nevertheless be referred to as a sensitive type of tourism, some authors such as Johanson (2012) states that there is a place within society for this type of tourism.

This author also states that literary tourism can be defined as traveling to a place associated with an author or a book, whereas dark tourism is defined as traveling to a place where death and disaster have occurred.

The link between the two concepts is direct because traveling to a place associated with death or disaster may be motivated by the extant literature about it (Johanson, 2012).

2.4. The impacts of tourism development

Tourism nowadays is considered one of the biggest and fastest growing sectors in a global economy, this growth that the sector experiences can lead to significant environmental, cultural, social, and economic changes in society that can be positive or negative. (Rabbany et al.,2013)

Many authors like Ross (2002) state to fully understand these changes, that the sector can experience a thorough understanding of each component is essential so that those who engage in planning, managing, and policing have ground to make decisions.

Economic impacts

This component is considered one of the most important in the tourism sector because most benefits used to promote tourism development in several regions are economic benefits that communities can obtain from an increase in their tourism activity (Kim,2002).

One of the impacts that the economy can have in this sector is tourism can create job opportunities, provide foreign exchange, improve living standards, and bring technology, among other aspects (Kim,2002).

Many authors such as Ritchie (1988) state that every study ever made around residents' perception on tourism impacts has included questions that concern economic factors.

This study's results show that although residents have a sense that tourism helps the economy (Ritchie, 1988), it also increased living standards (Var & Kim, 1985), it also helped to generate employment (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992; Backman & Backman, 1997; Milman & Pizam, 1987; Var & Kim, 1985) and increase the revenue of local business (Backman & Backman, 1997; Sethna & Richmond, 1978) and shopping facilities (Backman & Backman, 1997).

However, this component has some impacts on the sector, one of these impacts is that tourism can contribute to resentment when concerning the employment of non-locals in management and executive positions (Var & Kim, 1985), and it can also lead to an increase in the cost of land and housing, increase in prices of certain goods and services and shortage in commodities. (Var & Kim, 1985)

Although these impacts can affect the sector in a negative way some researchers concluded that residents agreed that the economic gains that the sector had are greater than social costs. (Liu & Var, 1986; Sheldon & Var, 1984; Weaver & Lawton, 2001)

Social impacts

This component was the most affected by the sudden growth that the sector is experiencing because tourism can increase traffic congestions and can cause crowding in public areas, and it can also bring many social problems. Kim (2002)

Tourism sector can also impact social life with many ills such as begging, gambling and others, as well as it can also displace traditional societies, and it can also deteriorate traditional cultures and customs of host countries. (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992, Var & Kim, 1985)

It can also contribute to an increase in traffic, overcrowding in several place because of visitors and other aspects. (Backman & Backman, 1997)

Although some social aspects in society can be disrupted, tourism brings more opportunities to improve many facilities like outdoor facilities, parks, and roads but it also brings crowdedness to theaters, movies, concerts, and athletic events. (Lankford & Howard, 1994; Liu & Var, 1986).

Cultural impacts

Although this component of tourism can contribute to the revitalization of traditional arts and crafts, it is also highly criticized for disrupting traditions, social and cultural structures, and behavioral patterns (Var & Kim, 1985).

Many authors such as Var & Kim (1985) state that destinations that have embraced this sector in their communities only for the economic benefits have witnessed an increase in levels of crimes, and displacements due to the rise of land costs, and the loss of cultural heritage of local people.

There is also a debate over whether this component can help tourism preserve or destroy cultures, but the position many authors have is deleterious (Mathieson & Wall, 1982).

Some studies also show residents do not believe that tourism can be a vehicle to preserve and enrich local culture (Kim, 2002).

Other authors such as Pizam (1978) state that residents of smaller villages such as Cape Cod perceive tourism as having a positive impact on their cultural identity, but it also has a negative impact on the evolution of cultural traditions (Belisle & Hoy, 1980; Liu et al., 1987).

However, some studies state that tourists that visit smaller islands are more likely to respect and learn about local traditions and cultures (Sethna & Richmond, 1978).

Environmental impacts

This component plays a significant part in tourism because studies show residents' perception of the impact that tourism can have on the environment imply that residents may view this sector as having a positive or negative impact (Kim,2002).

This study also shows residents believe that tourism can help to create greater awareness and appreciation for wanting to preserve the environment to capture its beauty for tourism purposes. (Kim,2002), and it also shows residents perceive that tourism helps to improve the appearance of their town or surroundings (Perdue et al., 1987).

However, other authors believe tourism can cause environmental pollution, can lead to the destruction of natural resources, and the degradation of vegetation and wildlife (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992; Var & Kim, 1990).

2.5. Relevance of the role of residents in tourism

According to Sharpley (2014), the role of residents is extremely important for the development processes of tourist destinations, and due to this importance, the number of studies on this subject has increased significantly.

These studies had as their starting point the most developed countries (Almeida-García et al., 2015), and areas and countries where tourism experienced a sudden growth (Lawson et al., 1998; Ritchie, 1988).

According to (Gursoy et al., 2010; Woo et al., 2015), because of the importance that residents have for tourism, their support can be fundamental for tourism activity to become sustainable in the long term and for local communities to develop.

These communities, particularly in the most popular tourist destinations, experience exponential growth in their tourism activity. Therefore, the support given by the residents becomes even more fundamental to developing these communities and making them more sustainable (Cerqueira, 2021). The level of support given to the tourism sector is extremely dependent on the attitudes that residents have when receiving tourists because residents that are reticent or have hostile behaviors towards tourists in the destinations in which they live will struggle to attract tourists (Ribeiro et al., 2017).

According to Cerqueira (2021), residents can also play a fundamental role in improving the experience of tourists and can also help to develop the destination in a sustainable way.

Considering these aspects, the perceptions and actions of residents can clearly affect the feedback given by tourists and the development that a destination can have eventually Cerqueira (2021).

Residents of a destination are part of the stakeholders and have a fundamental role in promoting the attractiveness of a destination as a world heritage site (Park et al., 2019; Strandberg et al., 2020; Taheri et al., 2019).

There are studies that claim is important for tourism development that residents are informed and can be involved in strategic planning (Scalabrini et al., 2014).

As reported by Quadros (2016), this is fundamental when developing tourism in a local community. Because the involvement of residents in planning makes the perceptions and attitudes of residents more positive to the development of the activity and there is more significant interaction with visitors.

According to Lee (2020), there are existing studies that show that attitudes that residents have and their intention to support tourism development, can vary depending on their perception of the impacts of the destination's tourism activity.

Residents are considered important stakeholders of tourist activity because their support may be essential to developing tourist activity (Carneiro et al., 2010).

In addition, Gannon et al., (2021) state that residents are more willing to support tourism development when they anticipate it may generate benefits, such as employment opportunities and improved quality of life.

Because residents are the ones that promote the image of a destination, and if they sense that this promotion does not obtain any benefit to develop tourism, they may behave unfavorably towards the development of the destination (Carneiro et al., 2010).

Whereas Gursoy et al., (2019) state that other factors such as a potential economic return for residents and the improvement of the destination image can represent a decisive factor to influence the intention to support touristic activities.

These authors also suggest that if the benefits that result from the tourism activities are greater than the challenges generated by this activity, it can lead to even more substantial support shown by residents to support the development of this activity in the region.

Therefore, ensuring residents of these tourist destinations express positive perceptions and attitudes towards tourism activity is essential for the development of sustainable tourism that improves the quality of life of residents (Nunkoo et al., 2019).

According to Styliadis (2020), residents with a positive image of a destination demonstrate an increased intention to support tourism and a greater intention to recommend the destination to others.

Therefore, it is essential to comprehend what the residents' perceptions are so that it is possible to understand how to obtain their support to develop tourism destinations (Cerqueira, 2021).

Attitudes that residents have towards tourism activity, should be examined and taken into great consideration when planning and developing policies to make tourism development successful as well as the development of future tourism enterprises (Ap, 1992).

According to the authors (Látková & Vogt, 2012; Su et al., 2018), some studies show that residents' attitudes towards tourism development can also be influenced by the negative or positive impacts that result from tourism activity, including economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts.

In most cases, residents accept the benefits that result from the tourist activity, but at the same time, they can be quite sensitive to the negative impacts that this activity brings (Scalabrini, et al., 2014).

Therefore (Scalabrini, et al., 2014) state that for residents to be able to participate in and support tourism development, their needs and fears must be considered (Scalabrini, et al., 2014).

CHAPTER III- METHODOLOGY

3.1. Investigation Methodologies

The methodology used for developing this study is supported by a review of the Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism literature and the framework of the variables - Motivations and Impacts.

This study began with a brief literature search and plenty of interest in the subject of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, a literature review was done on both topics in a generalized way and other studies about these themes were analyzed.

After reviewing the literature on both themes and obtaining the maximum amount of information, the quantitative research method was applied: a survey.

This method was developed and applied exclusively to residents of Sintra.

3.2. Investigation Method

The methodology of this study was supported by the literature review on Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism and by framing the variables – motivations and impacts.

This study began with the research of several scientific articles that are related to Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in a generalized way.

After conducting a literature review on both topics, and to obtain as much information as possible, the investigation method was applied: a survey. This method was developed and applied exclusively to the residents of Sintra.

3.3. Structure of the survey

The survey was developed based on several scientific articles that are related to Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, to understand what are the motivations that can lead a tourist practice these types of tourism and what impacts tourism can bring to the practice of tourism in Sintra.

The scales that are presented were adapted based on the literature review conducted.

This survey was conducted in Portuguese, as seen in Attachment I. It was ordered sequentially and is intended exclusively for residents of Sintra.

Before the survey was sent to the residents it was subjected to a pre-test to a universe of 20 random respondents to ensure its comprehensibility, acceptability, and accuracy. In the pre-test, some mistakes and misleading terms were found. The recommendations that were obtained are the following:

- Extensive
- Add the following question: Profession directly linked to tourism
- In gender add: Rather not answer to make the survey more inclusive
- In question about the motives to practice Literary Tourism the scale used need to be the same as in the question about the motives to practice Dark Tourism
- In question about the motives to practice Dark Tourism change “to have a meaningful day with friends and family” for “to have an enjoyable time with family/friends”

Figure 4- Pre-test Result

Source: Own Elaboration

The survey was divided into four parts, and the first part of the survey evaluated the degree of offer that Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism has for Quinta da Regaleira, this first part was subdivided into two questions on a five-level Likert scale (1= offers nothing to 5=offers a lot) and evaluated the level that these types of tourism can bring for Quinta da Regaleira.

In the second part of the survey, the motivations that can lead a tourist to practice Dark Tourism or Literary Tourism are measured, and this part was subdivided into two questions, for both on a five-level Likert scale (1=Strongly Disagree to 5=Strongly Agree) evaluated the main motivations for the practice of these types of tourism.

The items used, their references, and scales used in those studies can be found in tables 2 and 3

Construct	Dimensions	Variables	Scale	Adapted from:
Motivations	Dark experience	To visit well-recognized locations that are known to be home to paranormal activity	5-point likert scale ranging from 1- extremely unimportant to 5- extremely important	Lewis, H., Schrier, T. and Xu, S. (2022)
		To experience paranormal activity as seen on main-stream media		
		To satisfy my fascination of abnormal and bizarre events		
		To seek out stories related to the DT location		
		To reconnect with individual(s) that were somehow associated to the DT location		
		To see the wreckage/debris of the DT location		
	Engaging entertainment	To see the improvement/changes of the DT location		
		To meet people with similar interests		
		To have some entertainment		
		To travel		
		To try something “out of the ordinary”		
		To increase historical/cultural knowledge		
	Casual interest	To experience place(s) many people have not been to or wish to visit		
Casual interest	To have an enjoyable time with family or friends			

Table 2- Dark Tourism Motivation Construct

Source: Own Elaboration

Construct	Dimensions	Variables	Scale	Adapted from:
Motivations	Motivation	Pay respect to authors	5-point likert scale ranging from 1- extremely unimportant to 5- extremely important	Bu, N., Pan, S., Kong, H., Fu, X., & Lin, B. (2021).
		Know author's personal life		
		Relevant to creation of the novel		
		Interested in heritage		
		Learn new things		
		Personal interest		
		Friend referral		
		Meeting like-minded people		
		Must-see places		

Table 3- Literary Tourism Motivation Construct

Source: Own Elaboration

The third part of the survey assessed to what extent the impacts (economic, environmental and sociocultural) can affect the practice of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra, and this part was divided into three questions and for these questions on a Likert scale of five levels (1=Strongly Disagree to 5=Strongly Agree), the impacts that tourism can bring are evaluated.

The fourth and last part of the survey was intended for questions of sociodemographic characterization of the respondents.

Construct	Dimensions	Variables	Scale	Adapted from:
Impacts	Economic impacts	It was beneficial to the recovery and development of the local economy	5-point likert scale ranging from 1- extremely unimportant to 5- extremely important	Jinwei Wang & Xianrong Luo (2017) Ritchie, B. W., & Inkari, M. (2006).
		It provided more employment opportunities		
		Tourism has increased the cost of living in my community		
		The demand and price of property has increased due to tourism developments		
		It increased the incomes of residents		
		It changes the simple consumption value of residents		
		Tourism is good for the local community's economy		

Table 4- Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism Economic Impacts

Source: Own Elaboration

Construct	Dimensions	Variables	Scale	Adapted from:
Impacts	Environmental impacts	It helped to recover and protect the local ecological environment	5-point likert scale ranging from 1- extremely unimportant to 5- extremely important	Jinwei Wang & Xianrong Luo (2017) Ritchie, B. W., & Inkari, M. (2006).
		There is more litter in my community because of tourism		
		It brought more noise and destroyed local tranquility		
		It helped to improve local public facilities		
		It improved local living environment		

Table 5- Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism Environmental Impacts

Source: Own Elaboration

Construct	Dimensions	Variables	Scale	Adapted from:
Impacts	Socio-cultural impacts	It helped to reconstruct the local culture	5-point likert scale ranging from 1- extremely unimportant to 5- extremely important	Jinwei Wang & Xianrong Luo (2017) Ritchie, B. W., & Inkari, M. (2006).
		It enriched locals' cultural and entertainment life		
		It helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture		
		It disturbed the normal life of residents		
		Tourism gives residents an opportunity to meet new people		
		Tourism brings the community together		
		Tourism helps to promote cultural identity among residents		
		It reduced the level of trust among residents		
		Tourism helps to promote the community		
		Tourism has increased the number of shops, restaurants and hotels in my community		
		Tourism is making my community a more interesting place to live		
		Tourism encourages a wide variety of cultural activities (such as festivals) in my community		
		Tourism has improved the service in the shops, restaurants and hotels in my community		

Table 6- Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism Socio-Cultural Impacts

Source: Own Elaboration

3.3.1. Sample Survey

For the development of this project, 250 surveys were conducted, with the target population that consisted of the residents of the village of Sintra (385 606 that were registered in 2021 census)

Data collection was conducted based on a survey distributed via email and Facebook, through the Google Forms platform.

To achieve greater dissemination of the survey, the following platforms were used:

- Social network Facebook: personal page – publication with prior authorization in a group of residents to disseminate and request responses to surveys; sending private messages to a Sintra tourism group and to other residents of Sintra.
- E-mail: forwarding e-mails to different public entities of Sintra, from the Municipality of Sintra, more precisely to the department of tourism and culture to the tourist office of Sintra, to disseminate and request responses to the survey.

Since this is the most flexible method, it was found that the questionnaire survey is the most used data collection instrument.

3.4. Data analysis and treatment

The statistical analysis of the survey was performed using the software: SPSS, applying various statistical techniques to gather and synthesize all the information capable of supporting the analysis and discussion of results.

After the application of the questionnaires, the data that was obtained was submitted to several statistical analyses, using the statistical data processing program SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version 26.

Data processing and exposure of results were conducted in accordance with the objectives previously outlined.

3.5. Sintra

The town of Sintra is located a few kilometers from Lisbon and was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1995. This declaration is the result of the existing cultural landscapes that characterize this town.

The village stands out from the others for its narrow streets that have some unevenness due to the mountains in which they are located.

One strong point of this town is the architecture because it mixes styles that correspond to distinct phases of history that are still present in many existing monuments in Sintra.

The existing mixture of styles was promoted by Fernando II, prince consort, who, on an excursion to this area, fell in love with its landscape, and decided to transform a monastery that was significantly deteriorated and practically destroyed into what is currently known as the National Palace of Pena.

One of the main reasons that make this town attractive is the fact that it bears witness to every era of Portuguese history.

Between the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, Sintra was a privileged location for artists, musicians, painters, and writers who lived, worked, or sought inspiration in the town.



Figure 5-Pena Palace

- **Regaleira Palace**

The Regaleira Palace was built in the early 20th century and is the main building most known as Quinta da Regaleira.

This palace is situated on a hillside in the Sintra Mountains and is located a short distance from the town's historical center.

Quinta da Regaleira has been classified as a Site of Public Interest since 2002.

Quinta da Regaleira is surrounded by several details that associated with dark tourism as one of its owners transformed this farm into a palace that is currently surrounded by gardens, lakes, caves, and several enigmatic constructions, and in several places are believed to be hidden meanings evoked by Freemasonry and the Templars.



Figure 6- Regaleira Palace

Chapter IV- RESULTS

4.1. Results

In this chapter, the data obtained from the application of the surveys to the residents of Sintra will be presented and analyzed.

Thus, in the first part, data like gender, age groups of respondents, level of education, professional occupation, and whether the profession of respondents is linked to the tourism sector will be analyzed.

4.2. Socio-demographic profile of the sample

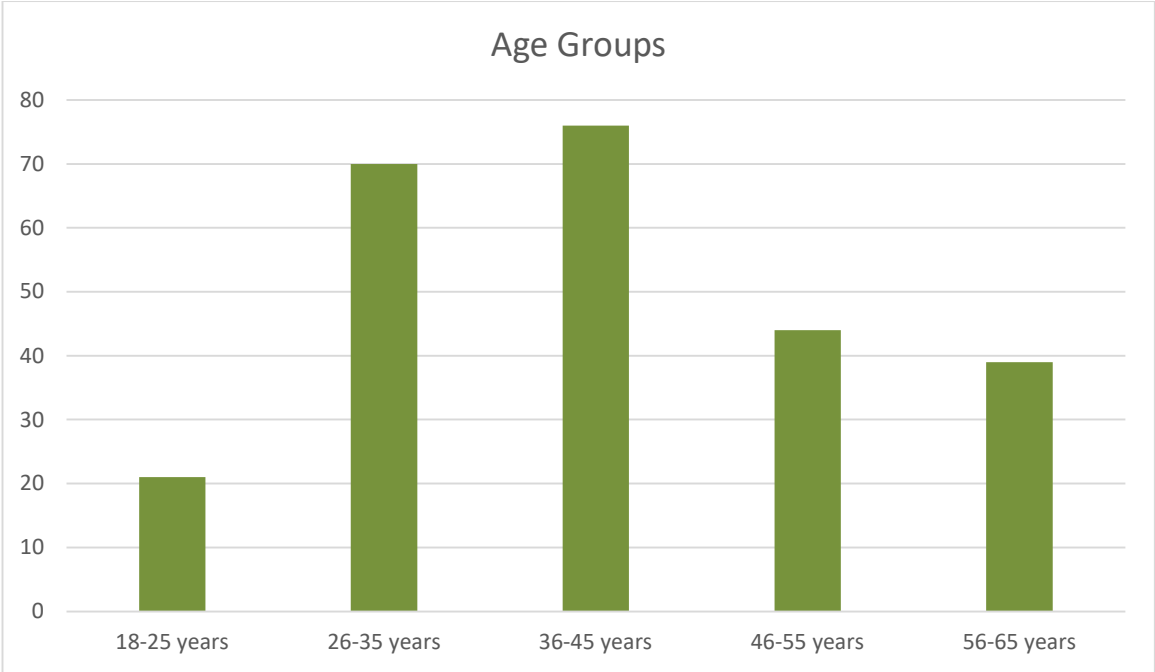
Table 7 concerns the gender of the inquiries where it is possible to observe that 53.2% (N=133) of the respondents are female, 44.8% (N=112) are male and 2% (N=5) prefer not to answer.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Feminine	133	53,2%
Masculine	112	44,8%
Rather Not Answer	5	2%
Total	250	100%

Table 7- Gender of the inquiries

Source: Own Elaboration

As for the age groups, it can be seen in Graph 1 that 8.4% (N=21) of respondents are between 18-25 years old and 28% (N=70) are between 26-35 years old, most of the respondents are 30.4% (N=76) are between 36-45 years old, followed by 17.6% (N=44) of respondents aged between 46-55 years old and finally 15.6% (N= 39) of respondents are between 56-65 years old.



Graph 1- Age Groups of the inquiries

Source: Own Elaboration

Regarding the level of education of the respondents, 21.2% (N=53) have a high school or equivalent (12th year) level of education, followed by 40% (N=100) of respondents with a bachelor's degree and finally, 38.8%(N=97) of respondents with a master's degree.

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High school or equivalent (12 th grade)	53	21,2%
Bachelor's degree	100	40%
Master's degree	97	38,8%
Total	250	100%

Table 8- Level of education of the inquiries

Source: Own Elaboration

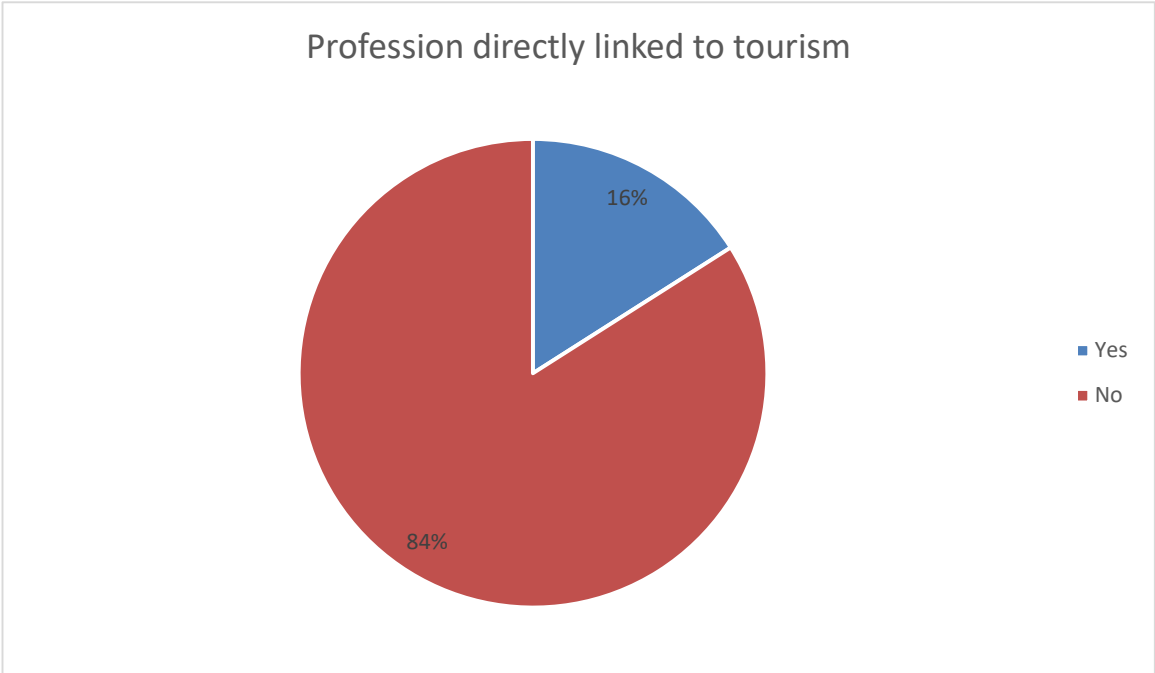
Regarding the professional occupation, as can be seen in table 9, 4.8% of respondents (N=12) are sole proprietors, 0.4% (N=1) of respondents are liberal professionals, and 1.2% (N=3) of those surveyed have an occupation of middle/upper management, with 22.8% of those surveyed (N=57) being commercial or administrative employees, followed by 19.6% of those surveyed (N=49) with the occupation public employee, 15.6% of respondents (N=39) of respondents are retired and 19.6% of respondents (N=49) are students and finally 16% of respondents (N=40) have another occupation.

Professional Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sole proprietor	12	4,8%
Liberal professional	1	0,4%
Middle/Upper management	3	1,2%
Commercial or Administrative employee(s)	57	22,8%
Public employee	49	19,6%
Retired	39	15,6%
Student	49	19,6%
Other	40	16%
Total	250	100%

Table 9- Professional occupation of the inquiries

Source: Own Elaboration

Regarding whether the professional occupation is directly linked to the tourism sector, it can be seen in Graph 2 that 16% of respondents (N=40) have a profession directly linked to tourism and 84% of respondents (N=210) do not have a profession. profession directly linked to tourism.



Graph 2- Profession directly linked to tourism

Source: Own Elaboration

4.3. Quinta da Regaleira Offer Degree

To ascertain the degree of offer that Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism has for Quinta da Regaleira, respondents were asked to respond to a set of two attributes, using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from “Offers nothing” to “Offers a lot.”

Being that descriptive statistics techniques were used to better understand respondents’ points of view on these topics.

In the following table (table 10), the answers with a greater weight to each attribute mentioned in the survey are highlighted in bold, to which the respondents responded according to their opinion.

Construct	Measure Items	Offers nothing	Offers little	Offers more or less	Offers	Offers a lot
Regaleira’s Palace	Dark Tourism	2(0,8%)	2(0,8%)	24(9,6%)	125(50%)	97(38,8%)
	Literary Tourism	5(2%)	61(24,4%)	160(64%)	21(8,4%)	3(1,2%)

Table 10- Regaleira's Palace Offer Degree

Source: Own Elaboration

By observing table 10, it can be concluded that regarding the degree of offer that Quinta da Regaleira has for Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, 88.8% of respondents state that regarding Dark Tourism this place offers/offers a lot, when regarding Literary Tourism only 9.6% of respondents state that Quinta da Regaleira offers/offers a lot.

4.4. Dark Tourism Motivations

To ascertain the motivations that may lead to the practice of Dark Tourism, respondents were asked to respond to a set of 14 attributes, using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from “Strongly Disagree” to “Strongly Agree”.

Being that descriptive statistics techniques were used to better understand respondents’ points of view on these topics.

In the following table (table 11), the answers with a greater weight to each attribute mentioned in the survey are highlighted in bold, to which the respondents responded according to their opinion.

Construct	Measure Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Dark experience	To visit well-recognized locations that are known to be home to paranormal activity	0	75(30%)	27(10,8%)	112(44,8%)	36(14,4%)
	To experience paranormal activity as seen on mainstream media	0	80(32%)	72(28,8%)	84(33,6%)	14(5,6%)
	To satisfy my fascination of abnormal and bizarre events	2(0,8%)	29(11,6%)	100(40%)	102(40,8%)	17(6,8%)
	To seek out stories related to the DT location	0	10(4%)	90(36%)	119(47,6%)	31(12,4%)
	To reconnect with individual(s) that were somehow associated to the DT location	2(0,8%)	4(1,6%)	68(27,2%)	148(59,2%)	28(11,2%)
	To see the wreckage/debris of the DT location	0	7(2,8%)	69(27,6%)	119(47,6%)	55(22%)
Engaging entertainment	To see the improvement/changes of the DT location	2(0,8%)	6(2,4%)	74(29,6%)	110(44%)	58(23,2%)
	To meet people with similar interests	0	3(1,2%)	66(26,4%)	116(46,4%)	65(26%)
	To have some entertainment	0	18(7,2%)	76(30,4%)	112(44,8%)	44(17,6%)
	To travel	0	3(1,2%)	65(26%)	130(52%)	52(20,8%)
	To try something "out of the ordinary"	0	6(2,4%)	62(24,8%)	117(46,8%)	65(26%)
	To increase historical/cultural knowledge	0	3(1,2%)	60(24%)	123(49,2%)	64(25,6%)
	To experience place(s) many people have not been to or wish to visit	0	3(1,2%)	63(25,2%)	117(46,8%)	67(26,8%)
Casual interest	To have an enjoyable time with family or friends	0	5(2%)	53(21,2%)	120(48%)	72(28,8%)

Table 11- Dark Tourism Motivations

Source: Own Elaboration

These measure items are linked to motivations related to Dark Tourism and are the result of the collection that was conducted in the literature review.

From the various responses that were achieved, the total response values for each question were obtained with their respective percentages.

The answers with the highest percentage are highlighted in bold. Of all the attributes shown in Table 11, the response with the highest number was “agree” to reconnect with individual(s) that were somehow associated to the DT location, with 59,2%(N=148) of the inquiries picking these.

On the other hand, the least chosen answer was “strongly disagree” regarding several attributes: to visit well-recognized locations that are known to be home to paranormal activity, to experience paranormal activity as seen on main-stream media, to seek out stories related to the DT location, to see the wreckage/debris of the DT location, to meet people with similar interests, to have some entertainment, to travel, to try something “out of the ordinary”, to increase historical/cultural knowledge, to experience place(s) many people have not been to or wish to visit, to have an enjoyable time with family or friends, being that none of the respondents picked these attributes.

Through descriptive analysis was possible to determine the sample data, synthesizing the data through a single value, that is, in this way in parallel with the calculated mean, it was intended to determine the main attributes pointed out by the respondents.

In table 12, the means, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents to the answers of the 14 attributes that are related to the motivations that can lead to the practice of Dark Tourism can be perceived.

It is possible to verify there are some attributes that stand out and that is why they are more valued than others. Considering the five-point Likert scale, where 1=“ Strongly Disagree” and 5=“ Strongly Agree”, the 4 most prominent variables are determined in table 12.

Measure Items	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
To visit well-recognized locations that are known to be home to paranormal activity	250	3,44	1,067
To experience paranormal activity as seen on main-stream media	250	3,13	,931
To satisfy my fascination of abnormal and bizarre events	250	3,41	,813
To seek out stories related to the DT location	250	3,68	,739
To reconnect with individual(s) that were somehow associated to the DT location	250	3,78	,689
To see the wreckage/debris of the DT location	250	3,89	,773
To see the improvement/changes of the DT location	250	3,86	,825
To meet people with similar interests	250	3,97	,757
To have some entertainment	250	3,73	,835
To travel	250	3,92	,716
To try something "out of the ordinary"	250	3,96	,778
To increase historical/cultural knowledge	250	3,99	,739
To experience place(s) many people have not been to or wish to visit	250	3,99	,755
To have an enjoyable time with family or friends	250	4,04	,762

Table 12- Descriptive Analysis on Dark Tourism Motivations

Source: Own Elaboration

The attribute with the highest mean (4,04) is “to have an enjoyable time with family or friends”, followed by “to experience place(s) many people have not been to or wish to visit” and “to increase historical/cultural knowledge” with the same mean (3,99).

This analysis also allows to recognize that the affirmations with the highest means represent the personal characteristics of the inquiries and are the most recognized attributes by residents regarding the motivations to practice Dark Tourism.

Then, to understand the existing correlation between the variables, a factorial analysis was performed.

To evaluate the quality of the correlations between the different variables and thus validate the application of this same analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett tests were performed, according to Table 13.

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		,953
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	7920,139
	Df	91
	Sig.	,000

Table 13-KMO and Bartlett Test on Dark Tourism Motivations

Source: Own Elaboration

It can be seen in table 13 that the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value (KMO = 0.953) determines there is a good correlation between the variables, therefore considering the factorial analysis to be of a very good level.

In this case, and according to the following table, there were 2 main components retained, which explain 92.608% of the total variance in the set of the 14 observed variables.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	12,430	88,783	88,783	12,430	88,783	88,783	6,827	48,767	48,767
2	,536	3,825	92,608	,536	3,825	92,608	6,138	43,840	92,608
3	,270	1,927	94,535						
4	,166	1,188	95,723						
5	,151	1,082	96,805						
6	,120	,860	97,665						
7	,091	,647	98,312						
8	,064	,457	98,769						
9	,049	,347	99,116						
10	,044	,312	99,428						
11	,030	,217	99,645						
12	,023	,167	99,812						
13	,017	,122	99,934						
14	,009	,066	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 14- Extraction Method - Principal Component Analysis

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

To simplify the interpretation of factors, variable rotation methods are used, in this case; the Varimax method is used with the intention of maximizing the variation between the weights of each principal component.

In the following table, it is possible to observe the results of the orthogonal rotation, affirming that are 2 existing dimensions that are uncorrelated with each other.

Rotated Component Matrix^a

Attributes	Component	
	1	2
To visit well-recognized locations that are known to be home to paranormal activity		,801
To experience paranormal activity as seen on main-stream media		,746
To satisfy my fascination of abnormal and bizarre events		,780
To seek out stories related to the DT location		,864
To reconnect with individual(s) that were somehow associated to the DT location		,721
To see the wreckage/debris of the DT location	,730	
To see the improvement/changes of the DT location	,708	
To meet people with similar interests	,844	
To have some entertainment		,791
To travel	,785	
To try something "out of the ordinary"	,840	

To increase historical/cultural knowledge	,855	
To experience place(s) many people have not been to or wish to visit	,852	
To have an enjoyable time with family or friends	,818	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

- a. Rotation converged in 3 iterations.

Table 15- Matrix of Components after orthogonal rotation

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

Regarding the internal consistency analysis performed by Cronbach's Alpha, the value 0.989 is verified for the 14 items presented. With this value, it can be concluded that the instrument exhibits very good internal consistency.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,989	14

Table 16- Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

Regarding the motivations that may lead to the practice of Dark Tourism, they are divided into three different constructs (Dark Experience, Engaging Entertainment, Casual Interest) and it can be concluded that the inquiries give more relevance in the first construct to the attribute that is related to connect with people that were associated with the location, in the second construct it was given the most relevance to the attribute of travelling with the highest percentage of inquiries selecting this, and in the last construct the inquiries gave more relevance to the attribute that is related to having an enjoyable time with family or friends .

4.5. Literary Tourism Motivations

To ascertain the motivations that may lead to the practice of Literary Tourism, respondents were asked to respond to a set of 9 attributes, using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from “Strongly Disagree” to “Strongly Agree”.

Being that descriptive statistics techniques were used to better understand respondents’ points of view on these topics.

In the following table (table 17), the answers with a greater weight to each attribute mentioned in the survey are highlighted in bold, to which the respondents responded according to their opinion.

Construct	Measure Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Motivation	Pay respect to authors	0	13(5,2%)	33(13,2%)	147(58,8%)	57(22,8%)
	Know author’s personal life	0	16(6,4%)	82(32,8%)	128(51,2%)	24(9,6%)
	Relevant to creation of the novel	0	11(4,4%)	103(41,2%)	112(44,8%)	24(9,6%)
	Interested in heritage	0	3(1,2%)	94(37,6%)	119(47,6%)	34(13,6%)
	Learn new things	0	0	100(40%)	112(44,8%)	38(15,2%)
	Personal interest	0	2(0,8%)	84(33,6%)	124(49,6%)	40(16%)
	Friend referral	0	2(0,8%)	95(38%)	121(48,4%)	32(12,8%)
	Meeting like-minded people	0	3(1,2%)	88(35,2%)	121(48,4%)	38(15,2%)
	Must-see places	0	0	84(33,6%)	127(50,8%)	39(15,6%)

Table 17- Literary Tourism Motivations

Source: Own Elaboration

These measure items are linked to motivations related to Literary Tourism and are the result of the collection that was conducted in the literature review.

From the various responses that were achieved, the total response values for each question were obtained with their respective percentages.

The answers with the highest percentage are highlighted in bold. Of all the attributes shown in Table 17, the response with the highest number was “agree” to pay respect to authors, with 58,8%(N=147) of the inquiries picking these.

On the other hand, the least chosen answer was “strongly disagree” and “disagree” regarding several attributes: Pay respect to authors, know author’s personal life, relevant to creation of the novel, interested in heritage, learn new things, personal interest, friend referral, meeting like-minded people and must-see places being that none of the respondents picked these attributes.

Through descriptive analysis was possible to determine the sample data, synthesizing the data through a single value, that is, in this way in parallel with the calculated mean, it was intended to determine the main attributes pointed out by the respondents.

In table 18, the means, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents to the answers of the 9 attributes that are related to the motivations that can lead to the practice of Literary Tourism can be perceived.

It is possible to verify there are some attributes that stand out and that is why they are more valued than others. Considering the five-point Likert scale, where 1=“ Strongly Disagree” and 5=“ Strongly Agree”, the - most prominent variables are determined in table 18.

Measure Items	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Pay respect to authors	250	3,99	,755
Know author's personal life	250	3,64	,743
Relevant to creation of the novel	250	3,60	,723
Interested in heritage	250	3,74	,702
Learn new things	250	3,75	,702
Personal interest	250	3,81	,702
Friend referral	250	3,73	,686
Meeting like-minded people	250	3,78	,710
Must-see places	250	3,82	,679

Table 18- Descriptive Analysis on Literary Tourism Motivations

Source: Own Elaboration

The attribute with the highest mean (3,99) is “pay respect to authors”, followed by “must-see places” with (3,82) and “personal interest” with (3,81).

This analysis also allows to recognize that the affirmations with the highest means represent the personal characteristics of the inquiries and are the most recognized attributes by residents regarding the motivations to practice Literary Tourism.

To evaluate the quality of the correlations between the different variables and thus validate the application of this same analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett tests were performed, according to Table 19.

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		,924
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	4981,712
	df	36
	Sig.	,000

Table 19-KMO and Bartlett Test on Literary Tourism Motivations

Source: Own Elaboration

It can be seen in table 19 that the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value (KMO = 0.923) determines there is a good correlation between the variables, therefore considering the factorial analysis to be of a very good level.

In this case, and according to the following table, there were 1 main component retained, which explain 89,643% of the total variance in the set of the 9 observed variables.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	8,068	89,643	89,643	8,068	89,643	89,643
2	,387	4,300	93,943			
3	,268	2,974	96,917			
4	,101	1,128	98,045			
5	,069	,765	98,810			
6	,048	,538	99,348			
7	,032	,359	99,707			
8	,016	,182	99,889			
9	,010	,111	100,000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 20- Extraction Method – LT Principal Component Analysis

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

To simplify the interpretation of factors, variable rotation methods are used, in this case; the Varimax method is used with the intention of maximizing the variation between the weights of each principal component.

In the following table, it is possible to observe the results of the orthogonal rotation, affirming that is 1 existing dimension that is uncorrelated with each other.

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component 1
Pay respect to authors	,827
Know author's personal life	,947
Relevant to creation of the novel	,920
Interested in heritage	,977
Learn new things	,967
Personal interest	,966
Friend referral	,973
Meeting like-minded people	,976
Must-see places	,958

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 1 component extracted

Table 21- Matrix of Components after orthogonal rotation

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

Regarding the internal consistency analysis performed by Cronbach's Alpha, the value 0.985 is verified for the 9 items presented. With this value, it can be concluded that the instrument exhibits very good internal consistency.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,985	9

Table 22- Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

Regarding the motivations that may lead to the practice of Literary Tourism, it can be concluded that the inquiries give more relevance to the attributes that are related to knowing the author's personal life and paying respect to them with these attributes having the highest percentage of inquiries selecting them.

4.6. Tourism Impacts

To ascertain to what extent the impacts (economic, environmental and sociocultural) can affect the practice of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra, respondents were asked to respond to a set of 25 attributes, using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from “Strongly Disagree” to “Strongly Agree”. Being that descriptive statistics techniques were used to better understand respondents’ points of view on these topics.

In the following table (table 23), the answers with a greater weight to each attribute mentioned in the survey are highlighted in bold, to which the respondents responded according to their opinion.

Construct	Measure Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Economic Impacts	Development in the economy due to the evolution of tourism activity	0	0	30(12%)	163(65,2%)	57(22,8%)
	It provided more employment opportunities	0	0	97(38,8%)	136(54,4%)	17(6,8%)
	Tourism has increased the cost of living in my community	0	8(3,2%)	116(46,4%)	106(42,4%)	20(8%)
	It was beneficial to the recovery and development of the local economy	0	0	109(43,6%)	126(50,4%)	15(6%)
	The demand and price of property has increased due to tourism developments	0	9(3,6%)	109(43,6%)	113(45,2%)	19(7,6%)
	It increased the incomes of residents	0	3(1,2%)	104(41,6%)	130(52%)	13(5,2%)
	It changes the simple consumption value of residents	0	0	95(38%)	132(52,8%)	23(9,2%)
Environmental Impacts	It helped to recover and protect the local ecological environment	0	0	60(24%)	140(56%)	50(20%)
	There is more litter in my community because of tourism	19(7,6%)	181(72,4%)	23(9,2%)	24(9,6%)	3(1,2%)
	It brought more noise and destroyed local tranquility	19(7,6%)	185(74%)	21(8,4%)	18(7,2%)	7(2,8%)
	It helped to improve local public facilities	0	10(4%)	123(49,2%)	111(44,4%)	6(2,4%)
	It improved local living environment	0	9(3,6%)	112(44,8%)	123(49,2%)	6(2,4%)

Socio-Cultural Impacts	It helped to reconstruct the local culture	0	0	19(7,6%)	186(74,4%)	45(18%)
	It enriched locals' cultural and entertainment life	0	0	72(28,8%)	168(67,2%)	10(4%)
	It helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture	0	0	72(28,8%)	168(67,2%)	10(4%)
	It disturbed the normal life of residents	18(7,2%)	148(59,2%)	45(18%)	32(12,8%)	7(2,8%)
	Tourism gives residents an opportunity to meet new people	0	0	95(38%)	139(55,6%)	16(6,4%)
	Tourism brings the community together	0	0	94(37,6%)	143(57,2%)	13(5,2%)
	Tourism helps to promote cultural identity among residents	0	3(1,2%)	96(38,4%)	135(54%)	16(6,4%)
	It reduced the level of trust among residents	37(14,8%)	149(59,6%)	32(12,8%)	30(12%)	2(0,8%)
	Tourism helps to promote the community	0	2(0,8%)	88(35,2%)	147(58,8%)	13(5,2%)
	Tourism has increased the number of shops, restaurants and hotels in my community	0	0	95(38%)	139(55,6%)	16(6,4%)
	Tourism is making my community a more interesting place to live	0	0	95(38%)	140(56%)	15(6%)
	Tourism encourages a wide variety of cultural activities (such as festivals) in my community	0	0	84(33,6%)	145(58%)	21(8,4%)
	Tourism has improved the service in the shops, restaurants and hotels in my community	0	4(1,6%)	90(36%)	136(54,4%)	20(8%)

Table 23- Tourism Impacts

Source: Own Elaboration

These measure items are linked Tourism impacts and are the result of the collection that was conducted in the literature review.

From the various responses that were achieved, the total response values for each question were obtained with their respective percentages.

The answers with the highest percentage are highlighted in bold. Of all the attributes shown in Table 23, the response with the highest number was “agree” It helped to reconstruct the local culture, with 74,4%(N=186) of the inquiries picking these.

On the other hand, the least chosen answer was “strongly disagree” and “disagree” regarding several attributes, development in the economy due to the evolution of tourism activity, it provided more employment opportunities tourism has increased the cost of living in my community, it was beneficial to the recovery and development of the local economy, the demand and price of property has increased due to tourism developments, it increased the incomes of residents, it changes the simple consumption value of residents, it helped to recover and protect the local ecological environment, It helped to improve local public facilities, it improved local living environment ,it helped to reconstruct the local culture, it enriched locals’ cultural and entertainment life, it helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture, tourism gives residents an opportunity to meet new people, tourism brings the community together, tourism helps to promote cultural identity among residents, tourism helps to promote the community, tourism has increased the number of shops, restaurants and hotels in my community ,tourism is making my community a more interesting place to live ,tourism encourages a wide variety of cultural activities (such as festivals) in my community and tourism has improved the service in the shops, restaurants and hotels in my community being that none of the respondents picked these attributes.

Through descriptive analysis was possible to determine the sample data, synthesizing the data through a single value, that is, in this way in parallel with the calculated mean, it was intended to determine the main attributes pointed out by the respondents.

In table 24, the means, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents to the answers of the 25 attributes that are related to tourism impacts can be perceived.

It is possible to verify there are some attributes that stand out and that is why they are more valued than others. Considering the five-point Likert scale, where 1=“ Strongly Disagree” and 5=“ Strongly Agree”, the 5 most prominent variables are determined in table 24.

Measure Items	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Development in the economy due to the evolution of tourism activity	250	4,11	,581
It provided more employment opportunities	250	3,68	,596
Tourism has increased the cost of living in my community	250	3,55	,688
It was beneficial to the recovery and development of the local economy	250	3,62	,597
The demand and price of property has increased due to tourism developments	250	3,57	,686
It increased the incomes of residents	250	3,61	,606
It changes the simple consumption value of residents	250	3,71	,625
It helped to recover and protect the local ecological environment	250	3,96	,663
There is more litter in my community because of tourism	250	2,24	,776
It brought more noise and destroyed local tranquility	250	2,24	,804
It helped to improve local public facilities	250	3,45	,614
It improved local living environment	250	3,50	,609
It helped to reconstruct the local culture	250	4,10	,496
It enriched locals' cultural and entertainment life	250	3,75	,517
It helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture	250	3,75	,517
It disturbed the normal life of residents	250	2,45	,905
Tourism gives residents an opportunity to meet new people	250	3,68	,588
Tourism brings the community together	250	3,68	,569

Tourism helps to promote cultural identity among residents	250	3,66	,616
It reduced the level of trust among residents	250	2,24	,878
Tourism helps to promote the community	250	3,68	,581
Tourism has increased the number of shops, restaurants and hotels in my community	250	3,68	,588
Tourism is making my community a more interesting place to live	250	3,68	,582
Tourism encourages a wide variety of cultural activities (such as festivals) in my community	250	3,75	,598
Tourism has improved the service in the shops, restaurants and hotels in my community	250	3,69	,639

Table 24-Descriptive Analysis on Tourism Impacts

Source: Own Elaboration

The attribute with the highest mean (4,11) is “development in the economy due to the evolution of tourism activity”, followed by “it helped to reconstruct the local culture” with (4,10) and “tourism encourages a wide variety of cultural activities (such as festivals) in my community”, “it enriched locals’ cultural and entertainment life” and “it helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture” with the same mean (3,75).

This analysis also allows to recognize that the affirmations with the highest means represent the personal characteristics of the inquiries and are the most recognized attributes by residents regarding the tourism impacts.

To evaluate the quality of the correlations between the different variables and thus validate the application of this same analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Barlett tests were performed, according to Table 25.

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		,921
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	5573,882
	df	66
	Sig.	,000

Table 25-KMO and Bartlett Test on Tourism Impacts

Source: Own Elaboration

It can be seen in table 25 that the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value (KMO = 0.921) determines there is a good correlation between the variables, therefore considering the factorial analysis to be of a very good level.

In this case, and according to the following table, there were 3 main components retained, which explain 91,744% of the total variance in the set of the 24 observed variables.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	19,053	79,389	79,389	19,053	79,389	79,389	10,137	42,240	42,240
2	2,104	8,767	88,156	2,104	8,767	88,156	7,065	29,438	71,677
3	,861	3,588	91,744	,861	3,588	91,744	4,816	20,067	91,744
4	,570	2,376	94,120						
5	,284	1,182	95,302						
6	,179	,748	96,050						
7	,160	,667	96,717						
8	,152	,632	97,349						
9	,118	,493	97,842						
10	,093	,387	98,229						
11	,076	,318	98,547						
12	,062	,260	98,807						
13	,060	,250	99,057						
14	,048	,200	99,258						
15	,041	,169	99,427						
16	,036	,150	99,578						
17	,026	,107	99,684						
18	,023	,097	99,781						
19	,019	,081	99,862						
20	,017	,072	99,934						
21	,010	,043	99,977						

22	,006	,023	100,000						
23	-8,327E-18	-3,469E-17	100,000						
24	-2,189E-16	-9,122E-16	100,000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 26- Extraction Method – TI Principal Component Analysis

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

To simplify the interpretation of factors, variable rotation methods are used, in this case; the Varimax method is used with the intention of maximizing the variation between the weights of each principal component.

In the following table, it is possible to observe the results of the orthogonal rotation, affirming that are 3 existing dimensions that are uncorrelated with each other.

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component		
	1	2	3
Development in the economy due to the evolution of tourism activity		,817	
It provided more employment opportunities	,802		
Tourism has increased the cost of living in my community			,702
It was beneficial to the recovery and development of the local economy	,684		
The demand and price of property has increased due to tourism developments			,693
It increased the incomes of residents	,690		
It changes the simple consumption value of residents	,773		
It helped to recover and protect the local ecological environment		,706	
There is more litter in my community because of tourism		,884	
It brought more noise and destroyed local tranquility		,856	
It helped to improve local public facilities			,725

It improved local living environment			,747
It helped to reconstruct the local culture		,889	
It enriched locals' cultural and entertainment life	,841		
It helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture	,841		
It disturbed the normal life of residents		,801	
Tourism gives residents an opportunity to meet new people	,829		
Tourism brings the community together	,844		
Tourism helps to promote cultural identity among residents	,766		
It reduced the level of trust among residents		,829	
Tourism helps to promote the community	,834		
Tourism has increased the number of shops, restaurants and hotels in my community	,829		
Tourism is making my community a more interesting place to live	,834		
Tourism encourages a wide variety of cultural activities (such as festivals) in my community	,803		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Table 27- Matrix of Components after orthogonal rotation

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

Regarding the internal consistency analysis performed by Cronbach's Alpha, the value 0.988 is verified for the 25 items presented. With this value, it can be concluded that the instrument exhibits very good internal consistency.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,988	25

Table 28- Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient

Source: Adapted from results obtained in SPSS

Regarding the impacts (economic, environmental and sociocultural) can have on the practice of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra, it can be concluded that in the first dimension, the inquiries stated that the main attribute is “development in the economy due to the evolution of tourism activity” with 163(65,2%) of the inquiries choosing this attribute, in the second dimension the inquiries gave more emphasis to the attribute” It brought more noise and destroyed local tranquility” with 185(74%) choosing this attribute and in the sociocultural dimension the inquiries chose two attributes “it enriched locals’ cultural and entertainment life” and “it helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture” as the main impacts in this dimension.

Chapter V- CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1. Conclusion

In this chapter, the main conclusions obtained through the investigation are exposed, based on the analysis of the results achieved, as well as the limitations encountered and the contribution of this investigation to future investigations.

This study general objectives were to analyze the perception of Sintra residents on Quinta da Regaleira as a tourist destination that offers an experience of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism.

While the specific objectives were to analyze the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Dark Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira, analyze the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Literary Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira and analyze the perception of residents on the impacts of the development of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra.

This study is relevant because few studies conceptually analyze the relation that exists between Literary Tourism and Dark Tourism and that study these same types of tourism in the same tourist destination. On the other hand, the perception of residents is fundamental since they are part of the destination, of the tourist offer itself, and strongly influential in the experience that tourists have.

Although Dark Tourism is presented as a highly controversial topic by many researchers, there is research that shows that if this type of tourism is implemented in a beneficial way it can bring benefits to tourism destinations.

The existing attraction to Dark Tourism sites not recent because since tourist where able to start travelling, they have been drawn to these places.

While visits to these sites have experienced a sustainable growth over the years, an even particular growth took place in sites that are associated with atrocities.

This ever-growing interest in Dark Tourism can be positive for the tourism sector, but it can also bring additional challenges related to marketing and management that is done about these places Podoshen (2017).

The growing popularity and interest in Dark Tourism has been highly discussed topic by researchers because some authors recognize that the popularity that dark tourism has is merely due to the possibility that tourists can be emotionally absorbed in a place of death or tragedy (Stainton, 2021).

While others debate that it is crucial that tourists can engage and understand history and culture and can still retain the relevance and importance that these sites have in recent or ancients history (Stainton, 2021).

Even though Literary Tourism, is not a recent concept, the existing research into this type of tourism has yet to achieve an equivalent level as the other types of tourism.

This type of tourism has been receiving an increased attention by many researchers, and this growing attention has resulted into multiple definitions and different contexts for this type of tourism.

Literary Tourism has different dimensions that can be motivated by an existing interest around an author, a literary creation or setting, or the interest surrounding the cultural heritage of a destination (Ferreira et al.,2020).

As for tourism impacts the ever growth of tourism in a global economy can lead to the sector experiencing significant environmental, cultural, social, and economic changes in society that can be positive or negative.

The methodology of this study was supported by the literature review on Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism and by framing the variables – motivations and impacts.

This study began with the research of several scientific articles that were related to Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in a generalized way.

After conducting a literature review on both topics, and to obtain as much information as possible, the investigation method was applied: a survey. This method was developed and applied exclusively to the residents of Sintra.

The survey was developed based on several scientific articles that are related to Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, to understand what are the motivations that can lead a tourist to practice these types of tourism and what impacts tourism can bring to the practice of tourism in Sintra.

The survey was divided into four parts, and in the first part of the survey was evaluated the degree of offer that Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism has for Quinta da Regaleira.

In the second part of the survey, the motivations that can lead a tourist to practice Dark Tourism or Literary Tourism were measured, and this part was subdivided into two questions to evaluate the main motivations for the practice of these types of tourism.

The third part of the survey assessed to what extent the impacts (economic, environmental and sociocultural) can affect the practice of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra, and this part was divided into three questions to evaluate the impacts that tourism can bring.

The fourth and last part of the survey was intended for questions of sociodemographic characterization of the respondents.

Regarding the degree of offer that Regaleira's Palace has for Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, it was possible to conclude that when regarding Dark Tourism 88,8% of the inquiries stated that this place offers/offers a lot, when regarding Literary Tourism but only 9.6% of respondents state that Quinta da Regaleira offers/offers a lot.

Regarding the defined objectives, the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Dark Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira were divided into three different constructs (Dark Experience, Engaging Entertainment, Casual Interest) and the results were that the inquiries in the first construct gave more relevance to the attribute related to connecting with people that were associated with the location, in the second construct it was given the most relevance to the attribute of travelling, and in the last construct the inquiries gave more relevance to the attribute that is related to having an enjoyable time with family or friends.

Regarding the defined objectives, the perception of residents on the motivations for seeking Literary Tourism at Quinta da Regaleira, the results were that the inquiries gave more relevance to the attributes that were related to knowing the author's personal life and paying respect to them.

About the perception of residents on the impacts of the development of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism in Sintra the results were that when regarding economic impacts, the inquiries gave more relevance to the attribute "development in the economy due to the evolution of tourism activity, in environmental impacts the inquiries gave more emphasis to the attribute" It brought more noise and destroyed local tranquility" and in the sociocultural dimension the inquiries chose two attributes "it enriched locals' cultural and entertainment life" and "it helped to increase the consciousness to protect traditional culture" as the main impacts in this dimension.

5.2. Limitations

This dissertation, like any study, has some limitations, that can be the consequence of different factors, which should be considered.

Throughout the investigation, the greatest difficulty was finding recent literature review that would allow to cover all the themes in a complete and in-depth manner. If there were a greater focus on certain themes that were addressed throughout this study, it would allow for better research and consequently, a more varied range of conclusions.

The lack of research in Literary Tourism can represent a constraint for future studies, and the great lack of study regarding the connection between Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, made it difficult to create a theoretical basis to support the practical part.

Another limitation of this study was the lack of information regarding the connection of Literary Tourism to the village of Sintra, as many of the respondents were unaware that this type of tourism is associated with the town.

Another limitation of the present study was the fact that the literature review regarding the motivations for the practice of Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism was insufficient, and this made the construction of these constructs difficult.

5.3. Future Lines of Investigation

After this investigation, possible lines of future research are presented based on a greater focus on the study of the connection between Dark Tourism and Literary Tourism, if the tourists who practice these types of tourism have characteristics in common and what motivates them.

Literary tourism needs to be a target of further studies, for example, to understand what motivates a literary tourist to travel to a destination, what are its characteristics, who these tourists are, and what they are looking for.

Dark Tourism needs to be a target of more recent studies, so it is possible to determine the evolution of this type of tourism and tourists over the years.

It may also be an interesting approach to find out how the aspect of joining Literary Tourism with other types of tourism, as it was done in this study, can have an impact on the recognition and promotion of this type of tourism, that is, of how this can influence tourists to want to practice more Literary tourism either as an individual activity or as a complementary activity to other types of tourism this could be ascertained through a study with companies or entities that fulfill these requirements, in order to understand how these types of tourism complement and influence each other.

Bibliography:

- Abreu, J. (2012). A Ilha da Madeira pela mão dos seus Poetas- Construção de um Roteiro Literário. *Dissertação de Mestrado, Universidade da Madeira, Madeira*
- Alen, B. (2009). Top Ten Literary Tourist Destinations. Retrieved on the 12th of October 2022, from: <https://www.tourism-review.com/top-ten-literary-tourist-destinations-news1435>
- Allman, H, (2017). Motivations and intentions of tourists to visit dark tourism locations. *Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa*. <https://doi.org/10.31274/etd-180810-4871>
- Alves, M. (2021). A beleza suntuosa de sintra. Cidade e Cultura. Retrieved on the 12th of October 2022, from: <https://www.cidadeecultura.com/sintra-portugal/>
- Ahmed, Z. U., & Krohn, F. B. (1992). International tourism, marketing and quality of life in the third world: India, a case in point. *Blacksburg, Virginia: Academy of marketing Science*. <https://doi:10.12691/jcd-1-1-1>
- Ashworth, G., & Hartmann, R. (Eds.). (2005). Horror and human tragedy revisited: The management of sites of atrocities for tourism. *Sydney: Cognizant Communication Corporation*.
- Backman, K. F., & Backman, S. J. (1997). An examination of the impacts of tourism in a gateway community. *Blacksburg, Virginia: International Society for Quality of Life Studies*.
- Baldwin, F., & Sharpley, R. (2009). Battlefield tourism: bringing organised violence, The darker side of travel (pp. 186-206). *Bristol: Channel View*. <https://doi.org/10.21832/9781845411169-011>
- Beech, J. G. (2000). The enigma of holocaust sites as tourist attractions - the case of Buchenwald. *Managing Leisure*, 5, 29-41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/136067100375722>.
- Beech, J. (2009). Chapter 11. 'Genocide Tourism.' In R. Sharpley & P. Stone (Ed.), *The Darker Side of Travel: The Theory and Practice of Dark Tourism* (pp. 207-223). *Bristol, Blue Ridge Summit: Channel View Publications*. <https://doi.org/10.21832/9781845411169-012>
- Belisle, F. J. & Hoy, D. R. (1980). The perceived impact of tourism by residents, a case studies in Santa Marta, Columbia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7 (2), 83-101. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(80\)80008-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(80)80008-9)
- Belk, R.W., Ger, G., & Askegaard, S. (2003). The fire of desire: a multisided inquiry into consumer passion. *Journal of Consumer Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1086/378613>
- Braithwaite, D., & Lee, Y. L. (2006). Dark tourism hate and reconciliation: the Sandakan experience. *Vermont: International Institute for Peace through Tourism (IIPT)*.

Branco, F. (2016). Retrieved on the 12th of February 2022 from: <https://vontadedeviajar.com/sintra-eca-de-queiroz/>

Brinkmann, Ulrich (2006). The background of tourism: *Configurations of place in Henry James* (tese de doutoramento não publicada). Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin.

Bristow, R.S., & Newman, M.I. (2005). Myth vs. Fact: An Exploration of Fright Tourism. *Proceedings of the 2004 Northeastern Recreation Research Symposium*. 215-221.

Bu, N., Pan, S., Kong, H., Fu, X., & Lin, B. (2021). Profiling literary tourists: A motivational perspective. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2021.100659>

Busby, G. & Devereux, H. (2015) Dark tourism in context: The Diary of Anne Frank, *European Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 6 (1) 27-38.

Busby, G., & Klug, J. (2001). Movie-induced tourism: The challenge of measurement and other issues. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 7(4), 316–332. <https://doi.org/10.1177/135676670100700403>

Busby, G. & O'Neill, K. (2006). Cephallonia and Captain Corelli's Mandolin: the influence of literature and film on British visitors. *Acta Turistica*, 18, 30 -51.

Busby, G., & George, J. (2004). The Tailor of Gloucester: Potter meets Potter — literary tourism in a cathedral city. *Harrogate: Proceedings of the Conference Tourism and Literature*

Busby, Graham & Klug, Julia (2001). Movie-induced tourism: The challenge of measurement and other issues. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, 7(4), 316–332. <https://doi.org/10.111/135676670100700403>

Carvalho, I. & Baptista, M. M. (2015). Perspetivas sobre o turismo literário em Portugal. *Revista Turismo & Desenvolvimento*, (24), 55-68. <https://doi.org/10.34624/rtd.v0i24.10907>

Carvalho, I. (2009). Turismo Literário e redes de negócios: passear em Sintra com Os Maias.

Clarke, D., Cento Bull, A., & Deganutti, M. (2017). Soft power and dark heritage: Multiple potentialities. *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 23(6), 660–674. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10286632.2017.1355365>.

Clarke, R., Dutton, J., & Johnston, A. (2014). Shadow zones: Dark travel and postcolonial cultures. *Postcolonial Studies*, 7(3), 221–235. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13688790.2014.993426>

Cohen, E. H. (2011). Educational dark tourism at an in populo site: The holocaust museum in jerusalem. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(1), 193–209. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2010.08.003>

Coutinho, F., Faria, D., & Faria, S. (2016). Turismo literário: uma análise sobre autenticidade, imagem e imaginário. *Albuquerque- revista de história*, 8, (16), 31-50. <https://doi.org/10.46401/ajh.2016.v8.2295>

Dann G. M. S. & Centre international de recherches et d'études touristiques. (1998). The dark side of tourism. *International Center for Research and Studies in Tourism*.

Deepak C.; Robert H; Erin Sills (2003). Staged authenticity and heritage tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(03\)00044-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(03)00044-6)

Dunkley, R. & Westwood, S. & Morgan, N. (2007). A shot in the dark? Developing a new conceptual framework for thanatourism. *Asian Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*. 1. 54-63.

Dunkley, R. (2007). Re-Peopling Tourism: A 'Hot Approach' to Studying Thantourist Experiences. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-045098-8.50027-1>

Fawcett, C., & Cormack, P. (2001). Guarding authenticity at literary tourism sites. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 28(3), 686e704. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(00\)00062-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(00)00062-1)

Ferreira, A., Alén, E., Liberato, P., & Liberato, D. (2020). Literary Tourism: a cultural trip? *In Advances in Tourism, Technology and Smart Systems* (pp. 505-515). Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-2024-2_44

Foley, M., & Lennon, J. J. (1996). JFK and dark tourism: a fascination with assassination. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 2(4), 198-211. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527259608722175>

Fonseca P., Seabra C., Silva C., (2016) Dark Tourism: Concepts, Typologies and Sites. *J Tourism Res Hospitality* S2-002. <https://doi.org/10.4172/2324-8807.S2-002>

Fox, R. (2008). Marin Držić: A Case for Croatian Literary Tourism. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*. 3. 138-153. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17438730802138154>

Freeman, L. A. (2014). The Manhattan project time machine: Atomic tourism in Oakridge, Tennessee. *Death tourism: Disaster sites as recreational landscape* (pp. 54e74). *London: Seagull*.

Frew, E. (2012). Interpretation of a sensitive heritage site: the Port Arthur Memorial Garden, Tasmania. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2011.603908>

Gabriel, Y., & Lang, T. (2006). *The unmanageable consumer* (2nd ed.). London: Sage. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446213049>

- Garwood, A. (1996). The holocaust and the power of powerlessness: survivor guilt an unhealed wound. *British Journal of Psychotherapy*, 13(2), 243-258. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1752-0118.1996.tb00880.x>
- GhulamRabbany, M., Afrin, S., Rahman, A., Islam, F., & Hoque, F. (2013). Environmental effects of tourism. *American Journal of Environment, Energy and Power Research*, 1(7), 117-130.
- G.J. Ashworth & Rami K. Isaac (2015): Have we illuminated the dark? Shifting perspectives on 'dark' tourism, *Tourism Recreation Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2015.1075726>
- Herbert, D.T. (1996). Artistic and literary places in France as tourist attractions. *Tourism Management*, 17(2), 77-85. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(95\)00110-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(95)00110-7)
- Herbert, D. (1995). Heritage, Place Leisure and Tourism, *Heritage, Tourism and Society* (pp. 1-20). London: Mansell Publishing.
- Herbert, D. (2001). Literary places, tourism and the heritage experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 28 (2). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(00\)00048-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(00)00048-7)
- Henderson, J.C. (2000). War as tourist attraction the case of Vietnam. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 2(4), 269e280. [https://doi.org/10.1002/1522-1970\(200007/08\)2:43.0.CO;2-A](https://doi.org/10.1002/1522-1970(200007/08)2:43.0.CO;2-A)
- Hryhorczuk, N. (2014). Radioactive heritage: An autoethnographic investigation of Chernobyl as a dark heritage site. *Doctoral dissertation. Urbana-Champaign: University of Illinois*.
- Iliev, D. (2020). Consumption, motivation and experience in dark tourism: a conceptual and critical analysis. *Tourism Geographies*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2020.1722215>
- Ingram, C., Themistocleous, C., Rickly, J. M., & McCabe, S. (2021). Marketing 'Literary England' beyond the special interest tourist. *Annals of Tourism Research Empirical Insights*, 2(2), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annale.2021.100018>
- Johanson, M. (2012). Dark Tourism: Understanding the attraction of death and disaster. Retrieved on the 19th of December 2021 from: <https://www.ibtimes.com/dark-tourism-understanding-attraction-death-and-disaster-696604>
- Jamin, A., Zain, Z. M., Sakarji, S. R., Ahmad, N., & Beta, R. M. D. M. (2020). The benefits of dark tourism experience among visitors in Malaysia. *In International Conference on Economics, Business and Economic Education 2019*. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i6.6600>
- Jordan, E., & Prayag, G. (2021). Residents' Cognitive Appraisals, Emotions, and Coping Strategies at Local Dark Tourism Sites. *Journal Of Travel Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00472875211004761>

- Kamber, M., Karafotias, T., & Tsitoura, T. (2016). Dark heritage tourism and the Sarajevo siege. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 14(3), 155–269.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2016.1169346>
- Kang, E. J., Scott, N., Lee, T. J., & Ballantyne, R. (2012). Benefits of visiting a 'dark tourism' site: The case of the Jeju April 3rd Peace Park, Korea. *Tourism Management*, 33(2), 257-265.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2011.03.004>
- Kang, E. J., Scott, N., Lee, T., & Ballantyne, R. (2010). Effect of enduring involvement on the benefits from a dark tourism experience. *Paper presented at the CAUTHE 2010, Tasmania, Australia.*
- Kavanagh, G. (1996). Making histories in museums. *Leicester: Leicester University Press.*
- Kim, K. (2002). The effects of tourism impacts upon quality of life of residents in the community (*Doctoral dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*).
- Laenen, M. (1989). Looking for the future through the past. In Uzzell D.L. (Ed.), *Heritage interpretation* (pp. 88-95). *London: Belhaven.*
- Lankford, S. V. & Howard, D. R. (1994). Developing a tourism impact attitude scale. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 21, 121-139. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(94\)90008-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(94)90008-6)
- Laws, C. (2013). 7 Pagan tourism and the management of ancient sites in Cornwall. In *Dark Tourism and Place Identity* (pp. 97-114). *Routledge.*
- Lennon, J.C., & Foley, M. (2000). *Dark Tourism: The Attraction of Death and Disaster*. London: Continuum.
- Lennon, J (2017), 'Dark Tourism'. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264079.013.212>
- Lennon, J. & Powell, Raymond. (2018). Dark tourism and cities. *International Journal of Tourism Cities*.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJTC-03-2018-086>
- Light, D. (2017). Progress in dark tourism and thanatourism research: An uneasy relationship with heritage tourism. *Tourism Management*, 61, 275–301. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.01.011>
- Liu, J. C., Sheldon, P. J. & Var, T. (1987). Resident perceptions of the environment impacts of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14, 17-37. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(87\)90045-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(87)90045-4)
- Liu, J. C. & Var, T. (1986). Resident attitudes toward tourism impacts in Hawaii. *Annals of Tourism research*, 13, 193-214. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(86\)90037-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(86)90037-X)

- Logan, W., & Reeves, K. (2009). *Places of pain and shame. Dealing with difficult heritage*. Oxon: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203885031>
- Lv, X., Luo, H., Xu, S., Sun, J., Lu, R., & Hu, Y. (2022). Dark tourism spectrum: Visual expression of dark experience. *Tourism Management*, 93, 104580. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2022.104580>
- Mangwane, J., Hermann, U.P., Lenhard, A.J., (2019). Who visits the apartheid museum and why? An exploratory study of the motivations to visit a dark tourism site in South Africa. *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 13(3), 273–287. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCTHR-03-2018-0037>
- Mansfeld, Y., & Korman, T. (2015). Between war and peace: Conflict heritage tourism along three Israeli border areas. *Tourism Geographies*, 17(3), 437–460. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2015.1036916>
- Macionis, Niki; Sparks, Beverley (2009). Film-induced Tourism: An Incidental Experience. *Tourism Review International*, 13(2), 93–101. <https://doi.org/10.3727/154427209789604598>
- Magano, J., Fraiz-Brea, J. A., & Leite, Â. (2022). Dark Tourists: Profile, Practices, Motivations and Wellbeing. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph191912100>
- Magee, R., & Gilmore, A. (2015). Heritage site management: From dark tourism to transformative service experience? *Service Industries Journal*, 35(15–16), 898–917. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02642069.2015.1090980>
- Mansfeld, Y., & Korman, T. (2015). Between war and peace: Conflict heritage tourism along three Israeli border areas. *Tourism Geographies*, 17(3), 437e460. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2015.1036916>
- Marcuse, H. (2005). *Reshaping Dachau for visitors:1933-2000*. Sydney: Cognizant Communication Corporation.
- Mathieson, A. & Wall, G. (1982). *Tourism, economic, physical and social impacts*. London: Longman.
- Miles, W. F. S. (2002). Auschwitz: museum interpretation and darker tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(4), 1175-1178. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(02\)00054-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(02)00054-3)
- McEvoy, E. (2016). *Gothic tourism*. Basingstoke: Palgrave. <https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137391292>
- Miles, W. (2002). Auschwitz: Museum interpretation and darker tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(4), 1175–1178. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(02\)00054-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(02)00054-3)

Miller, D. & Gonzalez, C. (2013). When death is the destination: The business of death tourism - despite legal and social implications. *International Journal of Culture*.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCTHR-05-2012-0042>

Milman, A. & Pizam, A. (1988). Social impact of tourism on Central Florida. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(2), 191-204. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(88\)90082-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(88)90082-5)

Mionel, V. (2019). Dark tourism and thanatourism: Distinct tourism typologies or simple analytical tools?. *Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, 67(4), 423-437.

Mionel, V. (2020). (Not so) Dark tourism: The Merry Cemetery in (Romania) – an expression of folk culture. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2020.100656>

Mitchell, V., Henthorne, T. L., & George, B. (2020). Making Sense of Dark Tourism: Typologies, Motivations and Future Development of Theory. In *Tourism, Terrorism and Security*. Emerald Publishing Limited. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-83867-905-720201007>

Moscardo, G., & Ballantyne, R. (2008). Interpretation and attractions. *Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780080557588>

Moscardo, G. (1998). Interpretation and sustainable tourism: Functions, examples and principles. *Journal of Tourism Studies*, 9(1), 2.

Oren, G., Shani, A., & Poria, Y. (2021). Dialectical emotions in a dark heritage site: A study at the Auschwitz death camp. *Tourism Management*, 82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2020.104194>

Palácio Nacional da Pena - Sintra. Parques de Sintra. Retrieved on the 23rd of June 2023, from: <https://www.parquesdesintra.pt/pt/parques-monumentos/parque-e-palacio-nacional-da-pena/>

Pan, S. (2006). Framing New Zealand: How international media project the images of Aotearoa (Doctoral dissertation, The University of Waikato).

Perdue, R. R., Long, P. T., & Allen, L. (1987). Rural resident perceptions and attitudes. *Annals of Tourism research*, 14, 420-429. <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728759002800301>

Pizam, A. (1978). Tourism impacts: The social costs to the destination community as perceived by its residents. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16, 8-12. <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728757801600402>

Prentice, Richard (2001). Experiential cultural tourism: Museums & the marketing of the new romanticism of evoked authenticity. *Museum Management and Curatorship*, 19(1), 5-26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09647770100201901>

Podoshen, J. S., Venkatesh, V., Wallin, J., Andrzejewski, S. A., & Jin, Z. (2015). Dystopian dark tourism: An exploratory examination. *Tourism Management*, 51, 316e328.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.05.002>

Podoshen, J. S. (2017). Trajectories in holocaust tourism. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 12(4), 347–364. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2016.1197228>

Poria, Y., Reichal, A., & Biran, A. (2006). Heritage site management: motivations and expectations. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33 (1), 162- 178. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2005.08.001>

Quinteiro, S., & Baleiro, R. (2014). Uma personagem à procura da literatura: a ficção literária e a prática turística. *Dos Algarves: A Multidisciplinary e-Journal*

Quinteiro, S., Rodrigues Gonçalves, A., & Carreira, V. (2021). Recursos e potencial de Coimbra como destino de turismo literário, *Journal of Tourism & Development*, 36(2), 419-432.

<https://doi.org/10.34624/rtd.v36i2.7221>

Raine R., (2013), "A dark tourist spectrum", *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research*, Vol. 7 Issue 3 pp. 242 -256. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCTHR-05-2012-0037>

Região de Lisboa. (2017). Retrieved on the 29th of December 2021, from:

<https://www.feriaseportugal.com/regiao-de-lisboa>.

Richards, Greg & Raymond, Crispin (2000). Creative tourism. *ATLAS News*, 23, 16- 20.

Richards, Greg (2017). Sharing the new localities of tourism. In D. Dredge & S. Gyimóthy (Eds.), *Collaborative economy and tourism: Perspectives, politics, policies and prospects* (pp. 169-184). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-51799-5_10

Ritchie, J. R. B. (1988). Consensus policy formulation in tourism. *Tourism management*, 9(3), 199-216. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(88\)90037-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(88)90037-4)

Rittichainuwat, N. (2008) Responding to disaster: Thai and Scandinavian tourists' motivation to visit Phuket, Thailand. *Journal of Travel Research*. 46(4), pp. 422–432. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287507308323>

Robb, E.M. (2009), Violence and Recreation: Vacationing in the Realm of Dark Tourism. *Anthropology and Humanism*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-1409.2009.01023.x>

Robbie, D. (2008) Touring Katrina: authentic identities and disaster tourism in New Orleans. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*. 3(4), pp. 257–266. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17438730802366557>

Robinson, Mike & Andersen, Hans-Christian (2002). Literature and tourism: Reading and writing tourism texts. *Londres: Continuum*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.454>

Rojek, C. (1993). *Ways of escape: modern transformations in leisure and travel*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.

Roteiro Queirosiano. Câmara Municipal de Sintra. (2014). Retrieved on the 12th of February 2022, from: <https://cm-sintra.pt/atualidade/cultura/roteiros-culturais/roteiro-queirosiano>

Santos, E., & Joaquim, G. (2018). Experiência Turística, Autenticidade e Dark Tourism: reflexões em torno da Área Metropolitana de Lisboa. In *X Congresso Português de Sociologia*.

Santos, M. (2020). *Motivações para a prática de Dark Tourism: uma análise às dimensões da experiência* [Master's thesis, Universidade de Aveiro] . Repositório Institucional da Universidade de Aveiro <https://ria.ua.pt/handle/10773/30781>

Sardo, A. (2008). Turismo Literário: Uma forma de valorização do património e da Cultura Locais. *Egitania Scientia*, (2), 75-96.

Sardo, A. (2009). Turismo Literário: A importância do património e dos sítios literários para o desenvolvimento turístico regional. *Turismos de Nicho: Motivações, Produtos, Território*, (339-352). Lisboa: *Centro de Estudos Geográficos*

Seaton, A.V. (1996). Guided by the dark: From Thanatopsis to Thanatourism. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 2, 234 -244. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527259608722178>

Sintra Romântica. (2015). Retrieved on the 29th of October 2022, from: <http://www.sintraromantica.net/pt/2015-01-15-17-01-53/historia>

Shackley, M. (2001). Potential futures for Robben island: shrine, museum, or theme park? *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 7(4), 355-363.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13581650120105552>

Sharpley, R. (2005). Travels to the Edge of Darkness: Towards a Typology of “Dark Tourism.” <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-044644-8.50023-0>

Sharpley, R., & Stone, P. R. (2009). (Re)presenting the macabre: interpretation, kitschification and authenticity.. *Tonawanda: Channel View*

Sheldon, P. J. & Var, T. (1984). Resident attitudes to tourism in North Wales. *Tourism Management*, 5, 40-47. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(84\)90006-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(84)90006-2)

Sentha, R. J. & Richmond, B. O. (1978). Virginia Islanders' perceptions of tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 17(1), 30-37.

Simões, M. L. N. (2008). Identidade cultural e turismo: a literatura como agenciadora de trânsitos e possíveis elementos de sustentabilidade. *Revista de Cultura e Turismo – CULTUR*, 1-16.

Sintra (2017). Retrieved on the 18th of January 2022, from:

<https://www.feriasemportugal.com/sintra>.

Squire, Shelagh J. (1996). Literary tourism and sustainable tourism: Promoting 'Anne of Green Gables' in Prince Edward Island. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 4(3), 119–134.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09669589608667263>

Squire, S. J. (1993). The cultural values of literary tourism. *Annals of tourism research*, 21.

[https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(94\)90007-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(94)90007-8)

Smith, V. L. (1996). War and its tourist attractions. In A. Pizam & Y. Mansfeld (Eds.), *Tourism, crime, and international security issues* (pp. 247-264). *New York: John Wiley & Sons*.

Sousa, B. B., & Anjo, A. M. (2020). Literatura e turismo no digital: o caso de Lisboa e Fernando Pessoa. *Revista Lusófona De Estudos Culturais*, 7(2), 185-201.

Stainton, H (2021). Dark tourism explained: What, why and where - Tourism Teacher.

<https://tourismteacher.com/dark-tourism/>

Strange, C., & Kempa, M. (2003). Shades of dark tourism: Alcatraz and Robben island. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 30(2), 386-405. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(02\)00102-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(02)00102-0)

Stone, P. (2006). A Dark Tourism Spectrum: towards a typology of death and macabre related tourist sites, attractions and exhibitions. *Tourism: An Interdisciplinary International Journal*, 54 (2), 145 -160.

Stone, R. Hartmann, T. Seaton, R. Sharpley and L. White (eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Dark Tourism Studies*, pp. 727-746, London, Palgrave Macmillan.

Tarlow, P. E. (2005). Dark tourism: the appealing 'dark side' of tourism and more. In M. Novelli (Ed.), *Niche tourism - contemporary issues, trends and cases* (pp. 47-58). Oxford: Butterworth - Heinemann.

Taurino, J. (2022). Palácio Nacional de Sintra - Visit Sintra. Retrieved on the 12th of February 2022, from: <https://visitsintra.travel/pt/visitar/monumentos/palacio-nacional-de-sintra>

Taurino, J. (2022). Palácio e Quinta da Regaleira - Visit Sintra. Retrieved on the 12th of February 2022, from: <https://visitsintra.travel/pt/visitar/monumentos/palacio-e-quinta-da-regaleira>

Tetley, S., & Bramwell, B. (2002). Tourists and the cultural construction of Haworth's literary landscape. In M. Robinson, & H. Andersen (Eds.), *Literature and tourism: Essays in the reading and writing of tourism* (pp. 155-170). London: Thomson International.

Timothy, D. J., & Boyd, S. W. (2003). *Heritage tourism*. *New York: Prentice Hall*.

Tucker, H., Shelton, E. J., & Bae, H. (2017). Post-disaster tourism: Towards a tourism of transition. *Tourist Studies*, 17(3), 306–327. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1468797616671617>

Tumarkin, M. (2005). *Traumascapes: The power and fate of places transformed by tragedy*. Melbourne University Pub.

UNWTO (2018). *Tourism and Culture Synergies*. Madrid: UNWTO.

Uzzell, D. L. (1989). The hot interpretation of war and conflict. In D. L. Uzzell (Ed.), *Heritage interpretation* (pp. 33-47). Bristol: Belhaven Press.

Vázquez Añel, I., & Araújo Vila, N. (2018). Revisión del turismo literario y su estado en la actualidad. Análisis del caso de Galicia (España). *Cuadernos Geográficos*, 57(1).

<https://doi.org/10.30827/cuadgeo.v57i1.5842>

Walter, T. (2009). Dark tourism: mediating between the dead and the living. In R. Sharpley, & Stone, P. (Eds.), *The Darker Side of Travel: the theory and practice of dark tourism* (pp. 39 -55). Bristol: Channel View Publications. <https://doi.org/10.21832/9781845411169-004>

Wang, H.; Zhang, D. (2017). Comparing literary tourism in Mainland China and Taiwan: The Lu Xun Native Place and the Lin Yutang House. *Tourism Management*, 59(), 234–253. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2016.08.008>

Wang, J. & Zhang, S. (2016) Dark tourists' motivations and segmentation at disaster memorials: The case of Beichuan earthquake site area, China. *Geographical Research*. 35(8), pp. 1576–1588.

Weaver, D. & Lawton, L. (2001). Resident perceptions in the urban-rural fringe. *Annals of Tourism research*, 28 (2), 349-458. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(00\)00052-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(00)00052-9)

Weng, L., Liang, Z., & Bao, J. (2020). The effect of tour interpretation on perceived heritage values: A comparison of tourists with and without tour guiding interpretation at a heritage destination. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2020.100431>

Wright, D. (2018). Terror park: A future theme park in 2100. *Futures*, 96, 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2017.11.002>

Wyatt, B., Leask, A., & Barron, P. (2020). Designing dark tourism experiences: An exploration of edutainment interpretation at lighter dark visitor attractions. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 1–17.

Zheng, C., Zhang, J., Qian, L., Jurowski, C., Zhang, H., & Yan, B. (2018). The inner struggle of visiting 'dark tourism' sites: Examining the relationship between perceived constraints and motivations. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 21(15). <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2016.1220512>

ANNEXES

Annex I

Survey – Portuguese Version



Dark Tourism e Turismo Literário em Sintra

Este questionário é parte integrante de uma investigação, no âmbito do Mestrado em Gestão Turística e que tem por objetivo analisar a relação entre Dark Tourism e Turismo Literário em Sintra.

Assim, agradecemos a sua colaboração, respondendo ao questionário enquanto residente.

De registar que os dados são confidenciais e serão utilizados única e exclusivamente para fins científicos.

O Dark Tourism, ou Turismo Negro, é entendido como um tipo de turismo que atrai os turistas pela ideia de morte, sofrimento, acontecimentos, crenças, histórias trágicas, macabras e assustadoras e/ou lendas, a determinados lugares. Pode ser motivado por razões diversas desde a curiosidade mórbida até a fins educacionais ou como forma de homenagem ou interesse em histórias e lendas.

O Turismo Literário, é entendido como sendo um tipo de turismo que combina a leitura com viagens e experiências culturais. Este tipo de turismo cativa turistas pela associação que existe entre um autor, a criação de um cenário literário ou pelo interesse que existe apenas em relação às suas obras literárias.

Dark Tourism e Turismo Literário em Sintra

*Obrigatório

Indique o grau de oferta que os locais abaixo identificados podem oferecer enquanto lugares de Dark e Turismo Literário, numa escala de 1 a 5(1=Não oferece nada ;5=Oferece Muito)

Este lugar oferece uma experiência de Dark Tourism *

	Não oferece nada	Oferece Pouco	Oferece Mais ou Menos	Oferece	Oferece Muito
Quinta da Regaleira	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Este lugar oferece uma experiência de Turismo Literário *

	Não Oferece Nada	Oferece Pouco	Oferece Mais ou Menos	Oferece	Oferece Muito
Quinta da Regaleira	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Motivações que podem levar à prática do Dark Tourism e do Turismo Literário

O Dark Tourism, ou Turismo Negro, é entendido como um tipo de turismo que atrai os turistas pela ideia de morte, sofrimento, acontecimentos, crenças, histórias trágicas, macabras e assustadoras e/ou lendas, a determinados lugares. Pode ser motivado por razões diversas desde a curiosidade mórbida até a fins educacionais ou como forma de homenagem ou interesse em histórias e lendas.

O Turismo Literário, é entendido como sendo um tipo de turismo que combina a leitura com viagens e experiências culturais. Este tipo de turismo cativa turistas pela associação que existe entre um autor, a criação de um cenário literário ou pelo interesse que existe apenas em relação às suas obras literárias.

Indique se as seguintes razões o podem motivar para a prática de Dark Tourism, *
numa escala de 1 a 5

(1=Discordo Totalmente;5=Concordo Totalmente)

	Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Neutro	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
Para visitar e experienciar locais que são conhecidos por serem associados a atividades paranormais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Experienciar atividade paranormais como são apresentadas nos meios de comunicação	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Satisfazer a curiosidade pessoal por eventos anormais e bizarros	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Procurar histórias que estão relacionadas com a local de Dark Tourism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restabelecer a ligação com indivíduos que estavam/estão de alguma forma associados ao local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Ver ruínas ou locais abandonados	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ver melhorias ou mudanças nos locais de Dark Tourism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conhecer pessoas com interesses comuns	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ter um passatempo/entretenimento	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Viajar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ter uma experiência diferente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aumentar o conhecimento histórico/cultural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visitar locais que muitos turistas não vão ou não desejam visitar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ter um momento agradável com família/amigos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Indique se as seguintes razões o podem motivar para a prática de Turismo Literário, numa escala de 1 a 5 *

(1=Discordo Totalmente;5=Concordo Totalmente)

	Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Neutro	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
Prestar respeito aos autores	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conhecer a vida pessoal dos autores	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Relevante para a criação de uma obra	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Interesse em proteger o património histórico, cultural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aprender e satisfazer a curiosidade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Interesses pessoais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O local foi referido por amigos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conhecer pessoas com os mesmos interesses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lugares imperdíveis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Impactos que podem condicionar a prática de Dark Tourism e Turismo Literário

Indique se os seguintes impactos podem condicionar a prática de Dark Tourism e Turismo Literário na cidade de Sintra, dentro da seguinte escala de 1 a 5 (1=Discordo Totalmente;5=Concordo Totalmente)

Impactos económicos *

	Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Neutro	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
Desenvolvimento da economia devido à evolução da atividade turística	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aumento das oportunidades de trabalho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aumento do custo de vida e dos preços	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recuperação e desenvolvimento da economia local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aumento da procura e do preço dos imóveis devido à evolução do turismo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aumento dos rendimentos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alteração do nível de consumo dos residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Impactos ambientais *

	Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Neutro	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
Ajuda a melhorar, recuperar e proteger o ambiente local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aumento da quantidade de resíduos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo traz mais barulho e perturba a tranquilidade na comunidade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ajuda a melhorar as instalações públicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Protege o património natural	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Impactos socioculturais *

	Discordo Totalmente	Discordo	Neutro	Concordo	Concordo Totalmente
Ajuda na reconstrução da cultura local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enriquece a vida cultural e o entretenimento da comunidade local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aumenta a consciência para proteger a cultura local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Perturba a vida da comunidade local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo dá a oportunidade aos residentes de conhecer pessoas novas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo ajuda a reunir a comunidade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ajuda a promover a identidade cultural entre os residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reduz o nível de confiança entre os residentes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo ajuda a promover a comunidade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Aumento da variedade de lojas, restaurantes e hotéis na comunidade local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A comunidade torna-se um local mais interessante devido à atividade turística	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo encoraja o aumento e uma maior variedade de atividades culturais na comunidade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O turismo tem melhorado os serviços nas lojas, restaurantes e hotéis na comunidade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Caracterização Sociodemográfica

Nesta secção as respostas às seguintes perguntas são para utilização exclusivamente científica e são confidenciais.

Género *

- Feminino
- Masculino
- Outro
- Prefiro não responder

Grupo etário *

- 18-25 anos
- 26-35 anos
- 36-45 anos
- 46-55 anos
- 56-65 anos
- Mais do que 65 anos

Nível de escolaridade *

- 1º Ciclo do Ensino Básico (4º ano)
- 2º Ciclo do Ensino Básico (6º ano)
- 3º Ciclo do Ensino Básico ou equivalente (9º ano)
- Ensino Secundário ou equivalente (12º ano)
- Ensino Superior - bacharelato ou licenciatura
- Ensino Superior - mestrado
- Ensino Superior - doutoramento

Ocupação Profissional *

- Empresário(a) em nome individual
- Profissional liberal
- Quadro médio/superior
- Funcionário(a) comercial ou administrativo(a)
- Funcionário(a) público(a)
- Operário(a)
- Pensionista/Reformado(a)
- Doméstica(o)/Desempregado(a)
- Estudante
- Outra

Profissão diretamente ligada ao Turismo *

Sim

Não