



## 10 Negative Aspects of Tourism in Great Britain According to Residents

This document outlines the 10 negative aspects of tourism in Great Britain according to residents, based on recent data and research (2023–2025).

### 1. Increased Cost of Living

Tourism, especially in cities like London, Edinburgh, and Bath, has contributed to a rise in the cost of rent, housing, and services, making life more expensive for local residents. This phenomenon is particularly evident in central and tourist areas, where the demand for short-term rentals (e.g., Airbnb) reduces the availability of housing for locals.

Source: [[Fair & Moore, 2025](#)], [[Booking.com, 2025](#)]

### 2. Overcrowding and Strain on Infrastructure

Popular destinations suffer from overcrowding, which puts pressure on public transport, healthcare services, and urban infrastructure. Cities like London and Edinburgh experience peak crowding during the tourist season, leading to inconvenience for residents.

Source: [[Booking.com, 2025](#)], [[VisitBritain, 2025](#)]

### 3. Pollution and Environmental Degradation

The increase in tourism leads to greater pollution, particularly in coastal areas and national parks. Littering, traffic, and emissions from transport (cars, buses, planes) worsen air quality and the environment, negatively impacting residents' health and well-being.

Source: [[Booking.com, 2025](#)], [[Nature, 2025](#)]

### 4. Gentrification and Loss of Local Identity

In historic and central neighborhoods, tourism accelerates gentrification: local shops and traditional businesses are replaced by international chains, bars, and tourist-focused restaurants, altering the authentic character of communities.

Source: [[Fair & Moore, 2025](#)], [[VisitBritain, 2025](#)]

### 5. Disturbance of Public Peace

Noise and tourist behavior, especially at night, can cause public peace disturbances. This is a common issue in cities like Brighton, Bath, and central London, where nightlife tourism conflicts with residents' tranquility. Source: [[Booking.com, 2025](#)]

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## **6. Pressure on Public Services**

Residents report increased pressure on public services such as hospitals, schools, and transport, especially in seasonal tourist destinations. This can lead to a reduction in the quality of services for the local population. Source: [[Booking.com, 2025](#)]

## **7. Loss of Access to Public Spaces**

In some areas, residents complain about losing access to public spaces (parks, beaches, squares) due to tourist overcrowding or the privatization of areas for commercial tourist activities. Source: [[Booking.com, 2025](#)], [[VisitBritain, 2025](#)]

## **8. Increased Traffic and Road Congestion**

Tourism contributes to traffic congestion and road blockages, especially in cities of art and coastal locations. This not only increases travel times for residents but also worsens air quality. Source: [[Booking.com, 2025](#)], [[Nature, 2025](#)]

## **9. Impact on Local Biodiversity**

In national parks and protected areas, mass tourism can damage local biodiversity through trail erosion, habitat destruction, and wildlife disturbance. This is particularly relevant in places like the Lake District and the Cornish coast.

Source: [[INCC, 2024](#)], [[House of Lords, 2025](#)]

## **10. 'Tourism-Phobia' and Local Resentment**

In some communities, especially in overcrowded destinations, a phenomenon known as 'tourism-phobia' is emerging: residents develop resentment toward tourists, perceiving them as a threat to their quality of life and the sustainability of local resources.

Source: [[IMIC, 2024](#)], [[Booking.com, 2025](#)]

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