

1**Cittaslow [Texto impreso] : quality of life and visitor experiences / Burcin Hatipoglu**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 34-36

Abstract: Cittaslow ('slow-towns'), a network of 182 towns, is contributing to local urban development. The aim is to improve the quality of life in slow-towns. These improvements also have the potential of developing tourism as the towns become more "visitor-friendly". Data were collected through a combination of face-to-face interviews, workshops and observations conducted in Vize, one of the nine Cittaslow destinations in Turkey. The Cittaslow indicators, projects and events are used to illustrate the power of the network. The study describes numerous ongoing projects that will positively affect the quality of life for residents in the community and enhance visitor experience. Findings suggest that the residents are supportive of the initiatives and are becoming more involved in the Cittaslow activities. Tourism is found to be at the initial stages of its development.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 20-36

2**Drivers of success in implementing sustainable tourism policies in urban areas [Texto impreso] / Cristina Maxim**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 45-47

Abstract: The existing literature in the field of sustainable tourism highlights a number of barriers that impede the implementation of policies in this area. Yet, not many studies have so far considered the factors that would contribute to putting this concept into practice, and few address the case of urban areas. The concept of sustainability has only received limited attention in urban tourism research, even though large cities are recognised as one of the most important tourist destinations that attract vast numbers of visitors. Adopting a case study approach, this paper discusses a number of drivers of success identified by policy-makers in London to contribute to the implementation of sustainable tourism policies at the local level, and briefly looks at the relationship between these drivers and the constraints perceived by the respondents to hinder the implementation of such policies in practice. These findings may help policy-makers in other large cities to successfully develop and implement policies towards sustainable development of tourism in their area.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 37-47

3**Ecotourism in natural parks, an assured sustainable success? [Texto impreso] : tourist behavior, attractiveness and sustainable development issues in two italian parks / Federica Montaguti and Erica Mingotto**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 109-110

Abstract: Ecotourism is assumed to have a great potential in fostering environmental sustainability and economic development in natural parks. However, since some experiences seem to demonstrate the opposite, several researchers are cautious about recognizing the potential and benefits of ecotourism. The paper aims at giving an explanation to the existence of these two conflicting views, by showing that an overestimation of the economic and environmental sustainability of ecotourism is often based either on a misunderstanding of tourist motivations and behavior or on a poor assessment of the parks' tourism attractiveness. By applying a productbased and place-specific approach to the assessment of ecotourism demand in two Italian Natural Parks, the paper aims at underlining how the study of ecotourists' behavior—and not intentions-- and destination attractiveness leads to a safer and more realistic estimation and evaluation. Therefore, the findings discussed in the paper should prevent Park Managers to make precipitate decisions about the future development plan of a natural area. The findings highlight that the role of ecotourism in contributing to the local economy and to the environmental sustainability is not to be taken for granted, but assessed according to the specific destination and tourism demand.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 99-110

4**Medical volunteer tourism as an alternative to backpacking in Peru [Texto impreso] / Jane Godfrey, Stephen Wearing and Nico Schultenorf**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 120-122

Abstract: Medical volunteer tourism (MVT) and backpacking are both alternatives to mass tourism; yet, while backpackers simply aim to "get off the beaten track", medical volunteer tourists (MVTs) aim to additionally "give back". This paper examines the experiences of MVTs in Peru and explores MVT as an alternative to backpacking for Generation Y. Findings are derived from a case study conducted of a commercial volunteer tourism organisation in Cusco, Peru. Semistructured in-depth interviews were conducted with 12 MVTs and 3 staff members. In this paper, we describe what the MVTs did at the local clinics, explore the contribution they made to the host community, discuss the benefits the MVTs themselves gained from the experience, and examine the similarities and differences between MVTs and backpackers. There is a wide overlap between the demographics, motivations, and experiences of MVTs and backpackers: they are generally young, stay for a longer rather than a brief period of time, focus on participatory activities, and often view their choice of travel as more ethical than mainstream mass tourism. However, MVTs differ from backpackers, in that they attempt to make a positive contribution to the host community, while simultaneously benefitting their own personal and professional development.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 111-122

5**Rural tourism development in Connemara, Ireland [Texto impreso]/ Elisabeth Anderson, Ali Bakir and Eugenia Wickens**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 84-86

Abstract: Since the publication of the Brundtland Report, Our common future (1987), there has been a proliferation of guidelines on sustainability in rural areas at the international level that have gradually made their way to the centre of national policies. In this paper, thematic analysis is applied to establish the current situation in relation to sustainable tourism development in Connemara, a popular rural tourism destination on the west coast of Ireland. The area is economically highly dependent on tourism, and the environment plays an important role in attracting visitors. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with representatives of organisations in the public and private sectors. The study shows little evidence of the adoption of a sustainable approach to tourism development at the local and regional levels. A key finding was lack of evidence of networking or opportunities for locals' participation in tourism decision-making. Furthermore, the apparent absence of strong leadership and a reactive approach to development were not conducive to sustainability.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 73-86

6**Rural tourism governance [Texto impreso] : determinants of policy-makers' support for tourism development / Emese Panyik**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 68-72

Abstract: Governance is now generally accepted as a convenient conceptual term to characterise contemporary patterns of collective decision-making, particularly in the local public domain. However, there is a dearth of research into the attitudes of rural governance policy-makers towards tourism, despite the influence of the local rural policy arena on tourism development in rural areas. In order to fill this gap, this research aims to explore governance factors that influence rural decision-makers' support for tourism. A cross-sectional field survey was designed and applied on the LEADER1 network in Hungary and analysed by multivariate data analysis methods. Results highlighted differences in the preferences of local planners regarding the dimensions of integrated rural tourism (IRT). In particular, findings suggest that local rural planners favour those qualities of IRT that enhance complementarity, sustainability, stakeholder and sectoral integration over the scale of IRT.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 48-72

7**Stakeholders' perception of Istanbul's historical peninsula as a sustainable destination [Texto impreso] / Gözde Özdemir ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 97-98

Abstract: Istanbul, as a city of more than 13 million also hosting over 10 million tourists a year, has the challenge of managing its resources to provide tourism services within a sustainable perspective. Since the sustainability of a destination requires the long-term consciousness and appropriate behaviour of all interested parties, the opinions of key stakeholders are essential. The study analysed stakeholders' perceptions towards Istanbul's Historical Peninsula as a sustainable urban tourism destination, considering four dimensions: environmental, economic, social and cultural. The research determined that stakeholders have limited knowledge and awareness concerning the sustainability of the destination. For these interested parties, the main concern is the capability of tourism to increase profits, and other sustainability dimensions, such as environmental concerns, are mainly considered in terms of making the destination more attractive for visitors.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 87-98

8**Sustainability everywhere [Texto impreso] : problematising the sustainable festival phenomenon / George Zifkos**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 17-19

Abstract: This conceptual paper focuses on the recent introduction of the idea of "sustainability" in a specific segment of enquiry within the tourism and events research, namely the festival sector. It considers "sustainable" music festivals as conceptually different--although quite akin--to "green" cultural events, because sustainability should mean much more than merely embedding "green" or "eco-friendly" practices into the festival management. The paper provides an initial attempt to: (i) review literature on sustainable festival practice; (ii) locate sustainable performing arts festivals around the world; (iii) elicit the way in which sustainability is interpreted in that context, and;(iv) establish an ideological critique of the "sustainable" festival phenomenon. Selected interpretations of sustainability in this context are quoted, and pathways for future research are recommended.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2015, v. 12, n. 1, february, p. 6-19