

Forskning og faglitteratur om ”second homes” / ”andrehjem”

En oversikt over teori og bidragsytere
(med kommentert bibliografi)

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Forord

I dette notatet presenteres en foreløpig oversikt over faglitteratur med relevans for norsk forskning om 'second homes', eller i norsk terminologi: 'andrehjem'. Oversikten er utarbeidet på grunnlag av søk i de mest sentrale bibliotekbaser og relevante tidsskrifter, men det har ikke vært ambisjonen å gi en fullstendig oversikt over forskningslitteraturen. Notatet gir forhåpentligvis likevel et godt utgangspunkt for videre søk.

Notatet består av to deler:

- 1: En kort gjennomgang av den eksisterende norske forskning på feltet.
- 2: En litteraturoversikt med de mest sentrale referansene på feltet.

Notatet gis ut som en del av forskningsprosjektet 'The Second Home Phenomenon and New Rural Conflicts. Implications for Policies for a Rural 'Part-Time' Repopulation', som Norsk senter for bygdeforskning gjennomfører i samarbeid med Geografisk institutt ved Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet (NTNU) i perioden 2007 til 2011. Prosjektet er finansiert med midler fra Norges forskningsråds program 'Areal og naturbasert næringsutvikling.

Norsk forskning på second homes – en oversikt

Dette notatet er en litteraturoversikt over norske bidrag innenfor feltet second homes de siste ti år. Oversikten går ikke i dybden innholdsmessig, men er ment å beskrive fagfeltet per i dag, samt å gi en oversikt over sentrale bidragsyttere på feltet.

I følge Grefsrud (2003) i artikkelen *Lokaløkonomiske effekter og muligheter av fritidshus – Litteraturstudie* har fritidsboliger/second homes/andrehjem ikke vært et stort tema innenfor forskning siden 70-tallet, før en i de siste årene igjen har fått fornyet interesse for temaet (se for eksempel Vorkinn 2002). Faglitteratur fra 70- og 80- tallet refereres forholdsvis mye til også i dagens forskning¹, noe som ikke er uproblematisk i forhold til å skulle reflektere endringer som har skjedd innen fagfeltet. Denne oversikten går ti år tilbake i tid, og presenterer norske publikasjoner i perioden 1997-2007.

I denne presentasjonen av aktuelle emner i forhold til second homes i Norge har jeg tatt utgangspunkt i prosjektbeskrivelsen til Norsk senter for bygdeforsknings prosjekt 'The Second Home Phenomenon and New Rural Conflicts. Implications for Policies for a Rural 'Part-Time' Repopulation', Grefsruds litteraturgjennomgang (2003), samt funnet tema i artiklene i litteraturlista. Selv om mange av studiene det refereres til går inn på flere tema, har jeg valgt å dele inn i tre hovedområder; deskriptiv forskning, oppdragsforskning og forskning med samfunnsvitenskapelig fokus, hver av dem med underliggende tema.

Østlandsforskning er sentral i forskningen på second homes i Norge, og i samarbeid med andre aktører driver de det nettbaserte Tidsskriftet UTMARK. Moderniseringen som foregår i forhold til bruk av utmark er preget av fritidsboliger og rekreasjonssamfunnet, og tidsskriftet presenterer litteratur om temaet og gir en inngang til en nasjonal debatt. I tillegg har Trond Taugbøl og Bjørn Kaltenborn ved NINA, og ikke minst Thor Flognfeldt ved Høyskolen i Lillehammer bidratt i second homes / andrehjemsdebatten.

Østlandsforskning, Norsk senter for bygdeforskning og Agderforskning har per i dag pågående forskningsprosjekter knyttet til second homes, henholdsvis:

- *"Recreational homes in the hinterland of urban regions - development and implications."* (Østlandsforskning)

¹ Coppocks (1977) bok *Second homes: curse or blessing?* står kanskje særlig sentralt.

- *“The Second Home Phenomenon and New Rural Conflicts. Implications for Policies for a Rural 'Part-Time' Repopulation.” (Norsk senter for bygdeforskning)*
- *”Conceptions of centre and periphery and the transforming power of mobility”.*
(Norsk senter for bygdeforskning og Agderforskning)

Både i Norge og internasjonalt benyttes flere begrep for å beskrive second homes - ofte uten avklaringer, definisjoner eller begrunnelse av begrepsvalg. Dette er problematisk blant annet i forhold til å finne litteratur og sammenligne studier.

Deskriptiv forskning.

Innsamling av data.

En god del av den forskningen som er gjort i de senere årene i Norge dreier seg om innhenting av data og utarbeidelse av statistikk, blant annet over antall hytter og lokaliseringen av hyttene, samt eierforhold og bruksmåter. Deler av denne forskningen er beskrivende heller enn forklarende/problematiserende, og i mindre grad vinklet sosiologisk/geografisk. Den er like fullt nødvendig på flere områder i forhold til at innsamling av data fra det offentlige er mangelfullt tilrettelagt i forhold til ”førstehjem” og second homes / andrehjem som de brukes i dag. Arnesen og Overvåg (2006) ser på hvordan eiendomsregistrene i Norge fungerer som datagrunnlag for studier og kunnskaper om fritidsboliger. De undersøker blant annet omfanget av bruksendringer mellom fritidsbolig og helårsbolig, og hvilke ulemper og mulige positive effekter kommunene knytter til bruksendring. Forestillinger vi har om hjemmet som ett sted kanskje er på vei til å bli utdaterte. Dersom eiendomsregistrene ikke reflekterer dette kan det blant annet bli et sprik mellom skatteinntektene i second home-kommuner og de tilbudene som både permanente- og second home-innbyggere etterspør.

Siden 1980-årene har en del stedsbaserte hytteundersøkelser blitt gjort (se for eksempel Ericsson og Vonlanthen 1986, Flognfeldt 1994 og Velvin et al. 2000). Artikkelen i *Utmark* av Arnesen, Ericsson og Flygind (2002) er et nyere eksempel på denne type forskning. De ser på hvor fritidsboligene er, hvor mange de er og hvordan utviklingen har vært fra 1970 til i dag. Framstillingen er primært deskriptiv, og tar først og fremst sikte på å gi et bilde av utviklingen i de 30 siste årene.

Oppdragsforskning og forskning vinklet mot det offentlige

Den lokaløkonomiske betydning av second homes.

Dette feltet er delvis knyttet til foregående punkt, men er i større grad vinklet med ståsted i lokalsamfunnet, og er opptatt av å dokumentere effekter av second homes i ulike lokalsamfunn. Det er gjort en del studier på dette i Norge, blant annet Ericsson, Arnesen og Overvågs (2005) rapport *Fra hyttefolk til sekundærbosatte. Et forprosjekt*. De drøfter her forutsetninger som kan danne utgangspunkt for eventuelle andre former for næringsutvikling enn detaljhandel. De knytter dette opp til at sekundærbosatte (som de kaller eierne av second homes) kan antas å ha et annet og mer forpliktende forhold til bygda enn vanlige turister, samt at de kan bidra med ressurser i form av profesjonelle nettverk og kapital. De ser også på administrative og politiske forventninger og betingelser for å drive lokal næringsutvikling i forbindelse med fritidsboliger og sekundærbosatte. Her berøres også maktforhold mellom fast bosatte og sekundærbosatte i forhold til at de har ulik innflytelse på avgjørelser rundt utvikling og miljøaspekter.

Ericsson og Grefsrud (2005) ser på den samlede bruken av fritidshusene og forbruk som kan knyttes til bruk og eie av disse fritidshusene. De finner at det er betydelige variasjoner i bruksintensitet, og at det syns å være teknisk standard og tilgjengelighet i form av veiforbindelse som i størst grad forklarer disse forskjellene. De konkluderer med at sysselsettingseffektene grovt kan anslås til 3 – 6 % av den totale sysselsettingen i undersøkelseskommunene. Jystad (2000) ser også på betydningen av second homes for lokaløkonomien, og peker på at mange ordførere, politikere og næringsdrivende ikke er klar over hvilken betydning second homes har for lokalsamfunnet i hyttekommunene rundt om i landet. Han mener second homes gir grobunn for både næringsliv, bosetting og sysselsetting. Se også Velvin (2002) *Hyttebasert reiseliv, hvordan øke brukstid og lokale inntekter* og Velvin, Drag og Soltvedt (2000) *En kartlegging av hytteturisme som ledd i utviklingen av bærekraftige bygdesamfunn*. Frode Flemsæter (mangler referanse) har et pågående doktorgradsprosjekt som ser på konsesjonslovens påvirkning på lokalsamfunnet – med vekt på bruk av småbruk som fritidsboliger. Sentralt i dette prosjektet er forholdet mellom lovverket på den ene siden og individuell praksis på den andre.

Planlegging.

Planlegging er også et av de feltene det er gjort en del forskning på i Norge, både i forhold til politiske avgjørelser, naturvern, landskapsbevaring etc. Dette temaet er noe offentlig forvaltning på både statlig og regionalt nivå har interesse for (se for eksempel Engeset og Velvin 2004). Arnesen og Flyginds (2004) rapport er en evaluering av reguleringsplanprosessen knyttet til utbygging av et hyttefelt i et fjellområde. Denne evalueringen ser på i hvilken grad en planprosess etter plan- og bygningslovens normale ”kjøreregler” kan sies å ha fremmet eller hemmet arbeidet med miljøprofilen. Ericsson og Grefsruds (2006) rapport drøfter mulige konsekvenser av utbygging av fritidsboliger. Drøftingene bygger på eksisterende materiale og tidligere gjennomførte undersøkelser, og skal danne grunnlag for utarbeiding av retningslinjer i forhold til fritidsbebyggelse. Lein og Arnesens (2004) rapport er en vurdering av konsekvenser ved en mulig utbygging av et nytt område som foreløpig stort sett er ubebygget, men regulert til næringsformål. Målet for prosjektet er å utrede hvordan utbygging av dette området er forenlig med økonomiske hensyn og hvordan det kan bidra til å videreutvikle området. Taugbøl et al. (2001) gir en oppsummering og vurdering av ulike miljø- og samfunnsmessige effekter av hyttebygging i fjell- og skogtraktene i Sør-Norge. Hensikten med rapporten er å gi Miljøverndepartementet et bedre faktagrunnlag for utforming av en oppdatert, miljøtilpasset hyttepolitikk.

Samfunnsvitenskapelig fokus.

Second homes i forhold til turisme.

Dette fagfeltet er dominerende internasjonalt, og begynner å få mer oppmerksomhet også i Norge. Foreløpig virker det som om turismeaspektet i stor grad her hjemme knyttes opp til den lokaløkonomiske betydningen den har.

Williams og Kaltenborn (1999:214) diskuterer i sin innledning turismeaspektet og kritiserer til en viss grad den akademiske oppfatningen av at dagens turister kun søker det ”...*exotic, authentic ”other” and experience every destination through a detached ”gaze” that rarely engages the ”real” (i.e., uncommodified) aspects of the place (...).*” De mener mye av den moderne turismen er ”ordinær”, og heller kjennetegnes av komplekse sosiale og romlige møter som bør studeres. I den forbindelse peker de særlig på den rollen second homes har: ”*Because cottagers are simultaneously tourists and residents of their cottage locale, leisure related to cottaging represents a unique context within which people encounter, come to know and transform places.*” (Williams og Kaltenborn, 1999:214-215).

De knytter second homes til røtter og følelser av tilhørighet. Videre tar de opp at det å knytte identiteten sin til flere steder og flere hjem, kan oppleves både berikende og konfliktfylt. Forholdet mellom det lokale og det globale, mellom jobb og fritid og betydningen av teknologi er andre tema som tas opp. I sin undersøkelse finner de dessuten holdepunkter for at et second home for mange kan være det følelsesmessig viktigste hjemmet. Tradisjon og familie er for mange sterkere knyttet til et second home enn primærboligen (som man skifter ut mye oftere, og ikke har like lange røtter til).

Leisure places and modernity: the use and meaning of recreational cottages in Norway and the USA er en komparativ studie av praksis rundt bruken av, og holdninger til, second homes i henholdsvis Norge og USA. To nasjoner som representerer ulik historie, identitet, sosial utvikling og holdning til utendørsaktivitet.

Second homes og det moderne/postmoderne samfunnet.

Ericsson og Grefsrud (2005) (se Ericsson 2006 for sammenfatning) undersøker hvilke motiver eierne av second homes har, og grupperer svarene i fem kategorier: den moderne rekreasjonsutøver, den tradisjonelle friluftslivsutøver, den sosialt forankrede fritidshuseier, den høsteorienterte friluftslivsutøver og den fleksible profesjonsutøver. I notatet gjennomgår de hva som kjennetegner de ulike kategoriene og kopler disse mot andre samfunnsforhold. Kaltenborn (2002) *Å bo i naturen – meningen med hyttelivet* kritiserer omtalen av hyttelivet i media, hvor det ofte fokuseres på den tross alt begrensede andelen med luksushytter vi har i Norge. Han mener tilværelsen på hytta for de fleste hytteeierne i Norge betyr noe annet enn luksusliv og pengeplassering. Med utgangspunkt i en undersøkelsen blant hytteeiere i Sjødalen i Oppland fylke (Williams og Kaltenborn 1999) tar denne artikkelen opp hvilken betydning det tradisjonelle hyttelivet har for mennesker i det moderne samfunn. Han foreslår at second homes kan tilby en tilhørighet i et ellers rotløst samfunn. At det føles avslappende å slippe unna teknologi, kommunikasjon og stress i byen. Disse konklusjonene bygger på en undersøkelse publisert i 1999 og mye av litteraturen det henvises til er fra 80- og tidlig 90-tall. Mens det her konkluderes med at enkel standard er noe folk foretrekker for å føle seg nærmere naturen, tyder Ericsson og Grefsruds (2005) rapport på at både omsetningen av second homes og bruken av dem indikerer ønsker om økt standard. Dette kan tyde på en holdningsendring de siste 10-15 årene, og man kan tenke seg at dagens oppvoksende generasjon ikke har de samme holdningene til verken natur eller teknologi som den foregående.

I Kaltenborn et al. (2005) ser man på *Holdninger til hytteliv og utvikling av hytteområder*. Rapporten beskriver resultater fra en spørreundersøkelse som ble gjennomført blant hytteeiere, hvor formålet med studien er å se nærmere på bruken av hytta, motiver for å ha hytte, kontakt mot bygda/lokalsamfunnet, tilknytning til hytta og områdene rundt, følelser forbundet med hyttelivet, livskvalitet og natursyn og holdninger til utbygging og utvikling av hytteområder.

I forhold til stedstilknytning er det gjort flere studier, blant annet Kaltenborn (1997). Selv om stedstilknytning i flere studier er koplet til rekreasjon, mener Kaltenborn det er gjort for lite på hva som kjennetegner denne tilknytningen, og hva folk faktisk er knyttet til. (Se også Kaltenborn og Williams 2002 og Kaltenborn og Bjerke 2002).

Migrasjonsforskning og rural restrukturering.

Mye av den økte interessen for studiet av second homes mener Grefsrud (2003) har sammenheng med økt mobilitet og større omfang av fritidsrelatert migrasjon knyttet til fritidsboliger, både innenfor og mellom landegrensene. Et av de feltene som er stadig voksende er studier av second homes i forhold til urban-rural migrasjon (*counterurbanization*). Dette er knyttet til at second home-tradisjonen er i endring, både materielt og kulturelt. Teknologiske endringer medfører større komfort, lettere atkomst og sammen med mer fleksible arbeidsforhold har både betydning og omfang av begrepet ferie og fritid endret seg.

Flognfeldt (2002) beskriver i *Second-home ownership: A sustainable semi-migration* hvordan second homes i Norge startet i forbindelse med migrasjon fra rurale til urbane strøk rundt starten av 1900-tallet. Dagens utviklingstrekk, (teknologiske fremskritt, mer fleksible arbeidsforhold, høyere standard, lengre ferier etc.) legger derimot til rette for en semi-migrasjon motsatt vei, hvor noen bruker sine second homes i utstrakt omfang. Se også Overvåg (2004) *Second-homes in Norway: Recreational commuting, a new kind of "counter urbanization"*? og Jystad (2000) *Hytteliv = Næringsliv*.

Flognfeldt (2004) *Second homes as a Part of a New Rural Lifestyle in Norway* er et av kapitlene i boka *Tourism, mobility and second homes* (Hall og Müller, 2004) – et internasjonalt sett svært sentralt bidrag innenfor second home-teorien. Flognfeldt tar i dette kapittelet opp både forutsetningene for veksten i second home eierskap, utviklingstrender,

begrepet i en norsk sammenheng, lokaliseringen av second homes i Norge samt mulige utviklingstrekk fremover i tid.

Second home tradisjonen er i endring, både materielt og kulturelt, og Arnesen og Skjeggedal (2003) diskuterer flere tema knyttet til denne restruktureringen. De spør om arbeidslivet integreres i rekreasjonslivets materielle og sosiale strukturer på nye måter, og om vi har en form for utflytting fra urbane strøk som ikke vises i flyttestatistikken siden den er binær og ikke "fuzzy". De peker også på at 9 av 10 second homes i dag bygges i felt, og har en gjennomgående høyere standard enn hva som tidligere har vært typisk for norske second homes. Som annen forskning (Ericsson og Grefsrud 2005) har vist, øker bruken av second homes med økt standard og tilgjengelighet, og Arnesen og Skjeggedal (2003) spør om det er "fare" for at hyttefolket blir boende. "Faren" er blant annet knyttet til at kommunene kan få problemer med å utføre sine lovpålagte oppgaver, som i teorien skal finansieres av skatter og overføringer – som i sin tur er knyttet til registrerte fastboende. Kommunalpolitisk deltakelse er også knyttet til registrert adresse, noe som utelukker deltakelse fra sekundærbosatte. De konkluderer med at de ikke tror det vil bli en registrert utflytting i særlig omfang til second homes, men at bruken av second homes vil fortsette å øke.

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Second homes-litteratur

Denne delen av notat består av en oversikt over litteratur på feltet *Second homes*. Først noen ord om fremgangsmåten: I tillegg til "second homes" har jeg søkt etter begrepene "alternate home", "mobile second homes", "multiple house ownership", "summer residence", "residential tourism", "vacation homes", "vacation residents", "weekend homes", "seasonal homes", "cabins", "cottages", "fritidshus", "fritidsboliger" og "hytter" for å nevne noen. Begrepsbruken innen dette feltet er ikke tydelig avklart.

Mye av second homes litteraturen er koplet opp til andre fagfelt, og i denne oversikten er det også litteratur på blant annet ruralitet, turisme, møtet mellom lokalbefolkning og innflyttere/turister, klassebegrepet i rural kontekst, urban-rural migrasjon, planlegging, kjønn og rural identitet.

Dokumentet inneholder først en alfabetisk oversikt over litteraturen; bøker, tidsskriftsartikler og andre publiserte dokumenter (som notater, rapporter, foredrag og artikler ikke publisert i tidsskrifter).

Deretter følger en liste med sammendrag av og linker til de referansene som er elektronisk tilgjengelige.

Praktisk info:

I noen linker må man selv velge "PDF-FIL" for å få opp hele dokumentet (man må være pålogget NTNU-bruker for å få tilgang til de fleste).

Linker til bokutdrag fører til sider hvor det er innloggingsboks – trykk i bildet til siden for boksen, så får man tilgang til bokutdraget. Om siden blir stoppet og man får opp "IKKE-TILGANG", bare følg linken en gang til.

Om linken ikke fungerer, kopier adressen og lim den inn.

I verste fall, kopier tittel og søk i Google Scholar.

Til slutt følger linker til prosjekter som kan være interessante innenfor dette temaet samt dokumenter med mangelfulle opplysninger.

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Sammendrag og linker

A:

A1: Abram, S. (1998)

Sammendrag:

Hoggart's review of the literature on 'middle class rurality' raises a number of serious questions about the use of class and the study of localities. Whilst being favourite topics of theoretical discussion, researchers are rarely prompted to question their motives and intentions, or the visibility of the political stance that the use of 'class' serves. This paper examines how 'class' is used to represent a number of different social processes, and suggests that as a model of structure, it must cede to contemporary notions of class as social outcome (i.e. as verb, not noun) as the model is restricted and normative, limited by its generality and stasis. The paper thereby reveals how Hoggart's use of LS cannot address discussions of forms of organisation and ideology, nor of perceptions of 'countryside' or of environmental, social or political consciousness.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235977%231998%23999859996%23123965%23FLP%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=27e4f0d5cc924c000a53c576374ab145

A2: Allan, J. and Mooney, E. (1998)

Kapittel i en bok, ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

A3: Amcoff, J. (2000)

Sammendrag:

This study has two main aims. First, to describe population change and the growth of housingstock in the Swedish countryside. Secondly, to find possible explanations for these changes. The countryside is understood as the livingmilieu outside the buildup cities and localities (urban places). In line with the first aim, data on the population within and outside Swedish localities 1970-1995, and individual data on the dwellings outside localities in East Central Sweden, are analysed. In line with the second aim the data on dwellings are supplemented by socioeconomic and demographic data on their residents. The study shows that the population outside built-up localities has been growing, particularly in the areas surrounding bigger cities. This is primarily due to an influx of families with children. Although many of them have converted existing second-homes into permanent dwellings, the dwelling-stock is growing even faster than the population. That is primarily due to young people leaving home.

A British-inspired possible explanation based on the attractive force of the middle-class image of the rural idyll is rejected on empirical grounds. The same goes for an explanation in terms of low-budget detached housing. Explanations emphasising the reduced geographical

restrictions on rural living (e.g. improved commuting possibilities) seem to fit the empirical data better. That does also imply that the attractions of the countryside as a living milieu should be sought for further back in history than in recent time. Sweden is a recently urbanised country where many people still have personal ties to farmstead or village. It has also been argued that the national culture, for a number of reasons, is oriented towards nature and the rural.

A4: Andersson, J. and Olsson, L. (2003)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag eller link.

A5: Ankre, R. (2005)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.miun.se/upload/Etour/Publikationer/Working%20Paper%20serien/WP20051.pdf>

A6: Ankre, R. and Emmelin, L. (2006)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.miun.se/upload/Etour/Publikationer/Working%20Paper%20serien/WP%2020062.pdf>

A7: Arnesen, T., Ericsson, B. and Flygind, S. (2002)

Link til dokumentet (søk på siden):

<http://www.utmark.org/>

A7: Arnesen, T. and Flygind, S. (2004)

Sammendrag:

Denne rapporten er en evaluering av reguleringsplanprosessen knyttet til utbygging av et hyttefelt i et fjellområde ved Lemonsjøen i Vågå kommune. Det var enighet mellom Statskog som utbygger og kommunen om at hyttefeltet skulle få en særlig framhevet miljøvennlig utbyggingsprofil. Denne evalueringen ser på i hvilken grad en planprosess etter plan- og bygningslovens normale ”kjøreregler” kan sies å ha fremmet eller hemmet arbeidet med miljøprofilen.

Link til dokument:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/rapport/pdf/032004.pdf>

A8: Arnesen, T. and Overvåg, K. (2006)

Link til dokumentet (søk på siden):

<http://www.utmark.org/>

A9: Arnesen, T. and Skjeggedal, T. (2003)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/per/Tor.Arnese/publicasjoner/pdf/Plan-2-2003-Rekreasjon-og-fritidshus.pdf>

B:

B1: Beaulieu, L.J. (2005)

Sammendrag:

Rural areas continue to face a series of challenges; many are likely to have profound impacts on the vitality of these places over the long term. Of central concern is whether the rural sociological enterprise, a potentially vital source of information and guidance on such diverse issues, will be able to effectively respond to such challenges. The author argues that in order to strengthen its relevance and viability in coming years, the rural sociological profession must embrace three important shifts. First, it must modify the manner in which it engages in the production of new knowledge by pursuing a more balanced portfolio of investments in disciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Second, it must take a bold step to build bridges to new entities whose missions, goals, and values closely align with those of the Rural Sociological Society. And third, it must take a more proactive role in generating quality, scientifically sound information that is aligned with the needs of federal and state policy communities, particularly information that can better articulate how policies are likely to impact rural people and places.

Link til artikkel:

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail?vid=3&hid=117&sid=082c4ff7-a2b9-4568-a5bb-ebe7f51bbdb4%40SRCM1>

B2: Beesley, K.B., Millward, H., Ilbery, B. and Harrington, L. (Eds.) (2003)

Sammendrag:

From New Zealand to Alaska, rural and countryside regions share broadly similar patterns of historic change and contemporary development concerns. It is argued that these dynamic and constructed spaces have entered a qualitatively different realm--the New Countryside. A symposium by this name in Nova Scotia in 1999 provided a forum from which this collection emerged, dedicated to the examination of contemporary issues in a changing rural world. It is a difficult volume to pin down, and both salutary and critical comments are warranted.

B3: Bell, M. and Ward, G. (2000)

Sammendrag:

In contrast with developing countries, where the study of circulation occupies a central position, the literature on temporary mobility in the developed world is sparse and unsystematic. This paper examines reasons for this fragmentation and endeavours to situate

tourism within the wider context of temporary and permanent population movements. It is suggested that temporary moves have three distinctive dimensions - duration, frequency and seasonality - which present a formidable methodological challenge. Despite this, it is argued that both forms of movement can be usefully classified under production-related and consumption-related headings. Against this framework we explore similarities and differences in the intensity, composition and spatial patterns of temporary and permanent moves using data from the Australian population Census. The findings point to processes of complementarity and substitution which underline the interconnectedness of different forms of mobility at the individual and aggregate levels across space and through time.

Link til artikkel:

http://eprint.uq.edu.au/archive/00004449/01/mb_gw_tg.pdf

B4: Berglund, C. (2005)

Sammendrag:

Den här studien är ett delprojekt i projektet *Omställning och utveckling i gränsregionen*, som är ett samarbete mellan svenska och norska forskare inom Interreg IIIA. Projektet syftar till att ge mer kunskap om centrala utvecklings- och omställningsprocesser i regionen Inre Skandinavien. I denna delstudie är syftet att kartlägga norskägda fritidshus i svenska delen av regionen, och att generera mer kunskap kring normmäns ägande av fritidshus inom den svenska delen av regionen. De norskägda fritidshusen i svenska delen av regionen utgör ett väldigt konkret gränsöverskridande fenomen och som kan belysa flera aspekter av utveckling och omställning ur båda sidors perspektiv. Centrala frågeställningar är:

1) Hur ser mönstret ut för norska fritidshusbosättningar i de svenska kommunerna i regionen Inre Skandinavien? Vilka kommuner och vilka platser inom dessa väljer normmännen huvudsakligen?

2) Vilka individuella och omgivande faktorer påverkar (valet av) normmännens fritidshusbosättningar i svenska delen av regionen Inre Skandinavien?

Kartläggningen har gjorts utifrån en databas från Lantmäteriet med typkod "Småhusenhet, fritidsbostad för 1-2 familjer" (221), och som ligger under gruppen "Småhusenheter". På grund av att utländska ägare, av folkbokföringsskäl, saknar adress i databasen har ett stratifierat urval gjorts av den totala populationen fritidshusägare utan adress. Stratifieringen gjordes utifrån en subjektiv bedömning av vilka för- och efternamn som sannolikt kan kopplas till normmän. Kartläggningen har kompletterats med ett antal intervjuer med norska fritidshusägare i kommunerna Årjäng, Hagfors och Älvdalen. Som ett intressant sidospår har intervjuer med kommuner och länsstyrelser gjorts i syfte att få en översiktlig bild av situation och utveckling kring strandnära boenden och annan fritidshusbebyggelse.

I studien framträder ett generellt geografiskt mönster bland de norskägda fritidshusen i svenska delen av regionen Inre Skandinavien, och som främst präglas av närhet till sjöar eller vattendrag och större eller mindre (by-) samhällen. Förklaringar till detta mönster ligger troligtvis inte i något specifikt norskt "hyttefenomen", utan mer i en form av kontraurbanisering. Bakom (fritids-) husköpen visar sig individuella faktorer som kopplar till idealiserade bilder av landsbygden, och som i sin tur förefaller att bero på otillfredsställelse med vardagslivet i mer urbana miljöer. Fastighetspriser och avstånd anges av de intervjuade som betydelsefulla orsaker till att de skaffat fritidshus i Sverige, och en central avgörande (om än icke nämnd i intervjuerna) omgivande faktor torde vara underlättningar i regelverket kring utländska förvärv av fastigheter.

Link til dokumentet:

<http://www.intra.kau.se/dokument/upload/82F3188A02c2a1E020TqS2B8967D/Javielskerdettelandetog.pdf>

B5: Bevan, M. and Rhodes, D. (2005)**Link til dokument:**

http://www.strath.ac.uk/Departments/CADISPA/docs/Second_homes_report_20thJan06.pdf

B6: Beyers, W. and Nelson, P. (2000)**Sammendrag:**

Nonmetropolitan areas in the western United States have experienced rapid growth rates measured in both economic and demographic terms. Macrolevel studies have found that a variety of forces are at work driving these regional patterns of growth including quality of life migrants, expansion of service industries, and nonearnings sources of income. While these macrolevel studies provide important insights into the processes of regional change, very little is known of the significance of these contemporary development forces at the micro, or community, level. This paper reports the results of four community case studies in rapidly growing rural communities within the western United States to provide a better understanding of economic and social change at the community level. Interviews with key players in each case study community provide the empirical evidence for this paper, and the data demonstrate community development processes to be complex. Resource-dependent industrial activities remain an important component for community economies. Furthermore, extractive activity is being supplemented (not supplanted) by various combinations of the factors reported in macrolevel studies including niche manufacturing, Lone Eagles, quality of life migrants, and retirees. The case studies also highlight a high degree of volatility in growing areas and potential problems with assimilation, fractioning, and planning associated with rapid growth in these small places.

Link til artikkel:

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-419BFNY-5&_user=586462&_coverDate=10%2F31%2F2000&_rdoc=6&_fmt=full&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info\(%23toc%235977%232000%23999839995%23211664%23FLA%23display%23Volume\)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=17&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=abb7142aedf645c8fba70a7eedee212](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-419BFNY-5&_user=586462&_coverDate=10%2F31%2F2000&_rdoc=6&_fmt=full&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info(%23toc%235977%232000%23999839995%23211664%23FLA%23display%23Volume)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=17&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=abb7142aedf645c8fba70a7eedee212)

B7: Bieger, T., Beritelli, P. and Weinert, R. (2007)**Sammendrag:**

The objective of this study was to understand the actual self-concept and the concept of second homes as well as the behaviour of second home owners who do not let their properties. Low utilisation of these homes and apartments by the owners has led to heavy economic and social costs. So far, academic research has strongly focused on (1) quantity and quality of second homes (rented and non-rented), (2) on distribution systems and intermediaries as well as (3) on holiday home customers. However, research on the owners themselves has been scarce and sketchy. Using a self administrated questionnaire for the collection of the data and the following discriminant analysis, lifestyle patterns were discovered. Results from 1045 non-renters in the Alpenarena area of Switzerland, indicate that the level of letting of second homes depends on when the second home was purchased and on the owner's age. Owners'

self-concepts and concepts of their second homes also varied with age. The findings are used to suggest strategies and incentives to encourage owners to let second homes.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VBH-4MV71R6-1&_user=586462&_coverDate=06%2F30%2F2007&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=470faa1bb702a1bd6c73be87d3f86494

B8: Bock, B. and Shortall, S. (2006)

Sammendrag:

This exciting new book brings together renowned international scholars to explore the gender effects of the current transformation of agriculture and rural life. It presents a comparative perspective on key research themes of rural gender relations, with each section beginning with a comprehensive overview. Five themes are addressed: developments in rural gender theory and research methodology; changes in farm households; patterns of rural migration; the impact of national and international policies; and the construction of gender identities as a result of rural changes. Contributors include scholars from Europe, North America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

B9: Bokemeier, J.L. (1997)

Sammendrag:

Extends the debate on rural restructuring by redefining families and households and their study; by considering the contributions of family scholarship to rural sociological issues; by assessing the methodological implications and challenges of integrating a family focus in rural sociology; and by reengaging rural sociology around important policy issues.

B10: Boyle, P. and Halfacree, K. (Eds.) (1998)

Link til bokanmeldelse:

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/abstract/63000488/ABSTRACT>

B11: Brandth, B. and Haugen, M.S. (1997)

Sammendrag:

This article focuses on the Norwegian Society of Rural Women (NSRW), the only organization representing rural (farm) women in Norway. Using the magazine for the NSRW members as our main source, we ask how feminist politics and identity have been construed in a rural context. As communicated by the magazine, engagement with women's movement issues such as equal rights has been inconspicuous. Instead, strategies to enhance the value and appreciation of women's traditional areas of operation have been emphasized. Magazine discourses have been concerned with the recognition of women's values and distinctive characteristics, rather than with challenges to the gender regime within agriculture and claims of equality with men. In the 1990s, as farm and rural women have become a heterogeneous group, creating a common ground for organizing rural women has become a major challenge.

B12: Brandth, B. and Haugen, M. S. (2005)

Sammendrag:

This article deals with the issue of stability and change in rural masculinity by studying how masculinity changes when work changes. Logging, which used to form a basis for the construction of masculinity in peripheral areas, is in the process of being replaced by new types of work brought about by the commodification of natural and cultural resources. Hunting, fishing and adventures in the wilderness as products are grounded in the traditional competences of rural men, but include elements of service work that go beyond masculine rural knowledge and networks, and introduce features of femininity and urbanity. When urban customers enter places and activities that used to be central for the identification of the rural masculine, rural men seek new places and challenges where 'real rural masculinity' may be expressed.

B13: Bringslid, M.B. (1996)

Ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

B14: Brown, F. and Hall, D. (2000a)

Link til utdrag fra boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=x2vtFpW2FnwC&oi=fnd&pg=PP9&sig=0srpqXFW5W4OI_lkJCI3AT3j8mk&dq=Tourism+in+peripheral+areas

B15: Brown, F. and Hall, D. (2000b)

Kapittel i bok, se Brown, F. and Hall, D. (2000a) for utdrag.

B16: Burnett, K.A. (1996)

Kapittel i en bok, ikke tilgang på sammendrag eller link.

B17: Burnett, K.A. (1998)

Sammendrag:

Aspects of 'localness' are used to both define and promote Scotland's rural people and places. By way of illustration, the social construction and consumption of Scotland's highlands and islands as underpinned by a negotiated relationship between what is considered 'local' and 'not local,' is provided. One particular focus is on how incomer and local identities are constructed and mediated by development agencies and academic analysis. It is suggested that the rural incomer is represented as a contradiction of 'good' and 'evil' with respect to rural development processes. This paradox of incomer identity and representation is examined. Discourses of

what and who is local within the current socio-political climate of devolution for Scotland, and increasingly confident claims for national independence, are crucial factors in the contextualization of incomer/local constructions and rural development processes. The promotion of Scotland as a nation which celebrates local articulations is explored, and some possible implications for rural communities and sustained socio-cultural development initiatives are considered.

B18: Butler, R. (1998)

Kapittel i en bok, ikke tilgang på sammendrag eller link.

B19: Butler, R. (2004)

Sammendrag:

All subjects need to understand from whence they came and leisure, recreation and tourism (LRT) are no exceptions. This paper reviews what is felt to be the past geographical literature in these areas in the English language from a personal perspective which covers involvement in the field over the past four decades. It adopts an era approach to identify themes and emphases in the published research and to relate current research thrusts to past efforts. It comments on the relative status of LRT studies in geography and of geographical research in the LRT fields, and concludes with some thoughts on likely future areas of research effort.

B20: Butler, R., Hall, C.M. and Jenkins, J. (Eds.) (1998)

Sammendrag:

Recent years have witnessed a change from the passive, low key use of rural areas for recreation to the explosion of tourism as a highly active and dominant agent of change and control in the countryside and associated rural communities. This book considers the effects of rural recreation and tourism with special reference to:

- the economics of rural restructuring
- public sector rural policies
- imaging and reimagining
- the social dynamics of rural change
- sustainability of tourism and recreation in rural areas

Contemporary reflections of each of these issues are brought together by Richard Butler, C. Michael Hall and John Jenkins from experts in Australasia, North America and Europe. The book provides a critical evaluation of the enthusiasm and promotion given to this growth industry by government and private bodies, and examines opportunities and challenges associated with the development and management of tourism in a rural environment.

C:

C1: Carroll, J. (2002)

Link til utdrag av dokument:

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m4021/is_2002_June_1/ai_88679059

C2: Champion, A. (2001)

Link til artikkel:

http://eprints.ncl.ac.uk/file_store/nclep_231143193619.pdf

C3: Champion, T and Hugo, G. (Eds.) (2004)

Sammendrag:

This book brings together a team of social scientists to present information on urbanization around the world, highlighting examples of development patterns that are not adequately captured by the UN's type of reporting systems and drawing attention to other ways of representing current trends.

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=NehyaLCNxyzYC&oi=fnd&pg=RA1-PR9&sig=NuqFWInJ-02_RLsoAShdEvbPvqg&dq=New+forms+of+urbanization:+beyond+the+urban-rural+dichotomy

C4: Chaplin, D. (1999)

Sammendrag:

This paper, based on a research project on British second home owners in rural France, uses empirical evidence derived from ethnographic interviews to investigate and analyse the escapism opportunities afforded by the purchase and consumption of a second home in a foreign environment. Escape is the main theme, from pressure of work, everyday routine, from commodification, to a space which is a bolt-hole, a retreat or a genuine break from paramount reality. The actions and activities through which the escape is attempted or effected are examined, leading to some insights into the home-holiday as well as the production-consumption relationship. It seems that the French second home experience provides an example of an alternative to the routines and constraints of the world of work on the one hand and from commodified tourism products on the other. In committing to the project, which mingles production and consumption, owners believe they are achieving a balance which is missing from their lives in Britain, through the mechanism of having a recurrent escape route to a way of life which offers them a degree of permanence. The French house project is also an identity project, in which reflexivity plays an important role. The practice, for those who succeed at it, ultimately can be seen as a form of social and spatial delinquency, breaking through the boundaries of a commodified existence to the lived space of another life.

C5: Ching, B. and Creed, G.W. (Eds.) (1997)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0415915457&id=OAG4I0mkenoC&pg=PP1&lpg=PP1&ots=cXLajWOQL-&dq=Knowing+your+place:+rural+identity+and+cultural+hierarchy&sig=G3jYoNy40M3GnNI8zFF2pHN6ctQ>

C6: Chipeniuk, R. (2004)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag eller artikkel.

C7: Chipeniuk, R. (2005)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag eller artikkel.

C8: Chipeniuk, R. (2006)**Link til dokument:**

<http://cdj.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/bsi041v1.pdf>

C9: Cloke, P. (1997)**Sammendrag:**

In recent years, there has been something of a resurgence in rural studies, which has become somewhat more mainstream than previously in the academic space of social science. Increasing numbers of people have taken on important dualistic questions of society/space, nature/culture structure/agency and self/other from the perspective of rural studies. However, it is the 'cultural turn' in wider social science which has lent both respectability and excitement to the nexus with rurality, particularly with new foci on landscape, otherness and the spatiality of nature. With a conceptual fascination with difference, and a methodological fascination with ethnography, cultural studies have provided a significant palimpsestual overlay onto existing landscapes of knowledge. This paper seeks to convey some of the excitements and challenges which have been generated by this resurgence. Cultural studies of the rural have emphasized important new perspectives on real and hyperreal countrysides, but have also served to re-emphasize existing unresolved issues about politics, ethics and morality in rural research.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235977%231997%23999869995%2312195%23FLP%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=5914b02b7e62d8c758bd1c8e083001a7

C10: Cloke, P., M. Goodwin and P. Milbourne, (1997)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

C11: Cloke, P., Goodwin, M. and Milbourne, P. (1998)

Kapittel i bok, ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

C12: Cloke, P. and Little, J. (Eds.) (1997)

Link til utdrag fra boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=gfN64uGK27YC&oi=fnd&pg=PA158&sig=IUDg84QYhvA6-paVqYIL2n9wCs0&dq=Contested+countryside+cultures#PPP1,M1>

C13: Coppock, J.T. (1977)

(“...*this text still remains the most comprehensive international overview of second homes.*”
Hall and Page 2001:221)

C14: Crouch, D. (Ed.) (1999a)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Cj_w-cdJMT0C&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&sig=S1nk1VSJCMuPqQqWG5sWXr_Tbk&dq=Leisure/Tourism+Geographies#PPR11,M1

C15: Crouch, D. (1999b)

Kapittel i bok, se Crouch, D. (1999a) for utdrag.

C16: Crouch, G. (2001) (Ed.)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0851995357&id=tqmmiKCK5PcC&pg=PP1&lpq=PP1&ots=k0eaGcrdka&dq=Consumer+psychology+of+tourism,+hospitality,+and+leisure&sig=zAc3A3-WSzWQZ0qFkdc0lXrMi04#PPP1,M1>

C17: Cruickshank, J. et al. (2004)

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.aqderforskning.no/download/Artikler/Papers/Ideas%20about%20rurality.pdf>

D:

D1: Dahms, F. and McComb, J. (1999)

Sammendrag:

Recent explanations of population and economic change in rural communities in Canada, the United States, the British Isles and Australia are described and assessed. These are synthesized and evaluated in the south Georgian Bay area at the outer edge of Toronto's urban

field. Custom census tabulations of data on migration, commuting and population change from 1971 to 1991 documented rapid population growth, a major increase in the elderly, significant migration from metropolitan centres and primarily local work-residence linkages in the study area. Much of the population increase occurred in residential nucleations with amenity attractions along the shoreline. Information from business directories was used to trace economic change. Many businesses formerly found in small rural service centres have centralized in larger communities, but new economic activities related to tourism, construction, finance, services, manufacturing and wholesaling replaced them in numerous settlements. Population continued to increase in places that had lost some or all of their businesses. Population growth and economic change may be attributed to local amenity attractions, location in an urban field, the 'commodification of rurality' and structural transformations in the economy. Deconcentration from the 'Golden Horseshoe' contributed substantially to population growth in the study area which appeared to be a 'clean break' from the Toronto area.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235977%231999%23999849997%23123963%23FLP%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=a32218a5d1ea6dfdfa10a60ba17ab8fe

D2: Damer, S. (2000)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

D3: Daugstad, K. (2005)

Link til dokument:

http://www.bygdeforskning.no/Publikasjoner_PDF/PAPER%2008.05.pdf

D4: Deller, S.C., Marcouiller, D.W. and Green, G.P. (1997)

Sammendrag:

One of the important aspects of community development planning for tourism involves the assessment of benefits and costs associated with touristic activities to local units of government. The primary objective of this study was to identify the impact of recreational housing development on the financial position of local governments within a rural setting. Using census data for Wisconsin counties, a "holistic" type model of fiscal impact is specified and estimated. Results suggest that recreational housing development just pays for itself in terms of the ability of local governments to generate revenues when compared to the demands placed on services, as measured by expenditures.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235855%231997%23999759996%2312651%23FLP%23&_cdi=5855&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=0db2973296beffdc11e90512e10178cb

D5: Di, Z., McArdle N. and Masnick, G. (2001)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

D6: Dijst, M., Lansendorf, M., Barendregt, A. and Smit, L. (2005)

Sammendrag:

In Western countries, the scale of second home ownership increased enormously in the last decades. Yet, the outcomes of this development on spatial patterns and behaviour are unclear. In this paper we focus on two issues that arise from this trend: first, the impact of the residential environment of the primary dwelling on second home ownership and, second, the impact of second homes on travel. The paper is based on two empirical studies carried out in the Netherlands and in Germany. In the Netherlands, the owners of second homes frequently compensate for the lack of leisure opportunities at home or in close vicinity of their home in urbanised areas in which they primarily live. The same is true for allotment owners in Germany. However, Dutch non-mobile caravan owners and German owners of second homes do not follow any compensation strategies. In both countries the use of the private car is dominant although in Germany travel distances are larger than in the Netherlands. Based on a typology of second homeowners a sketch of future developments will be given. Some recommendations for housing and transportation policies will be formulated.

E:

E1: Eikeland, S. and Lie, I. (1999)

Sammendrag:

This article relates the results of a study carried out on the roles and functions of pluriactivity in rural Norway. The study sought to define the effect on pluriactivity of the integration of rural areas into urban labour markets, international systems of production, and the changes in the sectoral mix in rural areas. The analysis is based on three types of data: a list of enterprises from the national register of economic units, the central register of employed workers, and information from local informants in the sample municipalities. The article concludes that the rate of pluriactivity among the rural population depends on the way in which economic sectors are classified. A further finding is that pluriactivity is an important feature of rural Norway, but is still mainly associated with agricultural enterprise. A final conclusion is that pluriactivity has other characteristics in larger labour markets than in smaller labour markets in rural areas due to the urban influence on the former.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235977%231999%23999849995%23123772%23FLT%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=0c0416a8aee c4605cbd780b1f5c2c6e0

E2: Engeset, M.G. og Velvin, J. (2004)

Link til dokumentet:

http://www.hibu.no/data/f/0/30/22/0_2401_0/4504engeset.pdf

E3: Ericsson, B. (2006a)

Får ikke tilgang til artikkel.

E4: Ericsson, B. (2006b)**Link til dokumentet (søk på siden):**

<http://www.utmark.org/>

E5: Ericsson, B., Arnesen, T. and Overvåg, K. (2005)**Sammendrag:**

Rapporten tar for seg forskjellige fasetter ved fritidsboliger. Hovedtemaet dreier seg om muligheter for å trekke på sekundærbosatte i forbindelse med næringsutvikling. I forprosjektet har vi lagt vekt på å kartlegge utgangspunktet for en slik tilnærming. Næringsvirksomhet og eiendomsutvikling i forbindelse med fritidsboliger har tradisjonelt vært fokusert omkring hvordan en kan få fritidshuseiere og -brukere til å bruke mer penger i bygda. Innenfor detaljhandelen generelt kreves som regel stor omsetning pr. årsverk, dvs. at det må tilføres mange kjøpere utenfra med store innkjøp, skal bransjen kunne bidra med verdiskaping og ny sysselsetting av betydning. Vi har drøftet enkelte forutsetninger som kan danne utgangspunktet for å vurdere mulighetene for evt. andre måter for næringsutvikling (enn detaljhandel) i forbindelse med at sekundærbosatte kan antas å ha a) et annet (mer forpliktende) forhold til bygda enn vanlige turister, og b) ressurser i form av profesjonelle (fag og finans) nettverk og kapital. Forprosjektrapporten er bygget opp av fem deler. De er ikke helt uavhengige av hverandre, men tar likevel opp forholdsvis forskjellige fasetter og sider ved temaet fritidsboliger og næringsutvikling, og fungerer mer uavhengige av hverandre enn kapitler vanligvis gjør.

Link til dokument:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/rapport/pdf/042005.pdf>

E6: Ericsson, B. og Grefsrud, R. (2005)**Sammendrag:**

Rapporten presenterer resultater fra det treårige prosjektet "Utmarksbasert næringsutvikling: Lokaløkonomiske muligheter og begrensninger av privateide fritidshus" finansiert av Norges forskningsråd. Det presenteres resultater fra en omfattende spørreskjemaundersøkelse av et utvalg av fritidshuseiere i Rendalen, Gausdal og Nord-Aurdal kommuner. Spørsmålene fokuserte på den samlede bruken av fritidshusene og forbruk som kan knyttes til bruk og eie av disse fritidshusene. I alt er det kommet inn 1 908 besvarte skjemaer, en svarprosent på 57%. I alt brukes fritidshusene gjennomsnittlig ca 46 bruksdøgn, 26 i løpet av mai til september, 20 i høst- og vintermånedene. Bruksdøgnene representerer 134 persondøgn i løpet av ett år. Det er likevel betydelige variasjoner i bruksintensitet, men variasjonene er nesten i

sin helhet knyttet til vinterbruk. Det syns imidlertid å være teknisk standard og vegtilgjengelighet som i størst grad forklarer disse forskjellene i bruk. Den mest avgjørende faktoren for å skape lokaløkonomiske virkninger er at fritidsboligene brukes. Det bruksbetingede forbruket pr person/døgn i fritidsboligkommunen kan anslås til ca 100 kroner; noe mindre om vinteren og litt høyere om sommeren. Dette gir 13 - 14.000 kroner i forbruk pr hytte, for en hytte som brukes omtrent som gjennomsnittet. I tillegg kommer faste utgifter og utgifter til anskaffelser og vedlikehold, til sammen nærmere 20.000 kroner. (Alle tall i 2002-prisnivå). Forbruket varierer i stor grad med de samme faktorene som bruken. Det lokale tilbudet av varer og tjenester har også betydning. Sysselsettingseffektene (inkl nybygging) kan grovt anslås til 3 – 6 % av den totale sysselsettingen i undersøkelseskommunene.

Link til dokumentet:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/rapport/pdf/062005.pdf>

E7: Ericsson, B. and Grefsrud, R. (2006)

Sammendrag:

Vestmarka er et område på 625 km² mellom Solør og Odalen i Hedmark, og berører ni kommuner. Området ble i 1986 forslått vernet med bakgrunn i det store og forholdsvis uberørte barskogsystemet. I 1992 ble forslaget frafalt, men området skal fortsatt forvaltes uten andre tekniske inngrep enn det som skogdriften medfører. I planprosessen for området (etter pbl.) er det behov for å ha et felles sett med retningslinjer i de ni kommunene. I denne rapporten drøftes mulige konsekvenser av utbygging av fritidsboliger i Vestmarka. Drøftingene bygger på eksisterende materiale og undersøkelser gjennomført tidligere, og skal danne grunnlag for utarbeiding av felles retningslinjer i forhold til fritidsbebyggelse i de ni kommuneplanene.

Link til dokument:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/rapport/pdf/182006.pdf>

F:

F1: Falk, I., and Kilpatrick, S. (2000)

Sammendrag:

What is social capital? In answering this question, the paper reports on new research which differentiates between social interaction processes and social capital as the product of those processes. Following a review of literature, structured as a social theory against which social capital might be understood, the paper then describes a study of a rural community, and reports on two analyses of data which contribute to answering the question, 'What is the nature of the interactive productivity between the local networks in a community?' The paper concludes that social capital, for which a new definition is forwarded, can only 'exist' if it is somehow able to be produced. This is the chief assumption of the paper. Social capital is defined as an accumulation of the knowledge and identity resources drawn on by communities-of-common-purpose. If social capital originates in micro interactions which are in turn embedded in a meso and macro social order, then these processes and connections

should be observable. This paper makes an initial contribution to the establishment of such micro, mesa and macro links.

F2: Falk, W.W., Schulman, M.D. and Tickamyer, A.R. (Eds.) (2003)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=KolRWfYjJL0C&oi=fnd&pg=PP10&sig=ZrlQ2zH5JLML7DKBxuD38DpgCIQ&dq=Communities+of+Work:+Rural+Restructuring+in+Local+and+Global+Contexts,>

F3: Findley, A.M., Short, D. and Stockdale, A. (2000)

Sammendrag:

An economic audit of the labour-market impact of in-migration to rural Scotland provides evidence that migrants make rather than take jobs. A survey of 689 households in six study areas selected from across rural Scotland provides the basis for examining the scale and nature of job growth associated with in-migration. Job multipliers are calculated by migrant type and by economic sector.

F4: Flognfeldt, T. (2002)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Williams, A.M. (2002) for utdrag.

F5: Flognfeldt, T. (2004)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Müller, D.K. (2004) for utdrag.

F6: Friedland, W. H. (2002)

Sammendrag:

When is a farm a farm? When is rural rural? Has the issue of the rural-urban continuum returned? Decades ago rural sociology worked itself into two blind alleys: rural-urban differences and attempts to define the rural-urban fringe. Although these conceptual problems eventually were exhausted, recent developments in California raise the possibility of a phoenixlike revival, although in new form. Three cases—the success of Napa Valley winemaking and the urban crowding that has accompanied it, the explosion of wine grape acreage in neighboring Sonoma County as demand for premium wine grapes has increased dramatically, and an antibody-manufacturing goat "farm" in Santa Cruz County—have spurred community controversies and are now generating debates over the definition of "agriculture," whether agriculture is rural, and "When is rural rural?"

Link til artikkel:

http://cgirs.ucsc.edu/research/environment/afsrq/publications/Friedland_2002.pdf

F7: Froud, D. (2004)

Sammendrag:

This article investigates the nature of the homely in England today. Focusing on the work of one developer—Countryside Properties—I ask what the popularity of the neo-vernacular "urban village," and the tactics used to construct this genre, might tell us about homely ideals and demands. First considering, then dismissing, postmodern claims of the nostalgia-driven consumption of simulacra, I go on to propose that people are not deceived into purchasing the "inauthentic," but knowingly enter into pacts with "instantly mature" environments. What matters, I suggest, is not so much surface evocation of the Past, but the constructed texture of Passed Time, and the sense of narrative evolution that this confers to both site and individual dwelling. Building on theories of "authenticity" as not inherent to things, but a quality that emerges in our environments through our relationships with them, I propose that the homely too is not an identifiable essence or "sense of place," but an interaction of body and mind with environment. That being the case, in order to be receptive to our homely needs and desires, might environments be designed to proactively offer spaces for these to take root? Concluding, the article takes theory back to practice by considering the relevance of such ideas to housing development, and to evolving practices of inhabitation.

F8: Frouws, F. (1998)

Sammendrag:

The current 'struggle for space' in the Netherlands and other north-west European countries reflects diverse claims and concerns related to the countryside. This paper examines the underlying socio-political discourses on the rural to impose some order on this diversity and come to an understanding of the processes through which access to and use of rural resources are constructed. After a description of the theoretical status and social relevance of rural discourse, three such discourses, drawn from current debates on the future of Dutch countryside are analysed. The agri-ruralist, utilitarian and hedonist discourses distinguished here clearly differ in their perceptions of the main problems in rural areas, the best solutions and the social actors identified to bring about the 'ideal countryside'. The analysis of rural discourses thus provides an adequate framework for interpreting the multiplicity of 'visions' and policy concepts applied in the debates on the countryside in Europe.

G:

G1: Gallent, N. (1997)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

G2: Gallent, N., Mace, A. and Tewdwr-Jones, M. (2002)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

G3: Gallent, N., Mace, A. and Tewdwr-Jones, M. (2003)

Sammendrag:

Second homes have been a source of considerable controversy in Wales for more than three decades. In this article we argue that they have, in reality, become less important in recent times, with the market contracting during the 1990s and other more fundamental demographic changes and housing pressures coming to the fore. Second homes are a highly localized issue, affecting a minority of communities – though, at times, quite severely. Retirement and other housing pressures, however, bring more significant socio-economic changes and these pressures are all too frequently amplified by a planning system used to restrict housing supply rather than manage growth. This paper has three parts, beginning with a general review of the second home debate followed by an examination of the changing geography of second homes, showing how the distribution of these properties altered during the 1990s and how the market contracted. It ends with a review of secondary data, revealing that second homes are a relatively small component of wider processes affecting rural communities, though extremely significant in some areas.

G4: Gallent, N., Mace A. and Tewdwr-Jones, M. (2005)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=ncgYmEKNiG8C&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&sig=Klx_HumBK0-D1Rdv_chAjXEanBI&dq=British+home+owners+and+housing+change+in+rural+France

G5: Gallent, N. and Tewdwr-Jones, M. (2000)

Link til bokanmeldelse:

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/q474776875u271k2/fulltext.pdf>

G6: Gallent, N. and Tewdwr-Jones, M. (2001)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

G7: Garvill, J., Malmberg, G. and Westin, K. (2000)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

G8: Glorioso, R.S. (1999)

Kapittel i bok, se utdrag under Godde, P.M., Price, M.F. and Zimmermann, F.M. (Eds) (1999).

G9: Godde, P.M., Price, M.F. and Zimmermann, F.M. (Eds) (1999)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0851993915&id=V1VCVKGvU8kC&pg=PP1&lpg=PP1&ots=4DltFpJyX6&dq=Tourism+and+Development+in+Mountain+Regions&sig=ivSOa3Cl_ZXuMD2OXgCk-EYER28#PPP10,M1

G10: Green, A., Hogarth, T. and Shackleton, R. (1999)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

G11: Green, G.P. et al. (1996)**Sammedrag:**

For many rural communities in the United States, tourists and retirees make a major contribution to the local economy. The role of recreational home ownership in these communities is not well understood. We examine the attitudes toward land use controls and local economic development among seasonal and permanent residents. We compare growth machine and local dependency theory explanations for support of land use controls and growth activities. Based on focus groups and survey data collected from seasonal and permanent residents of a northern Wisconsin county, we find that full-time (permanent) residents are much more supportive of local economic development activities and less likely to favor land use planning than are seasonal residents. Socio-economic differences between seasonal and permanent residents do not explain away the variation between the two groups in these attitudes. Among seasonal residents, support for land use controls declines as they spend more time at their lake homes. The results tend to support Cox and Mair's local dependency thesis

Link til artikkel:

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdf?vid=4&hid=118&sid=f416ca70-9bee-408d-9491-ee7671cc0c2d%40sessionmgr106>

G12: Green, G.P., Deller, S.C. and Marcouiller, D.W. (2006)**Sammendrag:**

While many rural areas continue to experience depopulation and economic decline, others are facing rapid in-migration, as well as employment and income growth. Much of this growth is due to the presence and use of amenity resources, broadly defined as qualities of a region that make it an attractive place to live and work. Rather than extracting natural resources for external markets, these communities have begun to build economies based on promoting environmental quality. *Amenities and Rural Development* explores the paradigmatic shift in how we view land resources and the potential for development in amenity-rich rural regions.

Amenity-based growth can lead to several paths, based largely on proximity to urban areas and the type of development that occurs, whether it be seasonal residents, retirees, or tourism. The distributional implications of amenity-led development are an important consideration for policy, both within and between communities and regions. The contributors conclude that public policy needs to focus on maximizing complementary and supplementary uses while minimizing antagonistic uses of amenities.

Scholars and policymakers concerned with economic development and natural resource preservation will find this comprehensive volume of great interest.

G13: Grefsrud, R. (2003)

Sammendrag:

Dette notatet redegjør for litteraturstudiene som er foretatt i forbindelse med prosjektet "Lokaløkonomiske effekter og muligheter av fritidshus". Prosjektet går over tre år og er finansiert av Norges Forskningsråd. Konkret er et av formålene med prosjektet å utvikle et enkelt modelleller metodeverktøy for å analysere de økonomiske effektene av hytteutbygging og hytteturisme

Link til dokument:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/notater/pdf/042003.pdf>

G14: Grimsrud, G. M. (2001)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

H:

H1: Haartsen, T., Groote, P. and Huigen, P.P.P. (Eds.) (2000)

Sammendrag:

Traditionally policies for the development of rural areas have focussed on the 'catching up' with core areas. More recently however identity has become a focal point in rural planning. The increasing attention for local identity conflicts with the overwhelming power of globalisation and standardisation. In this context, the book examines the identity of rural areas. It makes clear that a rural identity is not a 'natural' or 'objective' fact, but is ascribed by actors who have different interests in the development of an area. This implies the existence of multiple identities. Furthermore, identities are contested, and revolve around the question of which actors claim which rural identity for which purpose and on the basis of which authority. The book states that identity construction is not static, but a dynamic process embedded in wider socio-economic processes. Identity and policy share a two-way relationship: policies based on identity actually shape the identity at the same time.

H2: Haldrup, M. (2004)

Sammendrag:

Movement is central to how landscapes and places are encountered and perceived in tourism, yet the role of corporeal mobility has rarely been researched in concrete studies of tourist practices. This paper contends that embodied movement should be viewed as a 'performed art' with its own styles and modalities. It examines three different 'modes of movement' as they emerge from diaries produced by families vacationing in second homes in Denmark. By focusing on this mundane and 'immobile' type of tourism, the paper exposes the various

‘travellings-in-dwelling’ and ‘dwellings-in-travelling’ present in the practice of tourism. It concludes by recognizing the central role of embodied movement in prefiguring how places and landscapes are sensed and made sense of in tourism.

Link til artikel:

<http://www.ruc.dk/upload/application/pdf/4ca44814/Laid.pdf>

H3: Halfacree, K.H. (2006a)

Sammendrag:

Counter-cultural back-to-the-land experimentation is a very long-standing social phenomenon across the global North but has been little studied by geographers. This paper provides a critical overview of its manifestation in Britain over the last 40 years. It emphasizes the importance of placing it in its entangled context of the dominant form(s) that rural space takes. While 1960s/1970s back-to-the-land raised critical questions about the countryside, it mainly ‘diverted’ marginal spaces to alternatives outside the mainstream. In contrast, it exists today at a time when rural spatiality’s ‘productivist’ alignment is being sorely challenged. This presents, in principle, greater scope both for its longer-term survival and for it to engage in a ‘productive’ critique of the mainstream rurality that is emerging. The paper suggests that interrogating critically the extent of consubstantial relationships between land and everyday life is also essential for evaluating back-to-the-land experimentation.

Link til artikel:

<http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/30/3/309>

H4: Halfacree, K.H. (2006b) (In press)

Sammedrag:

This paper is concerned with bringing together and drawing out some diverse strands of thought and action that are striving—from within a broadly green anti-capitalist agenda—to produce a rural space that is different from and a challenge to the mainstream trajectories that the production of the rural is taking in the global North. First, I outline the main elements of a new model for thinking about rural space in general that tries to incorporate three different facets of ‘space’ that have been teased out through geographical scholarship. This draws inspiration from work by Henri Lefebvre. After demonstrating this model in respect of the post-1945 productivist rural, I introduce it to debates about the emerging contours of the post-productivist countryside. Drawing predominantly on British examples, the second half of the paper develops one element within the heterogeneous potentiality of this post-productivism to consider some key aspects of what I term an example of ‘radical’ rural spatiality. This examines its perceived localities, conceived formal representations and partially lived everyday lives. The final main section gives brief consideration to opportunities now being presented to this radical rurality but also notes the considerable challenges that lie ahead.

Link til artikel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-4MHPBR5-1&_user=586462&_coverDate=12%2F08%2F2006&_alid=540236776&_rdoc=1&_fmt=summary&_orig=search&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_ct=4&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=ebbad0e87bae1a42f8f6032d2460655c

H5: Hall, C.M. (2000)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

H6: Hall, C.M. and Boyd, S. (2005)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=uooCGhkyBf8C&oi=fnd&pg=PR13&sig=EmRcJBebFyZ0S7TFvOWnGWcXLpc&dq=Nature-based+Tourism+in+Peripheral+Areas:+Development>

H7: Hall, C.M. and Müller, D. (Eds.) (2004a)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=no&lr=&id=YfU1R69oyKQC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&sig=u1AqQ1EgUnvdUvBlgPi9qKdsyPI&dq=second+homes#PPP1_M1

H8: Hall, C.M. and Muller D. (2004b)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Müller, D.K. (Eds.) (2004b) for utdrag.

H9: Hall, C.M. and Page, S.J. (2001)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=TQqbEoCjhP4C&oi=fnd&pg=PR13&sig=zc2qJ-YkcibpOlybJvJX04s5a9c&dq=The+geography+of+tourism+and+recreation.+Environment,+place+and+space>

H10: Hall, C.M. and Williams, A. M. (Eds.) (2002)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=XeF9_2YmLtAC&oi=fnd&pg=PP9&sig=5lVMjhH4ou-lZOMLcmRWseXa-aU&dq=Tourism+and+migration:+new+relationships+between+production

H11: Hall, D., Mitchell, M. and Roberts, L. (2003)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, D., Roberts, L. and Mitchell, M. (Eds.) (2003) for utdrag.

H12: Hall, D., Roberts, L. and Mitchell, M. (Eds.) (2003)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=P9V1qnUjoX0C&oi=fnd&pg=RA2-PR12&sig=J40YriFXovM_mz_MWHydWIAf4Mk&dq=New+Directions+in+Rural+Tourism#PPP1_M1

H13: Halseth, G. (1998)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0773517294&id=K4K8rkmFq_sC&pg=PA45&lpg=PA45&ots=zIKgJa5PKA&dq=The+New+Country+side.+Geographic+Perspectives+on+Rural+Change&sig=UPzvtg2KDTKExoG6eAHsSwN8GMI#PPP1,M1

H14: Hansen, A.B. (2001)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

H15: Harrill, R. (2004)

Link til artikkel:

<http://jpl.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/18/3/251>

H16: Heins, S. (2004)

Sammendrag:

Rural living has great appeal among urban residents in the Netherlands. It echoes the rural idyll. Furthermore, there is a demand for rural living in or near urban areas, in the so-called pseudo-countryside. This paper investigates the demand for rural living. In addition, this paper seeks to find out how and to what extent suppliers in the housing market accommodate that demand. Besides building rural residential environments, suppliers try to influence preferences for rural housing through marketing techniques. Where possible, developers build certain types of houses for which they know there is a demand, as that yields the highest profits. Yet the supply of rural residential environments does not meet the demand. The tension between the two components can partly be explained by restrictive government policies. The creation of a pseudo-countryside, a residential environment with the characteristics of the countryside but not located there, might be a compromise.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/gq12737308r446qj/fulltext.pdf>

H17: Henderson, S. (2005)

Sammendrag:

This article focuses on a relatively unexplored aspect of youth mobility and transitions: the impact of urban middle-class family migration from the city to the countryside. In a context in which the material experiences and the symbolic currency of the urban and the rural are becoming ever more mixed, the article explores the role of the 'push/pull' effects of the urban and the rural as both material and symbolic resources in the construction of such young people's identities, their structural transitions and their orientations. It does this from a particular perspective - rather than defining the 'ideal typical' aspects of such young people's life course, it draws on biographical data from an ongoing qualitative longitudinal study of young people's transitions to adulthood, primarily focusing on the biographies of two young women sharing notable consistencies in their backgrounds but stark contrasts in their trajectories and outcomes.

Link til artikkel:

<http://you.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/13/4/363>

H18: Hoggart, K. (1997)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

H19: Hoggart, K. (1998)**Link til artikkel:**

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235977%231998%23999859996%23123965%23FLP%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=27e4f0d5cc924c000a53c576374ab145

H20: Hoogendoorn, G. and Visser, G. (2004)**Link til artikkel:**

<http://www.up.ac.za/saafecs/vol32/hogdorn.pdf>

H21: Hopkins, J. (1998)**Sammendrag:**

Geography is currently in the midst of reinterpreting the 'rural'. There are calls within tourism studies, rural geography and cultural geography for further investigation into the new meanings represented in rural places, their emergent rural identities, and the need to take postmodernism and the construction of the rural more seriously. This paper presents a critical interpretation of the format, content and signs used to represent, commodify and promote as countryside a landscape adjacent to the eastern coast of Lake Huron in Southwestern Ontario, Canada. Following a brief review of the place promotion literature and the postmodern cultural context of contemporary tourism, the socio-semiotic approach employed in the analysis is explained. Using 210 pieces of printed place promotional material, gathered at tourist information booths along a provincially designated tourist route, the slogans, logos (icons), and place myths used to differentiate the rural from the urban are identified, and their role in constructing, commodifying and marketing a symbolic countryside is made clear. It is argued that the tourist landscape signified in the promotional material is a symbolic cultural landscape that draws upon dominant Anglo-American ideals of the countryside to give identity to the material landscape. The advertising discourse is thus a symbolic space where an imaginary, mythical countryside is situated; here the 'rural' is commodified and sustained by 'uneasy pleasures': the tensions created between a consumer's willing suspension of disbelief and their knowledge of an advertiser's persuasive intentions. These signs of the 'post-rural' constitute a 'rural' that is a transferable brand name—a free-floating signifier—used to give meaning, value and character to any place commodity in need of a marketable identity.

I:

I1: Ilbery, B. (Ed.) (1998)

Kapittel i en bok, ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

I2: Ilbery, B. and Bowler, B. (1998)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

J:

J1: Jansson, B. and Müller, D.K. (2003)

Se hjemmesiden til Müller (http://www.umu.se/soc_econ_geography/forskning/turism.html)

J2: Jansson, B. and D.K. Müller (2004)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Müller, D.K. (Eds.) (2004b) for utdrag.

J3: Jarlöv, L. (1999)

Kapittel i bok, se Crouch, D. (1999a) for utdrag.

J4: Jobes, P.C. (2000)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=KPnVS6kaGqUC&oi=fnd&pg=RA1-PR11&sig=CdZHcppFxnHow12Cu_v758jdRxM&dq=Moving+Closer+to+Heaven,+the+Illusions+and+Disillusions+of+Migrant+to+Scenic+Rural+Places#PPP7,M1

J5: Jystad, B. (2000)

Link til dokumentet (søk på siden):

<http://www.utmark.org/>

K:

K1: Kaltenborn, B.P. (1997a)

Sammendrag:

Place attachment is frequently referred to as a complex and integrative phenomenon encompassing a wide range of concepts. Place attachment is linked to the meanings created around recreation settings, yet knowledge is limited about the nature of place attachment and to what people are attached. This study examines the nature of place attachment among a sample of recreation homeowners in Southern Norway and to which attributes of the places they are attached. The results show that place attachment can be conceptualized on a general level while still containing subdimensions related to the place, the **recreational home**, and long-term connections to the area. A range of attributes including the natural and cultural environment, family and social activities, history, and traditions are all important in the development of affective bonds with the places in the study area. Identifying the subdimensions of place attachment enables a better prediction of the importance of different place attributes than the more holistic concept of place attachment.

K2: Kaltenborn, B.P. (1997b)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

K3: Kaltenborn, B.P. (1998)

Får ikke tilgang på sammendrag.

K4: Kaltenborn, B.P. (2002)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.utmark.org/utgivelser/pub/2002-3/art/kaltenborn-utmark-3-2002.htm>

K5: Kaltenborn, B.P. and Bjerke, T. (2002)

Sammendrag:

Associations between place attachment and preferences for local landscape categories were investigated. The subjects were the inhabitants of the Røros area in Southern Norway, a World Heritage site designated for its history of mining and unique architectural attributes. Revealed landscape preferences were clustered into four categories (from most to least preferred): Wildlands, Farm environment, Cultural landscapes and Modern agriculture. Significant positive associations were found between place attachment and two of these categories (Wildlands, Farm environment), indicating that place attachment had a positive

effect on attractiveness of landscapes that have a natural character, and landscapes that contain historically important elements. Since both attachment to a place and preference for natural and traditional landscapes reflect positive emotions, the findings may partly be explained by the tendency to evaluate an environment along a pleasant-unpleasant dimension. Another explanatory factor may be that the subjects primarily pay attention to the recreational/restorative functions of the landscapes shown, and that focus on alternative functions (e.g. residential functions) could lead to different associations between place attachment and landscape preferences.

Link til artikkel:

<http://docserver.ingentaconnect.com/deliver/connect/routledg/01426397/v27n4/s4.pdf?expires=1172136501&id=35565779&titleid=680&acname=NORWEGIAN+UNIVERSITY+OF+SCIENCE&checksum=6AE4F542D255807B250A7D92D37A4704>

K6: Kaltenborn, B.P. and Williams, D.R. (2002)

Link til artikkel:

http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/value/docs/place_tourists_locals_femundsmarka_park.pdf

K7: Kaltenborn, B.P. et al. (2005)

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.nina.no/archive/nina/PppBasePdf/rapport/2005/39.pdf>

K8: Kümmel, A. (2005)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

L:

L1: Leal, J. (2006)

Link til dokument:

http://enhr2006-ljubljana.uirs.si/publish/W24_Leal.pdf

L2: Lew, A.A and Cartier, C. (2005)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0415192188&id=iqby2Go11fcC&pg=PP1&pg=PP1&ots=NSmHvs8VVB&dq=Seductions+of+place+geographical+perspectives+on+globalization+and+touristed+landscapes&sig=Cil4mRubhflBU4l-9PO70pNnd8Q>

L3: Lew, A.A., Hall, C.M. and Williams, A.M. (Eds.) (2004)

Link til utdrag av boka:

L4: Lein, K. and Arnesen, T. (2004)

Sammendrag:

Rapporten tar for seg en mulig utbygging av et nytt område vest på Sjusjøen Høyfjellshotell. Området er på ca 25 mål, og er stort sett ubebygd pr i dag. Området er regulert til næringsformål. Målet for prosjektet har vært å utrede hvordan utbygging av dette området er forenlig med økonomiske hensyn og hvordan det kan bidra til å videreutvikle Sjusjøen som hytteområde og reiselivsdestinasjon. Utbyggingen av område 94, må ses i sammenheng med en helhetlig plan/visjon for utviklingen på Sjusjøen. Etter vår oppfatning betyr ikke en utbygging av område 94 etter de rammer som er trukket opp, at det legges begrensninger på utvikling av Sjusjøen som reiselivsdestinasjon og attraktivt hytteområde. En klar forutsetning for at en utbygging av området vil være positiv for Sjusjøen er at den harmonerer med Sjusjøens profil i reiselivsmarkedet (turski-/familiedestinasjon), at det legges til rette for estetisk fullverdige løsninger og at en finner gode løsninger mht. infrastruktur og arealbruk.

Link til dokument:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/notater/pdf/012004.pdf>

L5: Lindgren, U. (2002)

Link til dokument:

http://www.umu.se/cerum/publikationer/pdfs/CWP_57_02.pdf

L6: Lindgren, U. (2003)

Sammendrag:

This study analyses differences between counter-urban movers and movers heading for other destinations. Through the elaboration of a spatial model based upon settlement structure and functional hinterlands, counter-urban migration can be measured on the ground throughout the urban system. Empirical analysis of the counter-urban mover is rendered possible by access to a comprehensive longitudinal micro-database that contains demographic, socio-economic and detailed geographic information for all Swedish citizens. Binomial and multinomial logit models are estimated to capture the partial effects of variables related to the individual, the household, the labour market, life course events, and regional economic conditions on the choice of migration destination. The results of the analyses show that counter-urban movers are more likely to be older, born in Sweden or any other Scandinavian country, less well-off, having a university qualification, living single, being outside the labour force, and becoming unemployed close to the migration event. The emerging picture of the Swedish counter-urban mover reveals an individual who may be striving for other qualities in life, where career and earnings are of minor importance. Somewhat unexpectedly, the counter-urban movers show no systematic differences depending on their place of departure. No clear hierarchy-specific effects across the urban system can be found.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/105558814/PDFSTART>

L7: Little, J. (2001)

Link til artikel:

<http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/25/1/97>

L8: Little, J. (2002)

Link til artikel:

<http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/26/5/665>

L9: Little, J. and Leyshon, M. (2003)

Sammendrag:

This paper responds to the scarcity of work on rural embodiment. We argue that a consideration of 'the body' can contribute significantly to an understanding of rural social relations and communities. In particular, this paper provides an additional critical dimension to the understanding of the relationship between changing femininities, masculinities, rurality and the performance of sexuality in rural areas. It shows how dominant constructions of rural masculinity and femininity incorporate highly traditional assumptions about the body and reflect conventional attitudes to sexuality and gender identity. This paper gathers together some partial and underdeveloped ideas and data in the production of a more coordinated and sustained consideration of embodiment and rurality, and details some emerging research directions.

Link til artikel:

<http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/27/3/257>

L10: Luft, K. and MacDonald, S. (Eds.) (2002)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

L11: Luloff, A.E. (1998)

Sammendrag:

There are as many ways to conduct rural community development research as there are definitions of rural, community, and development.

However, it is important to note that doing such research, and conducting it correctly, are two very different things.

As disciplines, both rural community development and sociology have been marked by high ceilings and low floors. With such latitude, it is not surprising that so many studies marked as research fail, under inspection, to be very good at much of anything. I attribute this to two things:

1. The increasingly competitive and shrinking support environment which makes access to resources all the more difficult to obtain; and
2. The almost frivolous manner in which researchers become 'specialists' in a given area. The halo effect is alive and well in Academics - given enough time, many believe they can get up

the learning curve of any area and be an instant expert in that subject matter.

Consider surveys. Many researchers have participated in the design, conduct, and analysis of a survey, but a far smaller percentage have had formal training in survey design, conduct, and analysis. In light of the number of surveys underway at any one time and the frequency with which citizens are asked to cooperate via telephone, mail, or face-to-face, it is not surprising that:

- overall response rates are falling
- confidence in the results of this work is growing weaker, and
- both the academic and general communities are becoming more suspect of such studies.

L12: Lundholm, E. et al. (2004)

Sammendrag:

This paper examines interregional migration within the five Nordic countries, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, focusing on the impacts on migration decisions. A background to the study is the regional demographic polarisation of the five countries and the debate about labour market migration. The main questions of the study are: (a) What motives, apart from those relating to the labour market, are important to interregional migrants? (b) Do migrants perceive their decision to move as voluntary? (c) Are migration decisions in conflict with peoples' life projects, values and attitudes? The empirical analysis is based on 9600 responses to a survey conducted in all five countries, with participants including both those who have changed resident municipality in the last two years (migrants) and those who have lived in the same municipality for more than five years (stayers). The study reveals that only about one in five migrants give employment as a major motive for moving. Environmental and social factors are often more important. The majority of migrants claim that their decision to move is voluntary. The results also confirm previous research suggesting that migrants are more likely to be young, single people and have a higher educational level than stayers. There is also evidence that migration is often compatible with migrants' values and preferences.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/107061331/PDFSTART>

L13: Lundholm, E. and Malmberg, G. (2006)

Sammendrag:

This paper examines the outcome of interregional migration in various aspects from the migrants' perspective. It is based on a survey, including 6 000 interregional migrants in the five Nordic countries. The results indicate that interregional migration leads to a positive outcome for most migrants and few people seem to be forced to make decisions including painful tradeoffs. Motives have an effect on what aspects of outcome migrants are satisfied with. The influence of individual migrants' characteristics on migration outcome revealed few significant effects. Migrants claimed to be most satisfied with living conditions and less satisfied with the livelihood after moving. To be satisfied with social conditions turned out to be crucially important for the general outcome of migration.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.0435-3684.2006.00204.x>

L14: Lundmark, L. (2006)

Sammendrag:

In recent research it has been shown that a large share of the tourism work force in the Swedish mountain municipalities have their permanent place of residence outside of daily commuting distance from the municipality where they work. In this study, tourism labour mobility and migration to two Swedish mountain municipalities, Åre and Malung, is examined. The principal question addressed is whether temporal tourism labour migration leads to permanent migration of tourism workers or not. The research is based on a longitudinal database material including individual observations between the years 1991–2001. It is shown that the case municipalities have a higher propensity than the rest to employ in migrants in tourism. Results also show that relatively few people involved in temporary labour migration to tourism employment in the case municipalities later will permanently migrate to the mountain municipalities but that tourism sector employment is important for the in migration of long distance commuters to the case municipalities. The reason for this it is argued is that the motive to seasonally migrate to tourism employment is lifestyle related and not meant to be permanent. The seasonality of tourism employment has implications for the local and regional development through tourism.

L15: Lundmark, L. and Marjavaara, R. (2005)

Sammendrag:

Second home tourism provides a fundamental contribution to domestic tourism. It is a relatively cheap and efficient way of getting more people and their consumption to rural areas, at least on a temporary basis. Second home tourists are also loyal to the destination, with repeat visits and low marketing cost for the receiving area. This study develops a spatial statistical model to determine the importance of different factors for the localization of second homes. Utilizing data from a comprehensive geo-referenced database, the localization of second homes in the Swedish mountain range are examined and analysed. Results show that the most important factor for the development of second home agglomerations is the number of permanent residents in the immediate area surrounding the second home. Rural areas suffering from out-migration are attractive for a large part of the population, however not for permanent living but in terms of leisure and recreation. Nonetheless, it is argued that the significance of permanent tourists or holiday residents for these rural areas in the future may be of increasing economic importance.

M:

M1: Magnussen, M. L., Lysgård, H. K. and Cruickshank, J. (2004)

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.aqderforskning.no/download/Artikler/Paper%20EURS%202004%20ferdig.pdf>

M2: Marjavaara, R. (2007)

In press.

M3: Marjavaara, R. and Müller, D.K. (2004)

Kapittel i bok, ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

M4: Marjavaara, R. and Müller, D.K. (2007)

In press.

M5: McCarthy, J. (2005)

Link til artikkel:

<http://phg.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/29/6/773>

M6: McCool, S.F. and Moisey, R.N. (2001)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Qp71teNXfEC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&sig=EsW3iFN754c8B1MUN2c-OZSiNI8&dq=Tourism,+Recreation+and+Sustainability.+Linking+Culture+and+the+Environment.>

M7: McGranahan, D.A. (1999)

Sammendrag:

Climate, topography, and water area are highly related to rural county population change over the past 25 years. A natural amenities index, derived and discussed here, captures much of this relationship. Average 1970-96 population change in nonmetropolitan counties was 1 percent among counties low on the natural amenities index and 120 percent among counties high on the index. Most retirement counties and recreation counties score in the top quarter of the amenities index. Employment change is also highly related to natural amenities, although more so over the past 25 years than in the current decade. The importance of particular amenities varies by region. In the Midwest, for example, people are drawn to lakes for recreation and retirement, while people are attracted to the West for its varied topography.

Link til publikasjon:

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer781/>

M8: McIntyre, N. and Svanqvist, B. (2004)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2004/mwp002-23.pdf>

M9: McIntyre, N., Williams, D. and McHugh, K. (Eds.) (2006)**Sammendrag:**

The movement of people, goods, capital and information is a central aspect of living in the inter-connected, globalised late-modern world. Although this broader view of mobility is recognized, this book focuses mainly on migration or the movement of people and examines multiple dwelling as a societal response to the major influences of increased mobility and amenity tourism (visiting or residing in high quality landscapes such as mountains, beaches and forests for leisure experiences). It considers the modern-day meaning of multiple dwelling, how it affects personal identity and the meaning of 'home' and its impacts on host communities and landscapes. This book is of significant interest to those working in the areas of tourism, leisure, geography, outdoor recreation, sociology and anthropology.

M10: Messerli, B. and Ives, J.D. (Eds.) (1997)**Link til utdrag av boka:**

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Wvngu_eJg_sC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&sig=DTxpHrmh116xDLhEZbREHt5mOpk&dq=Mountain+of+the+World:+a+Global+Priority#PRA1-PR14,M1

M11: Miletic, M. (2006)**Sammendrag:**

Empirical data used in this paper were collected within the research project "Spatial, economic and social aspects of building second homes on the Adriatic coast" conducted during autumn 2004 by the Institute of Social Sciences No Pilar. One of the observed places was Vir and the reason why we took it as the subject of this study was not unintentional. There has not been any discussion in Croatia about illegal building connected with tourism development without mentioning the case of Vir, which has become a synonym for all the unpleasant socio-spatial changes produced by unplanned second homes development. Therefore, with Vir in the background the aims of this paper were to explore residents' satisfaction, perception of costs and benefits from second home development and general attitudes about second home development. The results show that the host community finds the consequences of mass building of second homes unthreatening and there is no serious opposition to island development based on second homes and residential tourism. In other words, residents consider second home development mostly compatible with their personal and community interests.

M12: Miletic, M. and Mistetic, A. (2006)**Sammendrag:**

The paper analyses major motivations for purchasing second homes on the Croatian coast, based on a sample of second home owners. According to literature, some reasons for purchasing second homes are emphasized. The most important motive is to provide place for both relaxation and escape from the pressures of everyday urban life. Besides, there are

economic motives and also motivation for reconnecting with the place of one's roots. Second home owners are divided into three groups: (1) owners who built a house, (2) owners who bought a house and (3) owners who inherited a family house. The paper analysed the first and second groups, because they represent a specific process of decision-making which is different from the one involved in the third group. The results confirmed the major tendencies of this phenomenon in Croatia as part of a broader process of forming new lifestyles in contemporary society.

M13: Misetic, A. (2006)

Sammendrag:

The paper analyses the concept of place attachment in the context of second home. Contemporary society is characterised by structural changes in the field of work and leisure, resulting in increasing mobility and travelling. Place attachment is analysed in comparison with current social issues such as globalisation, mobility, leisure, tourism, social sustainable planning. Changes within the process of territorialisation, especially in the forming of residential strategies have been emphasized in the paper. The bipolar model of residential strategies is transformed to multiple homes. The research was conducted on a sample of residential home owners on the Croatian Adriatic coast (N=400). The results show a high degree of attachment to second home, as well as a high level of identification with place. Based on this, the results indicate a tendency of changing the concept from second house to second home.

M14: Mitchell, C. (2004)

Sammendrag:

Non-metropolitan population growth has received extensive consideration since it was first observed in the United States nearly 30 years ago. The emergence, weakening and selective reappearance of this phenomenon across much of the developed world has spawned a large body of applied and academic literature. Many terms and phrases have been coined to describe this redistribution of population within the settlement system. The word “counterurbanization” is one that has received on-going attention in the literature. Although its verification, explanation and interpretation have occupied many research agendas, lack of consistency in definition hinders comparability. In this paper, I argue that the word counterurbanization is too broad to cover its depth of meaning. In its place, I propose adoption of three concepts to describe the changing spatial redistribution of population: counterurban, counterurbanizing, and counterurbanization. A framework integrating these concepts is offered, and templates for future study described. This exercise is timely given the recent release of census data.

Link til artikkel:

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-48PKYHH-2&_user=586462&_coverDate=01%2F31%2F2004&_rdoc=2&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=docinfo\(%23toc%235977%232004%23999799998%23472328%23FLA%23display%23Volume\)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_ct=8&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=e0fb6519cd5c53ec8b31ab996129be98](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-48PKYHH-2&_user=586462&_coverDate=01%2F31%2F2004&_rdoc=2&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=docinfo(%23toc%235977%232004%23999799998%23472328%23FLA%23display%23Volume)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_ct=8&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=e0fb6519cd5c53ec8b31ab996129be98)

M15: Moss, L.A.G. (Ed.) (2006)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

M16: Müller, D. K. (1999)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

M17: Müller, D. K. (2002a)

Sammendrag:

During the 1990s, second-home tourism experienced renewed interest in the industrialised world. German tourists, who discovered the nearby Swedish countryside, contributed to the new second-home tourism patterns. During a five-year period from 1991 to 1996 the number of German second-home owners in Sweden increased from 1500 to more than 5500. This paper focuses on German second-home owners and their lives in the Swedish countryside. The main objective of the paper is to analyze the German second-home owners' experiences of encounters with the Swedish countryside and its inhabitants. The analysis is based on an interview survey with 91 German second-home owners in Småland, an important region for German second-home ownership in Sweden. It is argued that the German second-home owners employ a conservative and local strategy regarding their lives in the countryside. However, contrary to their expectations, they meet a post-productive countryside and thus fail to integrate. Instead, they create a parallel society and become engaged in preserving the countryside.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.multilingual-matters.net/cit/005/0426/cit0050426.pdf>

M18: Müller, D. K. (2002b)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Williams, A.M. (2002) for utdrag.

M19: Müller, D. K. (2002c)

Sammendrag:

Second home tourism can be considered a good option for contributing to sustainable development in rural areas (i) due to its limited negative impact on environment and host community and (ii) due to its important contribution to local service suppliers. This is particularly true when the second home is not rented but owned. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to provide a broad overview of second home ownership in peripheral parts of Sweden and to discuss the interrelationship between sustainable development and second home tourism in these areas. It is argued that a decreasing demand for second homes due to societal changes in the metropolitan areas challenges the role of second home tourism for a sustainable development. The analysis is mainly based on a unique geographical database covering more than 500,000 second homes in Sweden and providing information about their value, location and owners. Recent statistics on second home usage are used to complement the other data.

M20: Müller, D. K. (2004a)

Kapittel i bok, se Lew, A.A., Hall, C.M. and Williams, A.M. (Eds.) (2004) for utdrag.

M21: Müller, D. K. (2004b)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Müller, D.K. (2004b) for utdrag.

M22: Müller, D. K. (2005)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Boyd, S. (2005) for utdrag.

M23: Müller, D. K. (2006a)

Sammendrag:

The attractiveness of second home areas is usually measured in absolute figures. Such an approach ignores that second home areas have different potentials to attract second home buyers, because of their relative location in relation to major population centres. Hence, absolute figures represent the total distribution of the population rather than the amenity of a location. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the relative attractiveness, here expressed as relative acceptance (RA), of second home areas in Sweden, which accounts for the spatial context of the areas. The analysis is based on a comprehensive dataset containing geo-references for all second homes and second home owners in Sweden in 2001.

M24: Müller, D. K. (2006b)

Kapittel i bok, får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

M25: Müller, D. K. and Hall, C. M. (2003)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

M26: Müller, D. K. and Hall, C. M. (2004)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Müller, D.K. (2004b) for utdrag.

M27: Müller D.K., Hall, C.M. and Keen, D. (2004)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, C.M. and Müller, D.K. (2004b) for utdrag.

M28: Munkejord, M.C. (2006)

Sammendrag:

This article examines the content and distinct characteristics of lay discourses on rurality and reflects on how these are related to hegemonic popular and academic/professional discourses on the rural. Based on three months of empirical fieldwork doing serial in-depth interviews with in-migrants from 17 households in the small town of Vadsø in Finnmark, Northern Norway, the article shows that Vadsø is constructed as an idyll with elements such as a beautiful landscape, outdoor activities, safety, an easy life and pleasant pace, similar to lay representations of the rural idyll in the UK. However, the in-migrants defy the label, 'rural', adding 'urban' elements such as a clustered settlement, café latte society, gender equality and high mobility to their constructions of Vadsø. Hence, the good life in Vadsø is constructed as a combination of rural and urban elements. This challenges the ability of central hegemonic discourses on rurality, based on an underlying rural–urban dichotomy, to make sense of everyday life in Vadsø. Thus, the article argues for the need to analyse everyday life in rural settings in terms of the social production of multiple meanings that consider rurality and urbanity as interrelated, rather than opposed.

M29: Mæland, S. (2005)

Link til dokument:

http://www.naturvern.no/data/f/0/66/76/5_2401_0/Fjellnatur-tekstkorrektur_1-32.pdf

N:

N1: Neal, S. and Walters, S. (2006)

Sammendrag:

This paper emerges from a current research project that examines the relationship between contemporary English rurality and notions of identity and belonging. While this is primarily a methodological narrative we argue that this narrative speaks to an analysis of current rural relations. The paper concerns itself with two key methodological issues that have arisen during the 'doing' of the research. First, it examines our own relationship, as 'outsider', urban-based researchers, to the rural and the use and/or relevance of our biographies as resources for making ourselves seem less 'strange' and for accessing, and being in, rural environments. At the same time as providing us with a map into our micro rural worlds the paper draws on this biographic-research relation in order to problematize notions of homogenous rural identities and polarized rural/urban identities. The second part of the paper argues that who we were/how we were perceived had a relation to what 'truths' and accounts we were told by our respondents. More particularly, we show how our use of focus group interviews had a direct role in the rehearsal and presentation of these 'truths'. Given the current contestations and tensions over what and who 'the rural' is, it was clear that those involved in the focus group discussions wanted to give us particular stories that often fell into a consensus pattern of either 'rural idyll' or 'rural crisis' narratives. Drawing on Simmel's

notion of the stranger and focus group data we argue that for these narratives to be told we, as researchers, were ascribed by the group members to shifting positions of intimacy and remoteness.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tockey=%23TOC%235977%232006%23999779997%23618818%23FLA%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=f0819959f1b5b5184d263c20531833d6

N2: Nelson, P.B. (2001)

Sammendrag:

Migration patterns, technological developments, and altered human–land relationships are combining to precipitate tremendous changes in rural communities across the western US. These processes of restructuring, however, have been quite contentious and divisive for many of the region's small towns. While we are beginning to understand the causes of recent growth and development trends, the consequences of contemporary forces of restructuring on communities remain unstudied. This paper explores the reactions of residents to forces of restructuring in Pagosa Springs, Colorado, the Methow Valley, Washington, Kane County, Utah, and Teton Valley, Idaho. In depth interviews and survey responses give voice to community members by allowing them to articulate their perceptions and interpretations of recent events. The analyses demonstrate tremendous diversity in the ways in which individuals interpret the changes taking place around them. These diverse interpretations challenge singular conceptions of community and highlight the ways in which notions of land use, family, and class are negotiated in the context of contemporary rural restructuring. The analysis further demonstrates the need for a more synthesized field of rural studies spanning disciplinary and national divides.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=62cd3c594987785a0a127bb8d4f30d06&jchunk=17#17

N3: Nelson, P.B. (2002)

Sammendrag:

Migration, human-environment relationships, changing social values, economic transformations, and cultural transitions are all forces impacting rural regions in the 1990s, yet our understanding of the intersections between these forces is limited. This article contributes to our knowledge of rural restructuring by combining economic and cultural perspectives on regional change through a focus on land use. The analysis highlights how rural restructuring in the 1990s is a deeply penetrating process inclusive of both economic and cultural dimensions of social life. Data from a survey of 422 rural households are used to show how people's opinions and perceptions of recent land use changes are influenced by economic and cultural logic simultaneously; by recognizing the intersection of economics and culture, we can better plan for and respond to contemporary processes of change.

N4: Nelson, P.B. (2003)

Sammendrag:

Areas with high levels of natural amenities have enjoyed growing populations and income levels in the past decade. Much of this growth has come from the immigration of people with income from self-employment or investments. These new migrants are usually well-educated and often work as executives or professionals or in such industries as finance, insurance, and real estate or business services. Communities may find that policies that enhance the quality of life (better schools, environmental protection, etc.) can attract more of these people who are in a financial position to act upon their residential preferences. This in turn can stimulate economic development.

Link til artikkel:

<http://ers.usda.gov/publications/rdp/rdpsept99/rdpsept99e.pdf>

O:

O1: Olofsson, J. (2004)

Link til oppgave:

http://www.geo.umu.se/VG_uppsatser/OlofssonJ.pdf

O2: O'Rourke, E. (1999)

Sammendrag:

Agriculture is no longer the sole or principal activity in many hitherto rural areas, resulting in a redefinition of rural spaces which involves multiple actors and multiple variables, ranging from agriculture to tourism, forestry, nature conservation, landscape and heritage. Nowhere is this land-use conflict more apparent than along the shores and hills of the Mediterranean. This paper explores the changing relationship between society and environment in the Mediterranean *arrière-pays* of the Aspre, Roussillon. It focuses on the different perceptions of land degradation held by the various actors impacting on this space. In order to glimpse the meanings behind these perception filters, the landscape is positioned within its historical, geographical and socio-cultural context. The study suggests that in the Aspre, we are witnessing a turmoil of changing social identities within changing landscapes, which is misclassified as environmental degradation.

Link til artikkel:

<http://cqi.sagepub.com/cqi/content/abstract/6/1/29>

O3: Overvåg, K. (2004)

Link til PowerPoint presentasjon:

[http://www.ostforsk.no/per/Kjell.Overvag/dokumenter/Kjell%20Overv%C3%A5g%20%C3%85lborg.ppt#258,1,Title: Second-homes in Norway: Recreational commuting, a new kind of "counter urbanization"?](http://www.ostforsk.no/per/Kjell.Overvag/dokumenter/Kjell%20Overv%C3%A5g%20%C3%85lborg.ppt#258,1,Title: Second-homes in Norway: Recreational commuting, a new kind of)

P:

P1: Palang, H., Sooväli, H., Antrop, M. and Setten, G. (2004)

Link til utdrag av boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=tsvf51Z4ocC&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&sig=1eVgAQ8O1xrtOvO3tDJo92iG90Q&dq=Tor+Arnese+n#PPP1.M1>

P2: Paniagua, A. (2002)

Sammendrag:

There is considerable debate about the contribution of counter-urbanization processes in the restructuring of rural areas in Europe. This paper focuses on the impact of counter-urbanization on outdoor rural activities in the context of rural development programmes, a subject on which there has been relatively little research. The participation of urban-rural migrants in new tourism developments is studied in three Spanish case studies: Girona (coastal model), Guadalajara (a very depopulated province near Madrid) and Ciudad Real (a province with a substantial number of endogenous initiatives). This microanalysis examines three main areas of concern : experiences of previous urban activity and the migration process; the main characteristics of the new businesses and their relationship with the local community; and socio-economic characteristics. The results demonstrate a stronger presence of urban-rural migrants in rural tourism activities, compared to other activities included in rural development programmes. The main reason for the urban-rural migration is the desire to be self-employed, although there are also a number of other secondary motives.

P3: Paquette, S. and Domon, G. (2003)

Sammendrag:

Changes in agricultural practices have led to declines in the farming population and significant changes within the landscape. Paradoxically, many rural areas are recording significant demographic growth. Given the extent of rural areas experiencing these changes, little attention has been devoted to the relationship between rural migration processes and landscape developments. Therefore, the various rural dynamics resulting from these phenomena merit closer investigation. Moreover, we should explore these complex processes at scales where they are most evident. Through the multi-scale research approach used in this study, these processes are investigated in their regional, local, and domestic contexts.

As shown by regional typological outlines, the great diversity of the rural areas indicates an increasing dissociation between the agricultural and socio-demographic trajectories. From our local-scale study, changes in lot occupation revealed new residential settlement patterns induced by an influx of in-migrants. Specific landscape characteristics seem to be a determining force shaping these population flows. At the same time, these population

movements have dissimilar influences on evolving landscape dynamics. With the exception of isolated agricultural abandonment trajectories, migrant relocation does not seem to affect specific local-scale land use development. However, it is significantly associated with individual domestic practices. These practices are indicative of the migrant's identity in the rural landscape; further, they suggest specific values for the landscape's qualitative dimensions. These emerging urban and non-farming interests in rural landscapes challenge planning policies to guide the landscape's evolution for the benefit of its “producers” and “consumers”.

Link til artikkel:

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-4899V69-4&_user=586462&_coverDate=10%2F31%2F2003&_rdoc=3&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info\(%23toc%235977%232003%23999809995%23454226%23FLA%23display%23Volume\)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=8&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=9ea0cd0cedaac9b82e120882d447c09a](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-4899V69-4&_user=586462&_coverDate=10%2F31%2F2003&_rdoc=3&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info(%23toc%235977%232003%23999809995%23454226%23FLA%23display%23Volume)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=8&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=9ea0cd0cedaac9b82e120882d447c09a)

P4: Paris, C. (2006)

Sammendrag:

Starting from current concerns in Ireland, this paper develops a perspective on the changing nature of second home ownership. The growth of housing wealth and extended spatial mobility in rich EU countries, as in other wealthy regions, has spawned explosive growth in the ownership of ‘second’ and more ‘homes’ across the EU and beyond. This paper explores aspects of the growth of transnational multiple home ownership by developing a discussion of issues and tensions relating to second homes: 1. conceptual and definitional issues regarding second homes; 2. diverse conflicts between ‘locals’ and second home owners; 3. the emergence of complex volatile transnational second home housing markets; and, 4. consideration of how greater mobility & consumption capacities are changing old debates about second homes.

Link til dokument:

http://enhr2006-ljubljana.uirs.si/publish/W24_Paris.pdf

P5: Pearce, D.G. (1998)

(Nevnt som sentral referanse i Hall and Page (2001) i forhold til konflikt mellom lokalbefolkning og second home-eierne, og i forhold til motivasjon bak huskjøp hos second home-eierne).

Sammendrag:

This paper examines aspects of the development of tourism in Paris and attempts to identify and evaluate the ways and extent that public intervention, both national and municipal, has explicitly fostered the growth of tourism in the city or actively managed its development. The three examples examined in detail—urban planning, the redevelopment of the Champs-Élysées, and the Grand Louvre—suggest public intervention in this sector has generally only come about as part of much broader urban policies and practices, particularly those promoting the image of the city and fostering its wider influence. Broader cultural and political considerations often appear to outweigh more immediate economic gains.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235855%231998%23999749997%2317771%23FLP%23&_cdi=5855&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=7606e3263526041c15ff1f11d1a3788d

P6: Pettersson, R. (1999)

Sammendrag:

Peripheral areas in European countries have recently experienced an influx of foreign second home owners. Here, the case of northern Sweden is presented, where Germans and Norwegians have purchased about 100 second homes between 1990 and 1996. It is argued that these second home owners have different motivations for buying a cottage depending on their country of origin, and that this has an impact on the locational pattern as well as the use of the second homes. Moreover, it is suggested that the distance between permanent and second homes should have more significance on location and use than the fact that they are located in different countries. The results of this survey reinforce these thoughts but, nevertheless, underline the importance of the concept of foreign tourism. Both Norwegians and Germans experience certain attractions in Sweden which are not available in their home countries.

Link til dokumentet:

http://www.umu.se/cerum/publikationer/pdfs/CWP_14_99.pdf

P7: Peyrache-Gadeau, V. and Fleury, P. (2005)

Sammendrag:

At a time when the rural world is undergoing considerable peri-urbanisation, it is tempting to consider the changes affecting peri-urban areas as simply part of the process of urban expansion. Based on an analysis of the place and functions of agriculture in the planning and development projects of the alpine corridor in the French northern alps, this article proposes an alternative way of looking at the question. We use examples to demonstrate that the renewal of agricultural functions can only be properly understood if we take into account a combination of processes associating the control of spreading urbanization, where agriculture is given the role of containing and qualifying the town, and local development dynamics, in which agricultural and non-agricultural actors attempt to direct agriculture in relation to different expectations: economic development, environmental and landscape management, identity and cultural aspects, and so on. Rural and peri-Urban areas are not simply a periphery that is determined and structured by the town. To understand how these areas are evolving, it is important to examine the innovative capacity and proactive role of the actors involved.

Q/R:

R1: Raagmaa, G. (2003)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.ersa.org/ersaconfs/ersa03/cdrom/papers/503.pdf>

R2: Roberts, L. and Hall, D. (2001)

Link til utdrag av boka:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=IFOOLj-sZuYC&oi=fnd&pg=PP9&sig=ZV1W7MIXnNbqB_Bn0FwfHZWtgOY&dq=Rural+Tourism+and+Recreation:+Principles+to+Practice

R3: Roberts, L., Mitchell, M. and Hall, D. (2003)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, D., Roberts, L. and Mitchell, M. (Eds.) (2003) for utdrag.

R4: Roche, M. (2002)

Link til artikkel:

<http://ejournals.ebsco.com/Direct.asp?AccessToken=8UYYYU9V00NO6NTZFMHRBIHWJJVWNOW&Show=Object&msid=-712664142>

R5: Roche, M. (2003)

Link til artikkel:

<http://ejournals.ebsco.com/Direct.asp?AccessToken=95QQQ548S44HUCM7X9CZHSZIPCKU81JM1&Show=Object&msid=-712664125>

R6: Rogic, I. (2006)

Sammendrag:

In the paper the author analyses the attitude towards "second homes" in urbanisation models in Croatia in the period from 1945 to 1990. The period mentioned is mostly characterised by the model of socialist urbanisation, and a number of spatial processes after 1990 kept their continuity. The time preceding 1990 was analysed in three stages, and today its features define the contemporary situation even more strongly than processes dating from the period after 1990. These are in the first place: the perception of the "indestructibility" of territorial, environmental and ambiantal values; building practices independent of / in accordance with spatial-planning documents; structural connection between building and the deterioration of developmental capabilities of local communities; the "second home" as a generalised form of resistance to the roughness of industrialisation/urbanisation, and the role of "second home" as a specific form of tourist industry entrepreneurship.

R7: Rye, J. F. (2006a)

Sammendrag:

Depopulation is considered a problem for rural societies because it depletes the countryside of human capital and symbolizes the decay of the rural. In this article, however, rural-to-urban migration is analysed from the perspective of the rural migrants rather than from that of the rural societies: Does rural-to-urban migration represent a problem for the individual migrants in terms of the long-term effects of migration? This research question is addressed by

assessing rural migrants' long-term achievement in terms of economic and cultural capital compared to rural non-migrants. The longitudinal approach is made possible by analysis of microlevel data from Norwegian censuses and the National Migration Register. The links between geographical and social mobility for the entire Norwegian rural birth cohort of 1965 (n = 9081) during a time-span of 30 years are then traced. Previous research has produced mixed results regarding the long-term effects of migration, which seemingly depend on data sources, methods and the national context of the respective studies. This article suggests that migrants from rural areas in Norway on average gain higher economic and cultural capital resources than non-migrants. However, these rewards of rural-to-urban migration differ substantially between migrants from different factions in the rural class structure.

Link til artikkel:

<http://ejournals.ebsco.com/Direct.asp?AccessToken=95QQQ548XEK9DUXI4DXM1PXRDJMJ81JM1&Show=Object&msid=-712664059>

R8: Rye, J. F. (2006b)

Sammendrag:

Alle som vokser opp i rurale strøk må i løpet av ungdomstida ta stilling til spørsmålet om de skal flytte til byen for å skaffe seg arbeid og utdanning – eller om de skal satse på en fremtid på hjemstedet. I artikkelen studeres flyttepreferansene til barn av bønder, som er en ungdomsgruppe som er langt mindre tilbøyelige til å flytte fra bygda enn sine jevnaldringer. Til dels skyldes dette odelsretten, men samtidig argumenteres det for at deres sosiale bakgrunn innebærer en arv i form av mer lokalt forankrete livsstiler, som gjør at mange barn av bønder foretrekker bygdelivet fremfor et liv i byen.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.ungdomsforskning.no/Download/1-2006/Rye%20Lokal%20kapital%20og%20arvelig%20bofasthet%20TfU%201-2006.pdf>

S:

S1: Saarinen, J. (2003)

Sammendrag:

In Finland and other Nordic countries the economic and political significance of tourism for regional development has increased considerably in recent years, to the extent that in some regions it has become a crucial economic policy factor. Tourism is commonly looked on as having a favourable economic and social impact, introducing new, external sources of monetary income and opportunities to work in the regional economy and its operational cycle. Large amounts of public money are being spent nowadays on the development of tourism in the various regions of Finland. This paper discusses the role of tourism in regional economic and social development and provides an overview of the recent tourism development in northern Finland and its socio-economic implications. Examples of the economic and employment impact of tourism at the regional level are taken from an evaluation of the economic role of tourism in selected municipalities in northern Finland, by utilizing the so-called Nordic model for evaluating the regional and local tourism economy.

S2: Sahlberg, B. (Ed.) (2001)

Sammendrag:

For generation, the need for environmental change to other climatic zones has been a driving force behind travel. For Scandinavians this has meant travelling to meet the sun, but people who live in the more southerly latitudes can be equally fascinated by the snow, ice and extreme cold of the North. Experiencing the midnight sun and the different from the experiences contemporary urban dwellers are normally exposed to. It is this northern area of tourism that is covered in this book. The book covers research on the northern tourism that has developed in Canada and Sweden/Scandinavia in the past century. The comparison of two similar areas on two different continents provides useful knowledge about and insights into the driving force behind and the obstacles to travel. The results of this research illustrate both similarities and differences in the development of travel and destinations in northernCanadaand northernScandinavia . Even though a great deal of knowledge has been mapped and analyzed, there remains an important job of research in deepening our knowledge of the developments that have occurred so far and, not least, of what is expected to happen in the decades ahead, as new generations of travellers take the stage.

Link til bokomtale:

https://www.mh.se/mhtemplates/MHNewsPage_22034.aspx

S3: Sharpley, R. and Telfer, D. (Eds.) (2002)

Link til utdrag fra boka:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Wvo1sljZH3UC&oi=fnd&pg=PP9&sig=6KGEUGb7Dlj2yacP7sfYAF5370A&dq=Tourism+and+Development:+Concepts+and+Issues.+>

S4: Shucksmith, M. (2000)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/1859351271.pdf>

S5: Shumway, J.M. and Otterstom, S.M. (2001)

Sammendrag:

One of the most recognizable and important changes occurring in the West is rapid population growth. This article intends to address questions associated with whether patterns of population growth and income migration are associated with "new" and "old" West economies. Rural restructuring in the U.S. has created a group of counties with service-based economies. In the Mountain West, a number of counties with service-based economies are located in areas with high levels of environmental or natural amenities, creating what has been termed the "New West." Migration to the rural parts of the Mountain West, and the income transfers associated with migration, are increasingly concentrated within these New West counties. Rapid population growth, the changing characteristics of in-migrants, and their spatial concentration in New West counties provide a basis for conflicts over what the rural West is becoming.

S6: Sjølmo, O. (2004)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.nilf.no/Publikasjoner/Notater/Bm/2004/N200431Hele.pdf>

S7: Soini, K. (2004)

Kapittel i bok, se Palang, H., Sooväli, H., Antrop, M. and Setten, G. (2004) for utdrag.

S8: Spencer, D. (1997)

Sammendrag:

This paper reopens the debate between Weekley (1988) and Rowsell (1989) over why pockets of depopulation have persisted within parts of rural Britain which have experienced net growth through counterurbanisation. It argues that Weekley has not fully appreciated the context for local population losses, namely the emergence of a new structural relationship between people, households, and dwellings, and the growing tension between production and consumption interests in rural locales. Moreover, the paper disputes claims that depopulation is triggered by the actions of *either* the landowner *or* the planner. Drawing on case study material informed by critical realism, it argues that planners and landowners have been drawn into an asymmetrical power relationship. This has tended to buttress landed interests and, in so doing, reproduce mechanisms which protect the less populous communities from growth and change. Intensive enquiries have unravelled a number of ways in which landowner strategic conduct can set causal chains in motion which culminate in a localised population downturn. These cannot be recovered through a positivist methodology which presupposes that cause, catalyst and outcome will coexist in time-space.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235977%231997%23999869998%2312476%23FLP%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=ccdaca68a357d4c827d0abf4d943490

S9: Staeheli, L. A. and Nagel, C. R. (1997)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

S10: Stedman, R. (2006)

Sammendrag:

Many high amenity rural communities are growing rapidly and have high rates of seasonal residence, with concomitant "impacts" on longer term permanent residents. The de facto stance that seasonal residents are "outsiders" marginalizes their experience and treats as givens questions that should remain open to empirical scrutiny. This article compares seasonal and year-round resident attachment to such a landscape. Counter to popular assumptions, seasonal residents exhibit higher levels of attachment, but its creation and meaning base varies: Year-

rounder attachment is rooted in social networks and community meanings, whereas seasonal attachment is fostered through meanings of environmental quality and escape from day-to-day cares.

Link til artikkel:

<http://abs.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/50/2/187>

S11: Stenbacka, S. (2001)

Sammendrag:

This study deals with counterurbanisation in Sweden. 'Action in context' is an important concept; the background, characteristics and intentions of the newcomers, and the physical and social milieu in which they settle, constitute the context of their actions in a new environment. Most of the empirical data comes from household interviews carried out in four rural parishes in East Central Sweden. The reasons for moving to the countryside were analysed in terms of the values and previous experiences of the migrants. The concepts of 'freedom', 'peace and quiet', 'sense of community' and 'independence' were found to be important. So were previous contacts with relatives in the countryside, and ownership of a second home that could be upgraded to a permanent place of living. The reasons for moving to the countryside, and to a specific place there, had more to do with individualistic aspects related to 'what is good for the household' than with expectations of group or community affiliations in the new environment, although in some cases the latter also were significant. A major part of the study analyses the 'practices', the everyday actions, of the newcomers in three arenas: 'the community', 'nature' and 'the house'. These practices can be understood in terms of the varying intentions and living conditions of households. A major distinction is made between 'inwardly-directed' practices (household, home) and 'outwardly-directed' (community, nature). These different practices should be taken into account in the planning of the countryside, since peoples' intentions and actions ought to be carefully considered in the planning process. Also, since different types of housing - cottages, bungalows, terrace houses and flats - provide desirable and attainable homes for households with different resources and intentions, the composition of the housing stock has a major impact on the composition of the population in the countryside.

Link til dokumentet:

<http://publications.uu.se/spikblad.xsql?dbid=89>

S12: Storeng, R. (2004)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

S13: Stynes, D. J., Zheng, J. and Stewart, S.I. (1997)

Sammendrag:

Describes patterns of seasonal home ownerships and use in northern lower Michigan, including recreational use of nearby public and private lands and potential use of the seasonal home as a retirement home. Estimates economic impacts associated with seasonal home related spending in the 33 counties of northern lower Michigan.

Link til dokument (problem med nedlastning):

http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/qtr/qtr_nc194.pdf

S14: Svendsen, G. L. H. (2004)**Sammendrag:**

The paper argues for the existence of 2 discourses of rurality in Denmark after World War II, focusing mainly on the second discourse of rurality, established during the 1970s. Based on key words, such as community, culture, environment and active citizenship, this terminology was applied and promoted by new non-agricultural elites in the villages and can therefore be termed the 'non-agriculturalist discourse of rurality'. The paper shows how this new 'family' of powerful words was developed and promoted by The National Confederation of Village Communities in rural Denmark (*Landssammenslutningen af Landsbysamfund* or L.A.L.), established in 1976. From the late 1970s, members of this organization contributed to build and apply a L.A.L. vocabulary in their journal *Landsbyen* ("The village"), a vocabulary which later was to be disseminated among the population and, finally, to have a significant impact on state politics.

Link til artikkel:

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-49202H9-2&_user=586462&_coverDate=01%2F31%2F2004&_rdoc=6&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=docinfo\(%23toc%235977%232004%23999799998%23472328%23FLA%23display%23Volume\)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_ct=8&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=dace15526ac6d301d9158417a28bbc93](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-49202H9-2&_user=586462&_coverDate=01%2F31%2F2004&_rdoc=6&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=docinfo(%23toc%235977%232004%23999799998%23472328%23FLA%23display%23Volume)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_ct=8&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=dace15526ac6d301d9158417a28bbc93)

T:**T1: Taugbøl, T. et al. (2001)****Sammendrag:**

Rapporten gir en oppsummering og vurdering av ulike miljø- og samfunnsmessige effekter av hyttebygging i fjell- og skogtraktene i Sør-Norge. Hensikten har vært å gi Miljøverndepartementet et bedre faktagrunnlag for utforming av en oppdatert, miljøtilpasset hyttepolitikk. Utredningen er basert på seks delutredninger med ulike temaer knyttet til hytter og hyttebygging.

1. Hyttebygging: Omfang, trender og regionale utviklingstrekk.
2. Hytter og samfunn: Drivkrefter, holdninger og allmannsretten.
3. Hyttebygging og hensynet til kulturmiljøverdier og byggeskikk.
4. Hytter og lokaløkonomi.
5. Hytter og energiforbruk.
6. Hyttebygging og økologiske konsekvenser.

Link til dokument:

<http://www.nina.no/archive/nina/Publikasjoner/oppdragsmelding/om709/NINAOM709.pdf>

T2: Tewdwr-Jones, M., Gallent, N., and Mace, A. (2002)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

T3: Tress, B. and Tress, G. (2001)

Sammendrag:

Different disciplines have landscape as the focal point of their research. They are successful in presenting new findings about landscapes within their specialisation, but collaboration—and thus, transfer of knowledge across disciplinary boundaries—is seldom realised because a common approach that bridges the gaps between disciplines is missing. Instead, different landscape concepts exist side by side. Yet, cooperation is required to tackle the various environmental and social problems related to landscapes. This paper provides an overview of the historical development of landscape concepts originating from different cultural and scientific trends, and presents a new complex concept of landscape, which is designed to enable transdisciplinary landscape research. The transdisciplinary landscape concept is based on five dimensions of landscapes: the spatial entity, the mental entity, the temporal dimension, the nexus of nature and culture, and the systemic properties of landscapes. In contrast to other approaches, it unites dimensions that are usually the domain of individual disciplines and makes it, thus, possible to capitalise on plurality in landscape research. The concept promotes landscape as the combination of the subsystems known as the geo-, bio- and noo-sphere, and is illustrated by the people–landscape interaction model. The concept can be applied to all human–landscape-related research, but is exemplified by two studies that have investigated the relationship between landscape and second-home tourism, and landscape and farming, respectively.

Link til artikkel:

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V91-44HSXMS-2&_user=586462&_coverDate=12%2F15%2F2001&_rdoc=2&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info\(%23toc%235885%232001%23999429996%23275280%23FLA%23display%23Volume\)&_cdi=5885&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=15&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=0f6895ed8a85f137289b4cdf4b2b5bb6](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6V91-44HSXMS-2&_user=586462&_coverDate=12%2F15%2F2001&_rdoc=2&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info(%23toc%235885%232001%23999429996%23275280%23FLA%23display%23Volume)&_cdi=5885&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=15&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=0f6895ed8a85f137289b4cdf4b2b5bb6)

T4: Tress, G. (2000)

Link til sammendrag av avhandling:

<http://www.tress.cc/downloads/phd-gt/CSummary.pdf>

T5: Tress, G. (2002)

Sammendrag:

Second-home tourism is the predominant branch of the tourism industry in Denmark today. Second homes are privately owned cottages and houses that are used for recreational purposes. This paper presents an overview of the tradition of second-home use, its origins in Denmark in the nineteenth century and its subsequent development up to the present day. Different stages in Danish second-home development are presented, which have culminated in second-home tourism's dominance of the Danish tourism industry today. Second-home tourism developed in the late nineteenth century when artists and citizens of Copenhagen

discovered the recreational value of the countryside, mainly in the small villages at the coast. Small cabins for weekend use supplemented the early homes of the richer people in the early 1920s and 1930s. From 1950 to 1970, second-home development increased enormously. The character of non-commercial tourism changed in the 1960s and 1970s when Danish second homes became vacation homes for domestic and foreign tourists. Since the 1970s, second-home development has been restricted to certain recreational areas at the coast. In the 1980s, primarily German vacationers began to make commercial use of second homes. In the mid-1990s, the peak of commercial second-home overnight stays was reached with about 17 million overnight stays per year. Since then, commercial second-home tourism has slowly decreased. Today, more than 218,000 second homes exist.

T6: Tucker, H. (2003)

Kapittel i bok, se Hall, D., Roberts, L. and Mitchell, M. (Eds.) (2003) for utdrag.

T7: Tyler, K. (2003)

Sammendrag:

This article explores ethnographically the 'village' as a stage for the enactment and reproduction of a racialised set of white middle-class social and moral values. To do this I draw upon interview material with middle-class whites who live in a suburban 'village' on the border of rural Leicestershire and urban Leicester in England. I explore the way in which my co-conversationalists reflexively and imaginatively defend their area's 'village' identity through a discourse that 'others' its wealthy Asian residents. Although these raced others have achieved economic parity with the more affluent wealthy white middle-class residents, they are imagined to lack the 'proper' middle-class values of respectability and decorum, which are associated with the traditional white rhythms of English village life.

U/V:

V1: Van Dam, F., Heins, S. and Elbersen, B. (2002)

Sammendrag:

Dutch rural areas have changed into a post-modern countryside and have become marketable commodities. The demand for rural space and rural amenities has increased, with concomitant tensions on the rural housing market, tensions which are enhanced by the restrictive spatial policy in Dutch rural areas. The demand for rural residential environments appears to be large. This paper reports the results of our research into the preferences of urban households for living in a rural residential environment. These preferences will be linked with images and representations of the countryside. It is assumed that individual images of the countryside (whether idyllic or not) affect residential preferences and these preferences have, in turn, their effect on migration behaviour. Empirical evidence suggests that perceptions, preferences and behaviour pertaining to rural residential environments are indeed interrelated. The Dutch countryside commands a very positive image and the demand for residential environments

with rural characteristics is considerable. Consequently, a rural idyll can be identified in The Netherlands.

Link til artikkel:

[http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-4712B56-5&_user=586462&_coverDate=10%2F31%2F2002&_rdoc=9&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info\(%23toc%235977%232002%23999819995%23349748%23FLA%23display%23Volume\)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=17&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=38dcf252b2e48eeb0f36767c5fe70317](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VD9-4712B56-5&_user=586462&_coverDate=10%2F31%2F2002&_rdoc=9&_fmt=summary&_orig=browse&_srch=doc-info(%23toc%235977%232002%23999819995%23349748%23FLA%23display%23Volume)&_cdi=5977&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_ct=17&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=38dcf252b2e48eeb0f36767c5fe70317)

V2: Velvin, J. (2002)

Link til dokumentet (søk på siden):

<http://www.utmark.org/>

V3: Velvin, J., Drag, E. and Soltvedt, L. P. (2000)

Link til dokument:

http://www.hibu.no/data/f/0/38/19/2_2401_0/1700velvin.pdf

V4: Villa, M. (1999a)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

V5: Villa, M. (1999b)

Sammendrag:

The article explores how the general processes of individualization might be found within farmers' culture. This article focuses on three generations of Norwegian farmers' entry into farming, their views of their present situation as farmers, and their views on succession. In-depth interviews were carried out with sixteen farmers, exploring their special mode of living and how it has changed over generations. This is related to being born farmers and the challenge to this position due to social development in general, and becoming a minority in rural society in particular. The farmers' stories illustrate a change from farming as an occupation you were obliged to carry on, to farming as one option among many. At the same time, there is an increasingly expression of the need for autonomy between generations and the nuclear family on the farm. The theoretical approaches are built upon the perspectives of life mode and life course analyses. Life mode analysis emphasizes cultural and economic structures as acting upon peoples' everyday lives, while a life course approach adds more consideration to processes and changes, as well as the impact of human agency throughout the life course.

V6: Villa, M. (2004)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

V7: Villa, M. and Haugen, M.S. (2005)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.idunn.no/servlets/content?marketplaceId=2000&languageId=1&contentItemId=1772673&pageName=printVersion&siteNodeId=1772722&skipDecorating=true>

V8: Visser, G. (2003)

Får ikke tilgang til sammendrag.

V9: Visser, G. (2004)

Sammendrag:

The paper aims to make a contribution towards addressing the current paucity of academic reflection on second home development in South Africa. The paper focuses on the intersection between tourism, second homes and local development, as embodied in the empirical realities of a Cape Town neighbourhood — De Waterkant. It is argued that this particular case study presents an example of the types of local development impacts that second home expansion holds for host communities. These impacts include employment generation, urban conservation, a range of forward and backward economic linkages, as well as a flexible tourist accommodation supply. Moreover, the case study elucidates an interesting example of second homes as sites of simultaneous tourism space production and consumption at work.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/p1h033gj367t8g83/>

V10: Vorkinn, M. (2002)

Link til dokumentet (søk på siden):

<http://www.utmark.org/>

W:

W1: Wallace, A., Bevan, M., Croucher, K., Jackson, K., O'Malley, L. and Orton, V. (2005)

Link til dokument:

<http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/chp/publications/PDF/SecondHomes.pdf>

W2: Walmsley, D.J., Epps, W.R. and Duncan, C.J. (1998)

Sammendrag:

Although Australia's settlement pattern is characterised by a high level of primacy, there is evidence of deconcentration and counterurbanisation as internal migrants move to attractive coastal regions, often putting a strain on the physical environment and social infrastructure of such regions. Some of the nation's most rapid population growth rates have been recorded on the North Coast of New South Wales. The paper sets this migration flow in an international context and looks in detail at the profile, decision-making, and experience of 150 households who moved to the North Coast in the 1986-1991 intercensal period. Results corroborate earlier findings that many coastal migrants are motivated by non-economic considerations. 'Pull' factors are much more important than 'push' factors, with the influence of the physical environment, climate and relaxed lifestyle dominant. Many households decided to move without a prior visit to the town in question, suggesting that it was the overall image of life on the North Coast that was important to them. This image, and thus the migration flows, are unlikely to change in the short-term, making Australia's counterurbanisation experience remarkable in terms of its location (coastal ribbon development), duration (in excess of two decades), and underlying motivation (lifestyle considerations).

W3: Walsh, K. (2006)

Sammendrag:

This article explores the mobile homes and transnational homing of British expatriates in Dubai. In the article, I analyze ordinary domestic objects that play a special role in the homemaking practices of their expatriate owners, drawing on eighteen months of ethnographic research including participant observation and home-based interviews. I argue that thinking about belonging through belongings is productive because it is empirically and theoretically attentive to the way in which the home is experienced simultaneously as both a material and immaterial, lived and imagined, localized and (trans)national space of belonging. Furthermore, the homes of expatriates make explicit the fluidity and multiplicity of home as process. This article focuses on three things found in British expatriate homes in Dubai: a painting, a plastic bowl, and a DVD.

W4: Weagraff, B.S. (2004)

Link til dokument:

http://www.nercrd.psu.edu/Land_Use/WeagraffMStthesis.pdf

W5: Westlund, H. (2002)

Sammendrag:

This study focuses on the population changes in the countryside and in urban centres within the municipalities of Sweden outside the metropolitan areas, between 1990 and 1997. Overall, the countryside showed a higher population increase than the municipality centres. Smaller population centres suffered a population decline. The increase in population in the countryside was strongest in areas surrounding the metropolises and around regional centres. Statistical analysis showed that population change outside population centres mainly varies with the average income, labour-market access, and taxation values or housing costs in the municipalities. This process of change has run directly counter to the policy that was formulated for small municipalities from the end of the 1960s onwards. The growth in rural

population was spontaneous for the most part, and more or less in conflict with the plans of the municipalities.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.envplan.com/epa/fulltext/a34/a3358.pdf>

W6: Wiborg, A. (2003)

Sammendrag:

The relationship between people and places, and the meaning of place are changing in the context of modern society. Modernist theories emphasize the free choice of individuals, their construction of individual identities and the diminishing meaning of place. The latter is related to mobility, both as practice and ideal. Discussions about modernity are generally related to urban areas, while rural areas and local communities are associated with the past and tradition. The aim here is to nuance the image of the modern, free, detached individual primarily associated with urban areas. By taking interviews with students from rural areas in Norway studying at a regional university in a small town in northern Norway as the empirical point of departure, how the students describe their relationship to their home place will be discussed. These descriptions will in different ways portray the kind of life they want to live, what possibilities and limitations they associate with rural areas, and how their home place is incorporated into their lives and their construction of identity. Instead of focusing on the detached individual, it is more rewarding to examine how individuals handle attachment and the changing meaning of place. Both mobility and individual freedom are central values in modern society. These values are, however, not absolute, but conditioned and must be contextualized.

Link til artikkel:

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/media/80003jvxqj4urr6lwvtp/contributions/w/4/0/j/w40jtrj4grx12358.pdf>

W7: Williams, A.M. and Hall, M.C. (2000)

Sammendrag:

There is weak conceptualization of the differentiation between migration and tourism, which has contributed to relative neglect of the relationships between these. This paper examines some of the major influences on these relationships, dividing them into two general but inter-linked categories: broad economic and social trajectories, and tourism factors. A number of specific forms of tourism-related migration are then examined in the context of these social and economic trajectories. The paper explores labour migration, return migration, entrepreneurial migration, retirement migration, and the special feature of second homes. It concludes by emphasizing the need to place studies of the links between tourism and migration more firmly into wider social science debates, and by setting out some fruitful lines of future research.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content-content=a713781209-db=all-order=page>

W8: Williams A.M., King, R., Warnes, A. and Patterson, G. (2000)

Sammendrag:

This paper examines the relationship between retirement migration and tourism in terms of the changing nexus of social relationships that are implicit in international mobility. Three main themes are investigated using data from field studies of British retired persons living in Tuscany, Malta, the Costa del Sol and the Algarve. First, the role of tourism in defining the search spaces of international retirement migrants is explored: insights are provided by the retirement strategies of the migrants, their prior connections with the destinations, and second home ownership. Second, amenity-led retirement migration encompasses complex issues of identity, consumption and peripatetic life styles. These are examined from the perspective of emergence of new forms of amenity-seeking retired life styles which traverse international boundaries. Third, retirement migrants become both potential participants in and recipients of 'visiting friends and relatives' (VFR) tourism. The scale of such tourism flows and their significance to the migrants are considered through both quantitative and qualitative data.

Link til artikkel:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713781208~db=all~order=page>

W9: Williams, D.R. and Kaltenborn, B.P. (1999)

Kapittel i bok, se Crouch, D. (Ed.) (1999a) for utdrag.

Link til kapittel:

http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/value/docs/leisure_places_modernity_recreational_cottages_norway_usa.pdf

W10: Williams, D.R., and McIntyre, N. (2001)**Link til dokument:**

<http://www.prr.msu.edu/trends2000/pdf/williams.pdf>

W11: Winston, A. (1997)**Sammendrag:**

This paper examines qualitative data on class consciousness derived from a study of corporate restructuring and the impacts of layoffs in rural Ontario communities. In particular, the study examines how the rural environment might impinge on the development of class consciousness among the workers there in the context of severe economic stress brought on by plant shutdowns. It is argued that an ideology specific to a farm and small town environment plays a significant role in shaping their response to crisis. The more standard predictors of class consciousness such as age, gender, past union membership, and employment status are also considered. The paper aims to deepen our understanding of the seemingly contradictory belief structures of working class people.

Link til artikkel:

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdf?vid=4&hid=112&sid=1011414d-090b-4e89-beb7-5cd426f44882%40sessionmgr103>

W12: Woods, M. (1998)

Sammendrag:

Conflicts over the definition, production, reproduction and consumption of rurality and rural space have become an increasingly important focus for research in recent years. Researchers have employed a range of conceptual approaches in the analysis of rural conflicts, including pluralism, class theory and regulation theory. This paper explores the potential of an alternative approach, based on the theory of actor-networks developed in the sociology of science. Actor-network theory, its potential contribution to the study of political conflicts, and its possible weaknesses, is outlined before being applied to a case study. The case study, which concerns the attempt by a local authority in south west England to prohibit staghunting on its land, is described in detail, and an actor-network account of the case constructed. The contribution of actor-network theory to researching rural political conflicts is then evaluated and a critique developed around its observed shortcomings.

Link til artikkel:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=PublicationURL&_tokey=%23TOC%235977%231998%23999859996%23123965%23FLP%23&_cdi=5977&_pubType=J&view=c&_auth=y&_acct=C000030078&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=586462&md5=27e4f0d5cc924c000a53c576374ab145

Andre linker:

Link til dokument “Second homes and affordable housing in Suffolk”:

http://apps2.suffolk.gov.uk/cgi-bin/committee_xml.cgi?p=doc&id=1_6541&format=doc

Link til Müllers pågående forskningsprosjekt:

http://www.umu.se/soc_econ_geography/forskning/turism.html

Link til Finsk forskningsprosjekt:

http://www.tourismuninet.org/fi/sisalto/06_tutkimus/2taso_navi/tiedote_mobiili_engl1..doc

Link til dokument av Vorkinn, M. and Bråtå, H.O. 2006:

http://www.euromountains.net/documents/theme3_DOCresults/Oppland-rep-them3_EN.pdf

Link til dokument av Arnesen, T. and Skjeggedal, T.:

<http://www.regional-studies-assoc.ac.uk/events/presentations04/arnesen.pdf>

Link til dokument av Bjerke, T., Kaltenborn, B. and Vittersø, J.:

<http://uit.no/getfile.php?Pageld=1935&Fileld=621>

Link til dokument i forbindelse med 12th Nordic Symposium in Tourism and Hospitality Research, 2nd-5th October 2003, Stavanger:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/pro/SIP2/second.htm>

Link til artikkel i Skogbrukeren:

http://www.skog.no/skog_data/Attachments/305/SK21.pdf

Link til avsluttede og pågående forskningsprosjekt i Østlandsforskning:

<http://www.ostforsk.no/pro/utmark/prosjekter.htm>