



A bibliometric review of architectural studies in the field of tourism

Asst. Prof. Dr. Esra Aksoy^{1*} , Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Mert Özdemir² 

¹Aydın Adnan Menderes University,
Karacasu Memune İnci Vocational
School, Department of Architectural
Restoration, Aydın, Türkiye.
esra.aksoy@adu.edu.tr

²Aydın Adnan Menderes University,
Karacasu Memune İnci Vocational
School, Department of Tourism and
Hotel Management, Aydın, Türkiye
mert.ozdemir@adu.edu.tr

*Corresponding Author

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Abstract

Architecture is an essential field of study that affects many aspects of tourism, such as accommodation, infrastructure, and recreation. In particular, it is an indispensable discipline for tourism as it is an attractive element that affects tourists' perception of space and environment. The strong influence of architecture in tourism has also been reflected in academia over the past 25 years, and the impact and importance of architecture in international tourism destinations have been discussed in many countries. In light of the importance of tourism architecture and the recent academic developments, this study conducted a bibliometric analysis to provide an overview of the development trends in architectural studies within tourism. Between 2000 and March 2024, only articles written in English were included in the study, and the Web of Science Core Collection database was used to obtain data. The VOSviewer package was used to analyze the data of 136 articles. As a result of the analysis, it was found that there was an irregularity in the frequency of studies in the related field over the years. It was also found that studies on architecture in tourism are concentrated in different research fields such as ecology, architecture, environmental sciences, and rural studies. The study concludes with evaluations of the related field and suggestions for future research.

Keywords: Architecture, Tourism, Relationship between tourism and architecture, Bibliometrics, VOSviewer

Extended Abstract

Introduction: Tourism and architecture form an inseparable whole as two main elements that complement each other and shape the identity of a destination. Architecture, which has been an important attraction for people since the ancient Greek period (Scerri et al., 2019: 697), remains one of the most important elements of the tourism sector today. As a large part of international tourism mobility consists of visits to contemporary architecture and historical buildings (Yıldız & Akbulut, 2013: 297; Odetae et al., 2017: 54), it is also gaining importance in the academic literature that brings together tourism and architecture disciplines. In recent years, the concept of the *Bilbao effect* and the term “architourism” that emerged as a result of this concept are the most striking examples of this situation. In light of all these developments regarding the relationship between tourism and the discipline of architecture, bibliometric research will be carried out to reveal the literature on architectural studies in tourism.

Purpose and scope: This study aims to identify studies on architectural issues in the field of tourism and to identify current issues. Bibliometric analysis techniques will be used to analyze which authors, articles, and journals are prominent in the field, which keywords are frequently used, and which are the most cited studies. In this context, the study aims to better understand the development of the related field in the literature and to contribute to the production of scientific knowledge by visualizing the trends in the field. The study covers a dataset of articles written in English on architecture in tourism between 2000 and March 2024 in the Web of Science database.

Method: This study was conducted to carry out a bibliometric analysis of the academic literature on tourism architecture. The data were obtained from the Web of Science database using keyword and title searches. In the study, which focused only on articles written in English, variables such as author name, year of publication, journal name, number of citations, and keywords were used for performance analysis. Bibliometric analysis included citation analysis, keyword analysis, and author collaboration analysis. VOSviewer software was used for data analysis and visualization. The results of the

analyses were evaluated to identify trends and research gaps in the literature on architecture in tourism. The findings are also interpreted to provide suggestions for future research directions.

Findings and conclusion: A total of 136 articles related to the discipline of architecture in tourism were identified during the period between 2000 and March 2024. An analysis of the annual number of publications shows that there were no studies in this field until 2006. Since 2006, there has been a fluctuating trend in the number of publications. This situation shows that there is little interest in studies on tourism architecture. In addition, it was found that the articles were mostly concentrated in journals specialized in tourism. It was observed that a large number of authors were prominent in the related field and that each article had an average of two authors. When analyzing the results of the author analysis based on the collaboration of the authors with each other, it was found that the author with the strongest relationship with other authors was Farsani, N. T. In the keyword analysis, the most frequently used keywords related to tourism architecture were “architecture”, “tourism”, and “sustainable tourism”. It was found that the term “architecture” was mostly used together with the words tourism, culture, design, built environment, atmosphere, perception, tourism planning, while the term “tourism” was used with the words architecture, web portal, hospitality, culture, aesthetics, atmosphere and business intelligence. In the citation analysis, although *Annals of Tourism Research* stands out as the most cited journal, it was found that the journal with the highest linking power is the *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*. It can be recommended that researchers planning to work in tourism architecture should consider these high-impact journals in their literature review. In addition, Farsani, N. T. stands out as the author who has the most place in the bibliographies of studies in the related field, together with the studies of other authors. Therefore, it is useful for academics who will be oriented in the related field to examine the studies of author. In this bibliometric analysis study, academic studies on tourism architecture were evaluated. In general, the findings within the scope of the research revealed that studies on architecture in tourism are insufficient. There was also an irregularity in the number of studies by year. However, most of the studies were published in tourism-related journals. It has been revealed that studies on tourism architecture are diversified across different aspects of tourism (such as alternative tourism, tourism sustainability). >All these results are of value for academics who are interested in issues related to tourism architecture. Because academicians can create original topics by having a wide research area.

Keywords: Architecture, Tourism, Relationship between tourism and architecture, Bibliometrics, VOSviewer

INTRODUCTION

Since the ancient Greek period, architecture has always been an important attraction for people (Amanullah & Quddisi, 2024; Scerri et al., 2019: 3). This attractiveness of architecture has also shown its effect in the field of tourism over time. The relationship between tourism and architecture, which was activated in the Middle Ages with inns and caravanserais offering tourist services for commercial activities, took on a different dimension in the Middle Ages, when the aristocracy travelled for educational purposes as part of the Grand Tour and sent their children on journeys. At that time, architecture became an inevitable element of the noble class's travels, and travelling to places with famous architectural wonders became their main source of motivation (Vukadinovic, 2011: 4; Şamlıoğlu, 2021: 188). Today, even though tourism is a service-oriented sector, architecture is still one of its most important elements. The concept of *Bilbao Effect*, which has entered the architectural literature in recent years, is the most striking example. The concept of the ‘Bilbao Effect’, which explains the cultural and economic transformation experienced by the city of Bilbao, Spain, the opening of the Guggenheim Museum in 1997, shows that the relationship between tourism and architecture is strong. Thanks to the Guggenheim Museum, one of the best examples of contemporary architecture, the demand for tourism in the city of Bilbao has risen sharply, and the museum has helped the city to gain international recognition (Karaoğlu & İnceoğlu, 2021: 780). On the other hand, inspired by this development in the literature, the Bilbao effect, the role of architecture in tourist destinations was discussed at a conference organized by Columbia University in 2002. Furthermore, as a result of these developments, the term architectural tourism (architourism) emerged as a new trend in tourism (Specht, 2014: 3). These developments in the relationship between tourism and architecture are also reflected in international tourism mobility. Yıldız and Akbulut (2013: 297) stated that the majority of international tourism movements are realized to visit contemporary architecture and buildings of historical significance. In parallel with this view, Archteam (2012) highlighted that 63% of tourist visits are directly related to architectural tourism types (Odetaye et al., 2017: 54).

Architecture plays a crucial role in almost every aspect of tourism. Architecture influences the architecture of accommodation (hotels, campsites, etc.), infrastructure (airports, bridges, marinas, etc.), tourism support facilities (coffee shops, bars, clubs, etc.), recreational areas (casinos, theme parks, water parks, etc.) and cultural areas (museums, opera houses, show rooms, art galleries, etc.) (Specht, 2014: 38). Architectural practices for tourist service areas can shape tourists' perspectives on space and the environment (Urry, 2002: 9). In other words, how visitors perceive a tourist destination largely depends on how attractive the architecture of that destination is. Given the strong link between tourism and architecture, and the developments in the literature on the relationship between tourism and architecture, this study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of scientific publications related to the discipline of architecture in tourism. On the other hand, no detailed studies on tourism architecture have been found in the literature so far. Therefore, it is important to present the tourism literature related to architectural topics and to identify current issues. The research evaluates works from 2000 to March 2024, by considering advancements in tourism architecture from the beginning of the 2000s.

This study is carried out using the Web of Science Core Collection database and will shed light on researchers interested in architectural practices in tourism and guide future academic studies. In addition, providing information about the literature to tourism planners and managers will also be lucrative. The first part of the study gives information on the research methodology. Subsequently, the data obtained are analyzed according to the criteria established during the research.

METHODOLOGY

A bibliometric assessment of architectural research in the tourist domain served as the foundation for this investigation. A field of scientific study called bibliometrics examines many facets of the body of extant literature methodically (Ruhanen et al., 2015: 6; Meena et al., 2021: 3). Based on objective standards for evaluating and categorizing publications, the bibliometric review approach offers a categorized perspective of published materials in each field of study (Cavalcante et al., 2021: 5). In bibliometric analysis, many analytical techniques such as co-authorship, co-citation, keyword and bibliometric matching can be used together (Demir & Erigüç, 2018: 97; Nova-Reyes et al., 2020: 5).

In the bibliometric analysis process, the five-stage workflow process proposed in various studies in the literature (Börner et al., 2003: 9; Cobo et al., 2011: 1382; Zupic & Cater, 2015: 433; Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017: 960; Kammerer et al., 2021: 28) was considered. The workflow consists of the following stages: research design, data gathering, analysis, visualization, and interpretation. The detailed workflow diagram of the study is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. A flow chart summarizing the study procedure

Stage 1	Research Design	(1) Determining Research Questions	
		Time range selection	2000- 31 March 2024
Stage 2	Data Collection	(1) Database selection	Web of Science Core Collection
		(2) Selection of query expressions	
		Subject	Wos Category
		("tourism and architecture")	Architecture*
		("architourism")	Hospitality Leisure
		("architectural tourism")	Sport Tourism*
		("tourism architecture")	Architecture* or Tourism*
		n=252	
		(3) Selection of document types	
		Journal papers n=173	
Stage 3	Data Analysis (Performance Analysis)	(4) Language selection: English n=136	
		(5) Review n=36	
		(4) Descriptive bibliometric analysis of WOS studies: Co-occurrence network of keywords	
		(1) Selecting the appropriate program for Data Analysis VOSviewer 1.6.18	
		(2) Publication and citation analysis of articles by year	
		(3) Determining the most cited publications	
		(4) Identifying the most productive writers	

	(5) The most productive institutions (6) Most published journals (7) Most published areas
Data Analysis (Bibliometric mapping)	(1) Co-authorship analysis of authors (2) Mapping scientific collaborations between authors, countries and organizations
	(3) Most frequently used keywords, author keywords network
Stage 4	Visualization
	Interpretation
Stage 5	Conclusions and directions for future research

Study Design

Determining the research issue or questions and choosing suitable bibliometric techniques to address them are key components of study design. In addition, one of the most important decisions for researchers in the design process is to determine the time interval. One of the most important criteria for academics in the design of a study is the time interval or the attitude towards dividing this interval into time. Bibliometric analysis is a great help to researchers at this point. The analysis creates a static image of the field at this time since it occurs inside a certain time frame. The period might be split into several slices to ascertain the field's development phenomena throughout time (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017: 960). In this study, which focuses on architectural studies in the field of tourism, the dates 01.01.2000-31.03.2024 were considered as the time interval, and the following questions were sought in the study following the research objective:

- Q1. Which topics related to architecture in the field of tourism have been studied the most?
- Q2. What are the most frequently used keywords in studies on architecture in tourism?
- Q3. Who are the authors who have carried out the most studies on architecture in tourism?
- Q4. Which are the journals that publish the most articles on architecture in tourism?

Data Collection

The data collection process begins with selecting the database from which the bibliometric data will be obtained. The researcher selects the most appropriate database for his/her study and exports the data. Before exporting the data, a filtering process is performed on the document set. This step may also involve the creation of a custom database (Waltman, 2016: 2). However, the choice of a database is not impartial because databases do not cover scientific subjects and publications in the same way. Common databases for publications include Scopus, Clarivate, SCImago, Mendeley, ScienceDirect, DBLP, Google Scholar, and Study Doors.

On March 31, 2024, the Web of Science Core Collection database, one of the most significant bibliometric databases, provided the study data. The WoS database was preferred because it is supported by Thomson Reuter and Elsevier (Tolay & Güler, 2022: 3037), contains a large number of journals with high impact factors, and has user-friendly features for analysis (Demir & Erigüç, 2018: 95). To access the available data on studies on architecture in the field of tourism. WoS; “architecture and tourism”, “architourism”, “architectural tourism”, “tourism architecture”, and “architecture” or “tourism” article titles were searched in the category of “architecture” and “hospitality, leisure, sport, and tourism”. The study included only articles written in English and excluded conference proceedings, essays, reports, and theses. The search resulted in a data set of 136 articles.

Data Analysis

The data collected in bibliometric research undergoes two basic analysis procedures: performance analysis and bibliometric mapping (Öztürk & Güler, 2022: 39). While performance analysis provides an overview of the field of study, bibliometric mapping analysis connects the study elements and focuses on the intellectual framework between these research elements (Donthu et al., 2021: 506; Das et al., 2024: 624). Bibliometric mapping analyzes the connections between research components using five analytical techniques: co-authorship, common word analysis, bibliographic linkage, citation analysis, and co-citation analysis (Park &

Lee, 2022: 5; Glänzel, 2001; Peters & Van Raan, 1991; Zhao & Strotmann, 2008; Gao & Guan, 2009; Small & Koenig, 1977; Yan & Ding, 2012; McCain, 1991).

In this study, papers were ranked using performance analysis according to co-occurrence networks of keywords, total citations, the most prolific authors and countries, and the number of publications in a particular year. Co-author, citation, and common word analyses were performed on the articles in the bibliometric mapping. The study used the VOSviewer 1.6.18 package to perform the above analyses.

Data Visualization

Data visualization, the fourth stage of a bibliometric study, involves the visualization of data using a variety of software. Thus, valuable information may be gleaned from the data analysis and displayed using heuristic maps or visualizations, including social networks, two-dimensional maps, and dendrograms. These visualizations allow us to interpret the statistical analysis performed on the generated maps to show the measures of association or overlap of different metrics or different clusters detected (Aria & Cuxxurolo, 2017: 961, Kammerer et al., 2021: 29). Co-author analysis, common word analysis and citation analysis in the context of journals and studies were performed in VOSviewer 1.6.18 and visualizations were presented.

Interpretation

Interpreting the data analysis findings in light of the literature under consideration is the last step in bibliometric research. On the other hand, the interpretation of the findings is shaped according to the focus of the researchers (Öztürk & Gürler, 2022: 40). The focus of the researchers is to reveal the general structure of the researched field, to reveal the evolutionary development of the researched field, to seek answers to some questions based on the gap identified in the relevant field and to guide future studies (Gürler, 2021: 55). In this study, which has been carried out with the focus of revealing the structure of architectural studies in the field of tourism, the findings have been interpreted in terms of the performance analysis that has changed over the years and the trends that have changed over the years.

FINDINGS

Performance analysis

Number of publications of relevant articles by year and the most productive journals

The distribution of the 136 articles published between 2000 and April 2024 on the discipline of architecture in the field of tourism is shown in Figure 1. Based on the records in the Wos database, it can be seen that there were no studies in this field at the beginning of the 2000s. On the other hand, it can be seen that the studies on architecture in tourism were mobilized in 2006. Furthermore, the highest number of publications, 17 articles, was published in 2019. However, in the following 3 years (2020-2022), the number of studies decreased. It is believed that this situation is due to the COVID-19 pandemic experienced worldwide. In the first quarter of 2024, 3 articles were published. In general, it can be said that the number of publications in the field shows a fluctuating trend over the years and that the interest of academics in studies on the relationship between tourism and architecture is low.

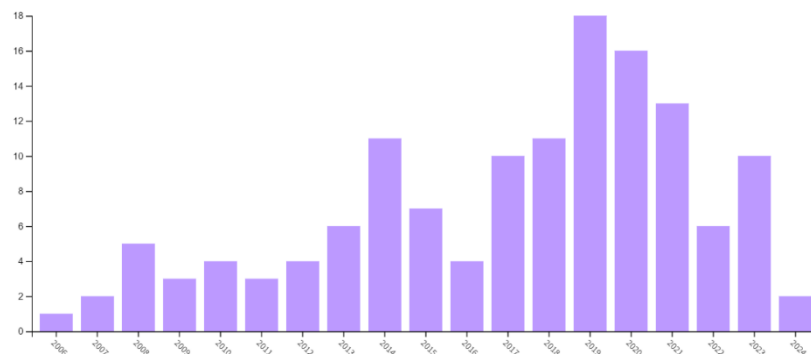


Figure 1. Change in the number of publications over time

Table 2, which shows the top ten most prolific journals in which studies on architecture in tourism are published, shows that most publications are concentrated in journals specialized in tourism. Annals of Tourism Research, Journal of Heritage Tourism, and Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change are the journals with the highest number of publications. On the other hand, although tourism journals stand out as the most productive journals, it can be seen that articles are also published in architecture journals.

Table 2. Published journals

Name of Journal	Number of Publications
Annals of Tourism Research	5
Journal of Heritage Tourism	5
Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change	5
Current Issues in Tourism	4
Journal of Tourism History	4
Tourism Management	4
Tourism Management Perspectives	4
Iconarp International Journal of Architecture and Planning	3
Journal of Architecture	3
Journal of Asian Architecture and Buildings Engineering	3

Number of citations and most cited publications by year

The citation information for studies on the relationship between tourism and architecture is presented in Figure 2. The articles published for studies on architecture in tourism have started to be cited since 2008. In addition, the number of citations accelerated rapidly from 2015 to 2022. The most cited year was 2022, with 333 citations. In the last three years, the number of citations has decreased.

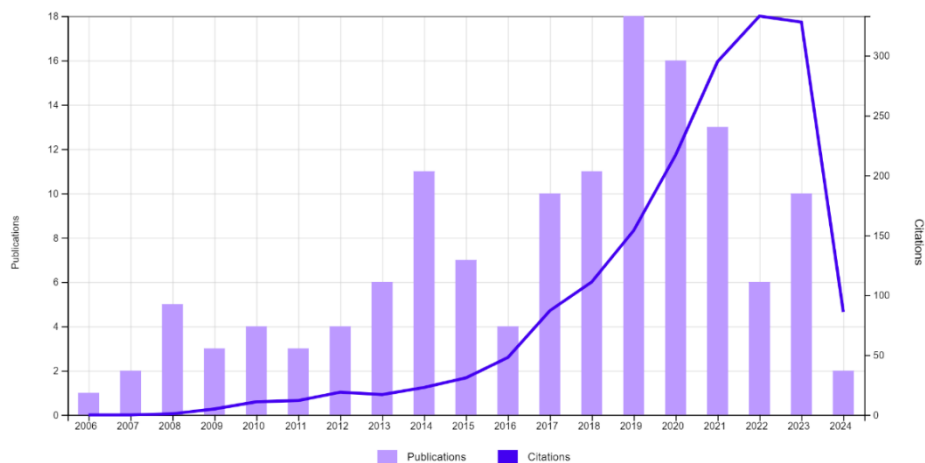


Figure 2. Variations over time in the quantity of publications and citations

According to Table 3, which presents information on the 10 most cited articles at the intersection of tourism and architecture, the article *Big Data Analytics for knowledge generation in tourism destinations: A case from Sweden* has 179 citations. This study is followed by *Working environment and atmosphere: The role of organizational support in the creativity performance of tourism and hospitality organizations* and *Designing for more environmentally friendly tourism*.

As a general assessment, authors in the related field mostly focus on the design and atmosphere of tourist environments (accommodation facilities, destinations, etc.). On the other hand, studies on destinations with unique local architecture and the attitudes of people living there also have a significant impact.

Table 3. Top 10 most cited articles

Writer	Year	Article Title	Journal	Number of Citations
Fuchs, M.; Höpken, W., Lexhagen, M.	2014	Big data analytics for knowledge generation in tourism destinations - A case from Sweden	Journal of Destination Marketing & Management	179
Tsai, C. Y. et al.	2015	Work environment and atmosphere: The role of organizational support in the creativity performance of tourism and hospitality organizations	International Journal of Hospitality Management	118
Dolnicar, S.	2020	Designing for more environmentally friendly tourism	Annals of Tourism Research	81
Valeri, M. and Baggio, R.	2021	A critical reflection on the adoption of blockchain in tourism	Information Technology & Tourism	76
Zamani-Farahani, H. and Musa, G.	2008	Residents' attitudes and perception towards tourism development: A case study of Masooleh, Iran	Tourism Management	75
Volo, S.	2021	The experience of emotion: Directions for tourism design	Annals of Tourism Research	63
Heide, M; Lærdal, K., Gronhaug, K.	2007	The design and management of ambience - Implications for hotel architecture and service	Tourism Management	63
Willson, G. B., McIntosh, A. J.	2007	Heritage Buildings and Tourism: An Experiential View	Journal of Heritage Tourism	53
Sofield, T.; Guia, J. and Specht, J.	2017	Organic "folkloric" community driven place-making and tourism	Tourism Management	42
Mariani, M. M. and Giorgio, L.	2017	The "Pink Night" festival revisited: Meta-events and the role of destination partnerships in staging event tourism	Annals of Tourism Research	42

The Most Prolific Authors

The list of authors with publications on architecture in tourism is shown in Table 4. Although the works of a large number of authors on related topics stand out, it is determined that each article has an average of 2 authors.

Table 4. Top 10 authors with the most publications in the field

Writer	Number of Publications	Writer	Number of Publications
Alidadi, S.	2	Lexhagen, M.	2
Athanassiou, E.	2	Pechlaner, H.	2
Farsani, N. T.	2	Ryan, C.	2
Fuchs, M.	2	Tan, K. K. H.	2
Höpken, W.	2	Volgger, M.	2

Most productive institutions

Table 5 shows the information on the first most productive institution in terms of architectural studies in tourism in the journals in the WOS database. Although there is no dominant institution in the analysis of study productivity, the number of publications of most institutions is evenly distributed.

Table 5. Top 10 universities with the most publications in the field

Institution Name	Number of Publications
Griffith University Department of Tourism Sport and Hotel Management	2
Griffith University Griffith Business and Government	2
Griffith University Griffith Business School	2
National Technical University of Athens School of Architecture	2
Polytechnic of Milan School of Architecture Urban Planning Construction Engineering	2
Taylor S University Faculty of Innovation and Technology	2
Taylor S University School of Architecture Building and Design	2
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University School of Hotel and Tourism Management	2
The University of Queensland Business School	2
The University of Queensland Faculty of Business Economics and Law	2

Network Analysis

VOSviewer, an open-source program, was used to do the network analysis. A program called VOSviewer may be used to build and display bibliometric networks. A single network might include thousands of nodes, and a cluster is a collection of nodes that are intimately coupled to one another. Cluster diagrams for co-authors, frequent terms, and citation data by journal, author, and research are used in this section to analyze citations.

Co-authorship analysis

The co-authorship analysis, which is carried out as part of the bibliometric analysis, determines the scientific collaborations between authors (Öztürk & Gürler, 2022: 43). In the analysis, the network of scientific collaboration is revealed through joint publication statistics. The analysis also provides information about the productivity of the authors in the database. On the other hand, co-author analysis is important for understanding the structure of scientific communication among authors (Ülker et al., 2023: 800).

Co-author analysis examines the nodes in the network map of the relationship between authors' joint publications and the links connecting the nodes. The strength of the link between nodes establishes the strength of the collaboration, whilst the size of the node describes the quantity of citations. Figure 3 shows the co-author networks of the authors dealing with architecture in tourism studies. 278 writers were found for the data analysis, which established a minimum of one document per author. Among these authors, the 7 authors with the highest connection strength were clustered into two clusters as red and green. There is a stronger relationship between the red ones. It was observed that Farsani, who is in the middle of the authors, has the strongest relationship with other authors. It was also observed that other authors were in cooperation within their clusters.

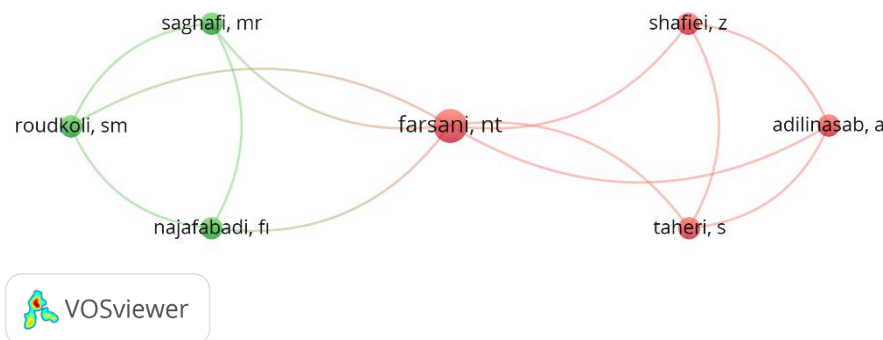


Figure 3. Co-author analysis map

Co-occurrence analysis

Co-occurrence analysis helps to draw a network of relationships that represent the conceptual framework of a particular research area (Martinez-Lopez et al., 2018: 457). As a result of the analysis, performed by taking

the keywords used at least twice in the same studies, 64 words were included in the co-occurrence network and classified as visualization elements (Figure 4). The thickness of the lines in the co-occurrence network indicates the frequency of co-occurrence, while the size of the circles indicates the frequency of keyword usage. (Leung et al., 2017: 40). Accordingly, when analyzing the network in Figure 4, it was found that the most frequently used words are “architecture”, “tourism”, and “sustainable tourism”. It was found that while the term “architecture” was mostly used with words like “tourism”, “culture”, “design”, “built environment”, “atmosphere”, “perception”, and “tourism planning”, the term “tourism” was used with words like “architecture, web portal, hospitality, culture, aesthetics, atmosphere and business intelligence” (Figure 5).

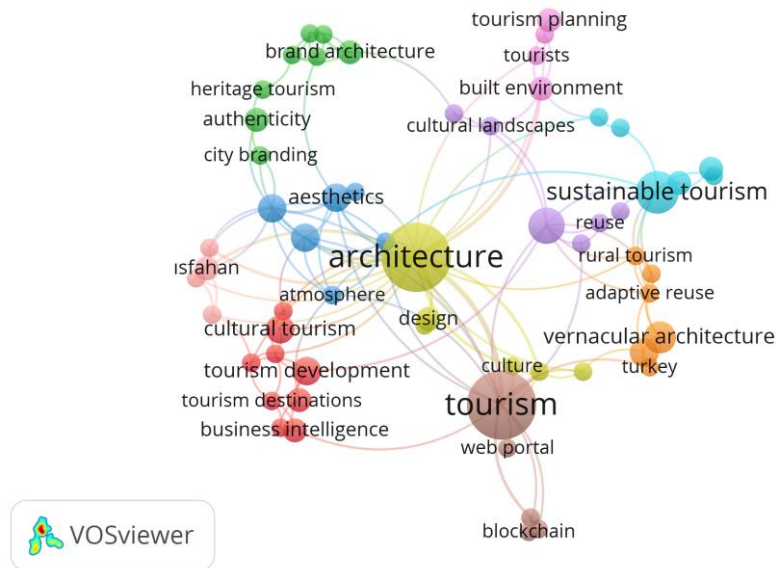


Figure 4. Keyword analysis map

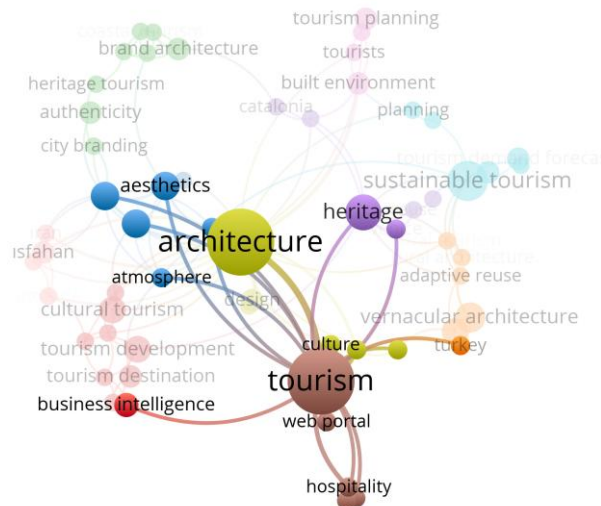


Figure 5. Most frequently used keywords in architecture-related studies in the field of tourism

Figure 6 illustrates the most frequently utilized keywords in studies concerning tourism within the architectural field, revealing that “tourism” and “architecture” are the predominant terms. Furthermore, “tourism” is most commonly associated with “architecture,” “design,” and “culture” in scientific studies. “Architecture” is frequently associated with various other terms in studies. Architecture is predominantly associated with

Common citation analysis

information technology & touri

journal of destination marketi

place branding and public dipl

annals of tourism research

VOSviewer

(2) *Citation analysis in the context of authorship*: Co-authorship analysis is a type of analysis that reveals the relationship between authors by addressing the relationship between sources and citations (Şimşek & Küçükeşmen, 2021: 156). In the network map in Figure 8, the strength of the relationship between cited authors is revealed. In the network map extracted in the context of the author, the authors were limited to having at least one citation. 218 authors exceeded this limit. Authors with the highest correlation strength with each other are included in the map. It was determined that the author with the largest node and degree of importance was Farsani.



Figure 8. Citation analysis map in the context of authorship

(3) *Citation analysis in the context of studies:* The co-citation analysis in the context of studies shows the main sources used in architecture studies on tourism. It is an important analysis for authors to access the main sources related to their research topics. To improve the quality of the study, it is necessary to link to articles that establish a strong link between the studies and the literature. In the network map in Figure 9, Datzira-Masip and Poluzzi's (2014) *Brand architecture management: The case of four tourist destinations in Catalonia* was identified as the main source. Mariani and Giorgio's (2017) *The Pink Night festival revisited: Meta-events and the role of destination partnership in staging event tourism* is the second most important source.

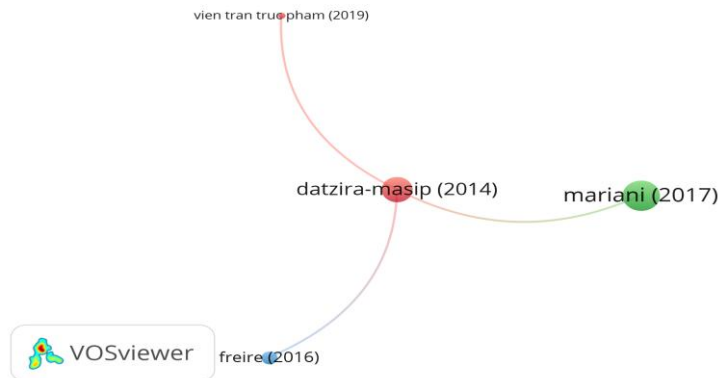


Figure 9. Citation analysis map in the context of studies

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Architecture has always been important for tourism. Beginning with the “Grand Tour” movement to see Italian architecture in the modern age, architecture has become an important field that influences visitors’ perception of tourist destinations, landscapes, and buildings. In the following periods, especially after the international tourist mobility that developed after the Industrial Revolution, this situation led tourism planners and academics to think more about architecture. Based on the strong interaction between the disciplines of tourism and architecture, this study aims to analyse studies on architecture in tourism from a bibliometric perspective. The study, which was carried out by focusing only on tourism and architecture keywords in the title, subject, and WOS categories, aimed to provide some theoretical contributions to the related field. Thus, the study will be useful to academics working on tourism and architecture.

In general, studies on architecture in tourism have been insufficient in the last two decades. The number of studies over the years is also uneven. It was also found that most of the studies analysed were published in tourism journals. This is probably because articles are more likely to be published in tourism journals rather than architecture journals. This may be because reviewers in tourism journals are less familiar with topics related to the field of architecture and evaluate the related topics in terms of the research gap in the field of tourism. Knowing which authors work more on certain topics gives researchers an idea of which authors’ work to follow. Concerning the productivity of authors, it has been observed that no author stands out as a dominant figure in studies on architecture in tourism. At this point, it can be said that academics who specialize in certain topics related to tourism architecture can benefit from this situation, such as international recognition. In terms of institutional productivity, on the other hand, the situations are similar. No university stands out in the field

of tourism architecture. It can be said that this situation can create advantages for academics working in the same institution. Through individual or collective studies, academics can contribute to the success of their institutions and thus to their success.

In terms of research topics, it was found that the most frequently studied research topics were “Brand Architecture”, “Bilbao Effect”, “Accommodation Space”, and “Space Atmosphere”. In addition, “Architecture about niche tourism”, “Nature-based tourism”, “Cultural tourism”, and “Architectural sustainability in tourism” were discussed. More recently, “Nazi Architecture” and “Space Architecture and Tourism” have been explored as new concepts. At this point, studies on tourism architecture have diversified into different aspects of tourism (alternative tourism, tourism sustainability, etc.). On the other hand, it is also clear that this situation creates value for academics interested in issues related to tourism architecture. This is because academics can come up with original topics by having a wide research area.

The social structure of the study field was revealed via co-authorship analysis, the conceptual structure was revealed through common word analysis, and the intellectual structure was shown through citation analysis in the network analysis of architectural studies in tourism. Based on the co-authorship analysis, two clusters of highly connected authors were found. While Roudkoli, S. M., Saghafi, M. R. and Najafabadi, F. stand out as authors with high cooperation within themselves, Farsani, N. T., Taheri, S., Adilinasab, A., and Shafiei, Z. were found to have high cooperation between themselves. On the other hand, Farsani, N. T. was found to be the author with the highest collaboration power in network analysis. Considering the total number of studies, the number of research groups working in tourism architecture is low. However, researchers interested in working in this field can benefit from communicating with the authors mentioned above, especially in terms of international publications.

In the common word analysis of the study, the most frequently used common words were “architecture”, “tourism”, and “sustainable tourism”. Due to the nature of the research area, it is natural that the words “architecture” and “tourism” are used frequently. However, it is surprising that the word ‘sustainable tourism’ stands out as the most used word. This may be because sustainability has recently gained importance in both disciplines. On the other hand, although adaptive reuse and local architectural topics have become popular in architecture in recent years, it has been noted that these topics do not form a strong connection with subjects in the field of tourism. Additionally, it has been observed that the topics of adaptive reuse have only been addressed in conjunction with local architectural issues. At this point, considering the importance of local architecture (rural architecture, ethnic architecture, etc.) in tourism, it can be said that there is a significant gap in the relevant literature and that academics can focus on this gap to produce original studies.

In the last citation analysis carried out in the network analysis, an examination was carried out according to journals, authors, and studies. *Annals of Tourism Research* was the most mentioned journal, but the *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management* had the strongest relationship. Given that studies in the field of tourism architecture tend to be concentrated in tourism journals, this result is not surprising. It may be recommended that researchers planning to work in tourism architecture consider these high-impact journals in their literature review. However, with the writings of other writers who have the most citations in research in the same subject (Farsani, 2017: 3), stands out as the author with the most citations in the bibliographies. Therefore, academics who will turn to the related field can benefit from analyzing the research of the author.

By concentrating solely on the WoS category’s architecture and tourism sector and by directing the growth of the associated subject, this study adds to the body of literature. The study highlights the important points that academics should consider in their research on architecture in tourism. In addition, in terms of practice, the study shows that managers and planners in the tourism sector should consider and understand the interaction between tourism and architecture in their decision-making processes. Architecture touches many different aspects of tourism. On the other hand, the study has some limitations. Firstly, only data from the WoS database were analyzed in this study. In future research, databases such as Google Scholar and SCOPUS can be used. Another limitation of the study is that only English language articles were included. Future studies could include studies in other languages. In addition, only articles were considered publications in this study. In future studies, academic studies such as dissertations and books can also be included.

Authors' Contributions

The authors contributed equally to the study.

Competing Interests

There is no potential conflict of interest.

Ethics Committee Declaration

This study does not require ethics committee approval.

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Figure References

- Figure 1:** Change in number of publications over time. www.webofscience.com (01.05.2024).
- Figure 2:** Changes in the number of publications and citations over time. www.webofscience.com (01.05.2024).
- Figure 3:** Co-author analysis map. VOSviewer software. (06.05.2024).
- Figure 4:** Keyword analysis map. VOSviewer software. (06.05.2024).
- Figure 5:** Most frequently used keywords in tourism-related studies in the field of architecture. VOSviewer software. (06.05.2024).
- Figure 6:** Most frequently used keywords in architecture-related studies in the field of tourism. VOSviewer software. (06.05.2024).
- Figure 7:** Citation analysis map in the context of the source. VOSviewer software. (06.05.2024).
- Figure 8:** Citation analysis map in the context of authorship. VOSviewer software. (06.05.2024).
- Figure 9:** Citation analysis map in the context of studies. VOSviewer software. (06.05.2024).

Authors' Biography

Esra Aksoy is an Interior Architect and Environmental Designer, currently serving as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Architectural Restoration at Aydın Adnan Menderes University. An alumna of Selçuk University, she earned her PhD in Architecture from the same institution. Her primary research interests include spatial perception analysis, human cognition, wayfinding in complex structures, cultural heritage, and tourism architecture.

İsmail Mert Özdemir was born in 1987 in İzmir. He holds a Bachelor's degree from Balıkesir University, School of Tourism Management and Hotel Management, Department of Travel Management; a Master's degree from the Department of Tourism Management and Hotel Management of the same university and a PhD degree from Konya Necmettin Erbakan University, Department of Tourism Management. He is currently working as Assistant Prof. at Aydın Adnan Menderes University Karacasu Memnune İnci Vocational School of Tourism and Hotel Management Program and has studies on Alternative Tourism, Touristic Product, Hotel Management, Tourism Architecture.