Title: Scientific Concept of the ReSOURCE Project – “Roadmap” – incl. Summary

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Work package 3 – Output 3.1.1

Scientific concept of the ReSOURCE project

(Road map)

- Summary -
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Dresden, June 2009
ABSTRACT

ReSOURCE is a project within the European Union’s “CENTRAL EUROPE” programme, which aims at the enhancement of the territorial cooperation within the European Union. The programme is financed by the European Regional Development Fund under objective 3 (INTERREG IV B) in the funding period 2007-2013. The ReSOURCE project received approval by the European Union at the end of 2008 and will run from January 2009 until December 2011.

This summary is based on the “road map” document, which is the first output of the academic workgroup within the ReSOURCE project. The paper outlines the aims, tasks and responsibilities of the academic partners in the overall agenda of the ReSOURCE project. The document defines the main research question as: “How can innovation be organised in former mining regions with low capacities for acting?” Working along this subject the research work group fulfils two main tasks within ReSOURCE: The generation of knowledge about the restructuring of former mining regions and the contribution to the further development of such areas. Responsible for the overall academic coordination is the Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development (IOER) in Dresden. Together with the academic project partners, the Karl-Franzens-Universität in Graz, the Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry (MZLU) in Brno, the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) in Budapest and the University of Wroclaw, it will provide results for the work packages and core outputs of the project.

The “road map” formulates the research agenda and serves as a guideline for all academic partners through the project. The paper provides a detailed description of the single work steps in work package 3 and 5 and outlines the connections between the different tasks to be fulfilled in the ReSOURCE project by the scientific partners.

This summary is structured around three chapters. The first chapter serves as a brief introduction to the “ReSOURCE” project, on which the work of the academic research group is based upon. This chapter states the background and objectives of the overall project. The second part of this document highlights the role of the academic partners within the ReSOURCE project. Here the aims of the academic work group within the general work plan of the project are described in detail and a research approach for the work of the academic partners is outlined. The third part of the paper deals with the scientific work plan of ReSOURCE. It provides an overview of the work steps of the research, giving the overall research structure for the academic work group.
0. Introduction

In most cases, mining cities and regions experience dramatic crises when mines are closed. Resources are left behind, which are referred to as „problems“ or „risks“, e.g. rising mine water, artificial and hazardous landscapes, unused facilities, unfavourable image. At the end of mining, affected cities and regions have to re-invent themselves. Some of the mentioned resources have the potential to serve as starting points for a sustainable re-development: ReSOURCE partners jointly explore such potentials. They aim to produce best-practice examples and guidelines on how to improve competitiveness and attractiveness of post-mining regions.

ReSOURCE is a joint initiative of 7 mining regions from 6 countries characterised by small and medium sized cities. It brings together regions in different post-mining phases: some already in the post-mining era, in others mining is still running. In their search for new perspectives they are accompanied by 6 scientific institutions, well-known for their outstanding competence in urban and regional development.

1. Role of Research within ReSOURCE

The international research consortium is involved in most of the project activities and guarantees the achievement of the goals of these actions. Objectives, research questions, methods of analysis and appraisal and work steps are be worked out and implemented in a close cooperation between research partners. Each partner is responsible for field work in the own country. In the ReSOURCE project, the task of accompanying research is twofold: On the one hand the scientific work aims to generate new knowledge about the process of the renewal of mining regions. On the other hand research in ReSOURCE tries to contribute on improving the future prospects of involved regions in 6 countries.

- Generation of knowledge

The generation of knowledge is the main task of academic partners in the project. It is based on the monitoring of the regional development processes in the areas under investigation in a broader sense. In the focus of the examination are on the one hand, the ecological and cultural potentials of the mining regions and on the other hand, the actors, interactions, strategies, tools and framework conditions on local and regional level. The results of the scientific consortium are made directly available to the participating towns and regions (workshops, conferences) and will be published in a project handbook at the end of the project.
- **Contribution to the development of mining regions**

Here it is the aim to strengthen the position of mining regions in Europe. In accordance with the aims of the Lisbon strategy, the competitiveness and attractiveness of the regions are to be improved. In ReSOURCE the academic partners offer three levels of support to the regional partners, namely:

- supporting of regional partners and their tasks (workshops etc.)
- giving a scientific feedback regarding the state of each region (regional profiles, SWOT analysis)
- contributing to core outputs of the ReSOURCE project

*Fig. 1: Role of science within ReSOURCE*
2. Research topics and aims

The academic work group within the ReSOURCE project will focus their research on:

1) the utilisation of natural and cultural post-mining potentials
2) capacity building for innovation, e.g. interplay of actors and coordination of development processes in regions characterised by small and medium sized mining towns

In February 2009 - in the first meeting after the start of ReSOURCE – the research work group formulated the following central research question:

How can innovation be organised in former mining regions with low capacities for acting?

The academic partners in the ReSOURCE project focus on different actors or aspects of this interplay in order to cover the most important challenges and to exploit the specific characteristics of the regions and the strengths of the partners. The research will be therefore conducted on two levels:

A general part of the research will ensure a comparability of regional situations across the participating regions. This research approach will follow a common research method, namely document analysis and interviews by all academic partners in their regions, assessing the regions status-quo regarding utilisation of post-mining potentials and management/innovation strategies. In a second research section (“specific research approaches”) the scientific partners will take into account the specific regional settings and characteristics, enabling the researchers to give specific results and recommendations for each region.

Fig. 2 Research approach in ReSOURCE (overview)
3. Research structure

The research in ReSOURCE will be conducted in two different work packages. Work package 3 focuses mainly on empirical research in the regions under investigation. It is based on six actions: The project phase starts with the drawing of a so called “road map”. Practical work in the regions starts with regional opening workshops. Empirical work in the regions leads to regional profiles consisting of a systematic analysis in all regions and a description of the regional status-quo. The six regional profiles serve as the basis for a first SWOT analysis. Additionally a good practice analysis of successful examples of projects using ecological and cultural potentials takes place. At the end of work package 3 a scientific symposium will bring together all actors in ReSOURCE and circulate the results from this work phase.

The following work package 5 will focus on recommendations and the dissemination of results. The first step will be done in regional meetings in all partner regions (“Laboratory workshops”). The results of these Laboratory workshops and the SWOT analysis II will lead to policy recommendations. Results of all the academic work in ReSOURCE will be published in a handbook. It will be the core output of academic partners in the project. It aims at a comprehensive concept of ecological and cultural renewal of mining regions in Europe.

Fig. 3 Research actions and outputs in ReSOURCE (General structure)
Investigating ecological and cultural potentials of European mining regions
Scientific concept of the ReSOURCE project (Road map)
Authors

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Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development (IOER), Dresden, Germany

Including contributions by

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Dresden, June 2009
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4. SUMMARY

ReSOURCE is a project within the European Union’s “CENTRAL EUROPE” programme, which aims at the enhancement of the territorial cooperation within the European Union. The programme is financed by the European Regional Development Fund under objective 3 (INTERREG IV B) in the funding period 2007-2013. The ReSOURCE project received approval by the European Union at the end of 2008 and will run from January 2009 until December 2011.

This document is the first output of the academic workgroup within the ReSOURCE project. The paper outlines the aims, tasks and responsibilities of the academic partners in the overall agenda of the ReSOURCE project. Furthermore, the “road map” formulates the research agenda and serves as a guideline for all academic partners through the project. The paper provides a detailed description of the single work steps and outlines the connections between the different tasks to be fulfilled in the ReSOURCE project by the scientific partners.

The “road map” is structured around three chapters and an annex. The first chapter serves as a brief introduction to the “ReSOURCE” project, on which the work of the academic research group is based upon. This chapter states the background and objectives of the overall project and also contains a short introduction of the participating academic partners. The second part of the “road map” document highlights the role of the academic partners within the ReSOURCE project. Here the aims of the academic work group within the general work plan of the project are described and a research approach for the work of the academic partners is outlined. The third part of this paper deals with the scientific work plan of ReSOURCE. The chapter gives details on each single work step of the academic research, naming deadlines, actions and outputs. The chapter also connects the single work steps with each other, setting the overall research structure for the academic work group. The annex contains all relevant additional papers concerning the work of the scientific work group.
5. THE PROJECT ReSOURCE - AN OVERVIEW

5.1. Background and objectives

In most cases, mining cities and regions experience dramatic crises when mines are closed. Resources are left behind, which are referred to as „problems“ or „risks“, e.g. rising mine water, artificial and hazardous landscapes, unused facilities, unfavourable image. At the end of mining, affected cities and regions have to re-invent themselves. Some of the mentioned resources have the potential to serve as starting points for a sustainable re-development: From mine water geothermal energy can be generated, stockpiles used for biomass production, facilities become living monuments, mining traditions be turned into tourist attractions. Creative concepts are needed as well as the change of strategies, but also sound investigation of feasibility. Since company obligations are limited to the status ex-ante, the exploration of post-mining opportunities is a challenge to be tackled by the regions themselves. ReSOURCE partners jointly explore such potentials. They aim to produce best-practice examples and guidelines on how to improve competitiveness and attractiveness of post-mining regions.

The objectives of ReSOURCE are set within the general framework of the European Union's CENTRAL EUROPE programme for territorial cooperation (2007-2013). Herein ReSOURCE is part of priority 4 “Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and region”, aiming at the improvement of the quality of life in post-mining cities and regions. The project is also in line with the aims of the EU’s Lisbon agenda by enhancing the competitiveness and attractiveness of disadvantaged post-mining regions and addresses the Gothenburg agreements on sustainability, by aiming at the re-introduction and promotion of sustainable development in these regions. Lastly, ReSOURCE project wants to raise political awareness about post-mining challenges and opportunities.

5.2. The partnership

ReSOURCE is a joint initiative of 7 mining regions from 6 countries characterised by small and medium sized cities. All of them are seeking to actively influence their disadvantageous situation at the end of mining. ReSOURCE brings together regions in different post-mining phases: some already in the post-mining era, in others mining is still running. In their search for new perspectives they are accompanied by 6 scientific institutions, well-known for their outstanding competence in urban and regional development. The role of the researchers is to support, compare, and evaluate the strategy building and utilisation initiatives of the individual regions. The partnership deliberately involves partners from different preceding projects for easing access to existing knowledge. In this way the ReSOURCE partners can make use from experiences and knowledge from preceding or running projects that investigate similar topics.

Regional partners in ReSOURCE jointly implement pre-investment studies, pilot actions, competitions and summer schools. Strategies are improved to establish sound fundamentals for sustainable post-mining development. Due to the fact that potentials are similar in all European countries a transnational environment provides great gains and opportunities for sharing innovative approaches. Feasibility studies and pilot actions with transferable results, exchange of experience and other forms of collaboration will be main activities, supporting post-mining regions to catch up in competitiveness and to move towards sustainability.

The practical work in the regions is accompanied by a group of academic institutions (see Fig. 1). Three of them have an official project partner status (IOER, KFU, UPIRS), two further universities (ELTE, MZLU) got subcontracted and will cover the remaining partner countries. Additionally, a Polish research institution (University of Wroclaw) has the status as an
associated partner to act as a link to a Polish mining region which is not directly involved in ReSOURCE. All scientific institutions are well known for their national excellence in spatial development research and experience in post-mining issues.

**Fig. 1: Scientific project partners in ReSOURCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development (IOER), Dresden</td>
<td>The IOER undertakes interdisciplinary research into the requirements for sustainable, environmentally compatible regional, urban, and landscape development. Institute researchers investigate interdependencies between land use and the natural environment, evaluate strategies, and develop approaches to sustainable spatial development in both the national context and on a European and international scale. The results of this research provide actors in politics and society with an important basis for planning and policy decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Franzens University (KFU) Graz - Institute of Geography and Regional Science</td>
<td>The Institute of Geography and Regional Science pursues in research, teaching further education a continuous integrative approach responds flexibly to new requirements and is innovative itself in developing new fields of research. In particular the institute addresses to Human Geography, Spatial-, Regional- and Environmental research, Physical Geography and Geographic Technologies. The institute concentrates on connecting local and regional competences both according to international relevant interests of research and interdisciplinary co-operation on national and international level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (UPIRS), Ljubljana</td>
<td>UPIRS is central national research institute for spatial planning, urban design and related disciplines. The institute works in the fields of: Development of methods for spatial and regional planning, urban and landscape planning and design, environmental and cultural heritage protection, spatial informatics; Co-operation in spatial planning on the international, national, regional and local level; Execution of pilot projects for urban development and plans for settlements; Various international and territorial Co-operation: (participation in EU Interreg programmes, ESPON, Alpine Space etc.). Co-operation in the education process and expert training of planners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry (MZLU), Brno</td>
<td>The University educates bachelors, masters and doctors in agriculture related disciplines on five faculties. The Department of Applied and Landscape Ecology, which is engaged in the project, is active in pedagogical, organisational and research activities in the fields of agroecology, land-arrangement, waste economy and sustainable rural development. Rural development is understood as a multi-functional space investigated from natural and social viewpoints. The Department issues the international on-line journal European Countryside and organizes biennial conferences EURORURAL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) Institute of Geography and Geosciences, Budapest</td>
<td>The Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) is the oldest and biggest university of Hungary. The Faculty of Science on its campus in South Buda has 44 departments, organized in eight institutes. The number of undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students, who participate of the different programs (including BSc, MSc and PhD programs), is close to 7500. The Institute of Geography and Geosciences (consisting of two centres) covers all disciplines in geosciences and deals with both education and scientific research. The research activity of the staff of the Centre of Geography encompasses themes among others on spatial development, landscape ecology, and sustainable development.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. ROLE OF RESEARCH WITHIN ReSOURCE

The international research consortium is involved in most of the project activities and guarantees the achievement of the goals of these activities. Objectives, research questions, methods of analysis and appraisal and work steps are be worked out and implemented in a close cooperation between research partners. Each partner is responsible for field work in the own country. The overall coordination of research activities lies in the hands of the IOER Dresden. Parts of the research program are coordinated by other research partners, namely the KFU and UPIRS.

In the ReSOURCE project, which is originally a development project for mining regions, the task of accompanying research is twofold. On the one hand the scientific work aims to generate new knowledge about the process of the renewal of mining regions. On the other hand research in ReSOURCE tries to contribute on improving the future prospects of involved regions in 6 countries. Both tasks are strongly interconnected. Academic partners depend on information and knowledge of local/regional actors regarding the development processes in the participating regions. The availability of this knowledge is the precondition for analysing, appraisal and comparison of the regions. For the involved regions the advantage of a cooperation with research partners consists in a feedback regarding the own state of development in comparison to other regions. Additional, the actors on local and regional level receive assistance in managing their project obligations (see Fig. 2).
The academic partners will fulfil the following tasks in the project:

### 6.1. Generation of knowledge

The generation of knowledge is the main task of academic partners in the project. It is based on the monitoring of the regional development processes in the areas under investigation in a broader sense. In the focus of the examination are on the one hand, the ecological and cultural potentials of the mining regions and on the other hand, the actors, interactions, strategies, tools and framework conditions on local and regional level. The results of the scientific consortium are made directly available to the participating towns and regions (workshops, conferences) and will be published in a project handbook at the end of the project (core output). All research results will become part of the book and all researchers in the ReSOURCE project will contribute to this publication.
6.2. Contribution to the development of mining regions

Here it is the aim to strengthen the position of mining regions in Europe. In accordance with the aims of the Lisbon strategy, the competitiveness and attractiveness of the regions are to be improved. In ReSOURCE the academic partners offer three levels of support to the regional partners:

- Supporting the partners in
  - 3 work groups,
  - regional workshops (1 opening and 1 laboratory workshop),
  - 4 symposia
- Giving scientific feedback regarding the state of the regions
  - regional profiles,
  - SWOT analysis I and II
6.3. Research topics and aims

The described problems of former mining communities (see 1.1) are a typical work field of modern urban and regional research. This kind of research gives attention to economical, ecological, social, geographical and cultural aspects of urban and regional development. In a closer sense it deals with questions of sustainable development including coordination, respectively regulation, of local and regional processes.

In the past funding periods of the EU several projects focussed on post-mining regions, e.g. REVI, EMIR, REVITAMIN, REKULA, and READY. Because of their promising results the Federal Republic of Germany funded Project Partner 4 (IOER) to draft an outline for a strategic follow-up project already in 2007. Three transnational meetings took place showing that a more systematic and comprehensive investigation in utilisation of post-mining potentials in Central Europe is needed and has not/only partly been provided so far. That is...
why ReSOURCE will focus on a range of aspects that have not been addressed in a comparably pro-active way before:

3) the utilisation of natural and cultural post-mining potentials
4) capacity building for innovation, e.g. interplay of actors and coordination of development processes in regions characterised by small and medium sized mining towns

In March 2008 the academic group met first time in Dresden to prepare the scientific idea and to define the role of research and of single partners in the project. At this meeting the scientific institutions agreed on dealing with the issue of ecological and cultural renewal of mining regions, as the central focus of their research. The issue was chosen, because it is seen as the overall precondition for a positive general development for these areas.

Common point of departure is the notion that the use of old mining potentials is understood as an innovation which is brought about by the interplay of a range of actors. Against this background in February 2009 - in the first meeting after the start of ReSOURCE - the central research question was formulated:

*How can innovation be organised in former mining regions with low capacities for acting?*

It was agreed that the projects main objectives should be to compare the regions, to find arguments that support change and bring attention to the needs of small and medium-sized mining towns. The academic partners in the ReSOURCE project focus on different actors or aspects of this interplay in order to cover the most important challenges and to exploit the specific characteristics of the regions and the strengths of the partners. The research will be therefore conducted on two levels (see Fig. 5):

*Fig. 5 Research approach in ReSOURCE (overview)*

A general part of the research will ensure a comparability of regional situations across the participating regions. This research approach will follow a common research method, namely document analysis and interviews by all academic partners in their regions, assessing the regions status-quo regarding utilisation of post-mining potentials and management/innovation strategies. A questionnaire with a set of general data (basic information data set) has been drafted, to ensure the comparability of the results in the different regions considering the research question. In the second meeting of the research group in March 2009 this basic
information data set was modified and accepted by all academic partners. The data set covers five parts of information about the regions. A first set of questions gathers basic regional information like number of inhabitants and economic structures in the region, while the second part deals with the legacy of mining in the regions (extracted materials, economic impact, rehabilitation measures). The third block of questions will, accordingly to the research question, ask for the potentials from the mining legacy, aiming at the identification of natural and cultural potentials in the regions. In a next step the data set asks about existing strategies and projects in the regions, which have already identified or used such potentials. In the last step the questionnaire will highlight the role of actors in the regions and will identify key actors in the development process of the region and their interplay. The full basic information data set can be found in the annex of this paper (see 4.1).

In a second research section ("specific research approaches") the scientific partners will take into account the specific regional settings and characteristics, enabling the researchers to give specific results and recommendations for each region. Detailed research approaches were drafted by each partner in the second meeting of the scientific workgroup in March 2009. The methods of the research will be chosen by each partner along the needs of their specific question. A short list of the specific research questions by each partner can be found under Fig. 6, the full research approaches of each academic partner can be found in the annex of this paper (see 4.2).

### Fig. 6 Specific research agendas by partners

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<tr>
<td>Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development (IOER)</td>
<td>The IOER investigates the challenge of using potentials of (old) mining for regional development drawing on the concept of policy integration. The actor and institution based approach highlights the coordination of sectoral policies, e.g. environmental and economic policy, in a regional and multi-level governance setting. The main research question is: How does the interplay of the actors function regarding the sectoral policy coordination? Further questions are: How has the interplay developed? Which instruments of coordination have been used? What did hamper or support sectoral policy coordination?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Franzens-University of Graz - Institute of Geography and Regional Science (KFU)</td>
<td>Natural and cultural potentials reflecting endogenous and autonomous properties are crucial for the renewal in mining regions. Tourism development in particular takes advantages of endogenous regional potentials as part of an innovative and integrative development strategy. The University’s Graz research approach focuses on tourism development as one effective instrument for economic reorganisation and image improvement by analysing regional tourism products and destination management activities. Consequently this approach emphasises tourism development strategies and offers, which provide the basis for regional identity created and promoted by several actors groups in the Region of Eisenerz/Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (UPIRS)</td>
<td>Research topic of the UPIRS is the participation of young population in regional development process in the pilot region Zasavje. The topic is connected to the topic of interplay of local actors. It will be investigated how the ideas and needs of the youth were integrated in the past and present projects for restructuring of the region. Views of both sides i.e. the youth and the local actors will be screened. The following questions are in focus: • How is the youth in Zasavje integrated in the process of regional development? • How can the involvement of the youth be improved in an innovative way? • Which are the ecological and cultural potentials of the region as seen by the local youth?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry in Brno (MZLU)</td>
<td>The MZLU investigates preliminary landscape and human potential for the regional restructuring and development. The main question is: Is it possible to change the industrial and mining landscape to the rural one and under which conditions. Creation of a new landscape based on the post-mining topography is one side of the problem, possibility of a change the human factor is another one. Identification of important actors and their networks seems to be main tool for the necessary changes.</td>
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<td>Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) Institute of Geography and Geosciences, Budapest</td>
<td>Nowadays the tourism, including eco- and geotourism can be an important breakout point for declining areas, e.g. for former mining regions. Therefore, the main objective of the research is to clear up the inherence between the mining heritage, the ecotourism and the economic utilization. The research must explore the exploitable elements of the remnants of the formal mining activity, including both the infrastructural and built elements and the anthropogenic landscape. To compile a cadastre of this heritage classified by types will also be part of the research. Another objective is to point out the destinations of the ecotourism and to plan new attractiveness based on the cultural and ecological potential. Finally an objective is to investigate how the local actors can contribute to the development of the overall tourism and especially to the ecotourism. The research can help for the stakeholders passing good and useful decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Wroclaw (UWr)</td>
<td>The University of Wroclaw investigates tourism as an innovation in the process of local development in post-mining municipalities. The main research topic is the interplay of actors involved in tourism development for the benefit of local development in post-mining municipality on the example of Wałbrzych/Poland. Special focus will be put on NGOs and self-government authorities.</td>
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7. THE SCIENTIFIC WORK PLAN OF ReSOURCE

7.1. Activities and terms

In the overall work plan of the ReSOURCE project, the scientific actions and outputs are mainly located under the work packages 3 und 5 (see 4.3). The single work steps of the academic group are called “actions”, which lead to one or more defined “outputs”. Some of these outputs have the status of “core outputs”, which are final outputs of the overall project. All outputs have a certain time line defining a “month of availability” of each output.

The following chapters will give an overview over all the actions and outputs of the research work group. This part (3.1) will provide a research structure along the single outputs and actions providing an overview for all single work steps and outlining a first research structure for the project (Fig. 7+8). The following chapters (3.2. and 3.3) will then give detailed descriptions of the single work steps with the connected actions and outputs in the work packages 3 and 5. All additional tasks of the academic work group within the project are listed under chapter 3.4.

Fig. 7 Research actions and outputs in ReSOURCE (General structure)
7.2. Research structure - actions and outputs - Work package 3

Work package 3 focuses mainly on empirical research in the regions under investigation. It is based on six actions (see Fig 10): The project phase starts with the drawing of a so called “road map” (which is presented in this paper). This serves as a guideline through the project. Practical work in the regions starts with regional opening workshops in each partner region. The workshops have two functions: To inform regional actors about goals, contents and work plan of the ReSOURCE project and to motivate actors to participate in the regional development process. Empirical work in the regions leads to regional profiles consisting of a systematic analysis in all regions and a description of the regional status-quo. The six regional profiles serve as the basis for a first SWOT analysis which aims on a comparison of regional situations in all regions. Additionally a good practice analysis of successful examples of projects using ecological and cultural potentials takes place. This analysis will help to find out criteria for the SWOT analysis. The final event in work package 3 is a scientific symposium where the results of the empirical and conceptual work will be presented and discussed. In the following all actions in work package 3 are described in detail:

Fig. 8 Research structure (Work package 3)
7.2.1. “Road Map” (Output: 3.1.1.)

The “road map” serves as the initial starting point of the research conducted within the ReSOURCE project. It will formulate a scientific concept and clarify the tasks which the academic partners will have to fulfil. The road map will give details on every single work step involving the scientific partners, serving as a guide through the whole project.

- Month of availability: June 2009
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: IOER
- Tasks:
  - Working out and arrange a detailed scientific concept
- Output:
  - “Road Map" document
- Instruments:
  - Scientific workshop in February 2009
- Aims at:
  - Define the research approach

7.2.2. “Regional Opening Workshops” (Output 3.1.2.)

The scientific work in the participating regions starts off with a meeting of stakeholders from different fields of activity in each region. Here the regional key actors will be informed about goals, contents and work plan of the project. After this the responsible academic partner will give an impulse for the formation of a regional development process. The academic work group guides the preparation of the workshops.

- Month of availability: July 2009
- Involved partners: all
- Responsible partner: IOER
- Tasks:
  - Regional opening workshop in each region
- Output:
  - 6 workshop reports
- Aims at:
  - Bringing together actors from several fields
  - Explanation of overall project goals and local projects (information)
  - Sensitising for ecological and cultural renewal
  - Motivation Impulse
- Leads to:
  - “Scientific symposium” (Output 3.3.2)
7.2.3. “Regional Profiles” (Output 3.1.3.)

Following the first meeting of partners and the specification of the research approach, a next step will be the compilation of regional profiles for each participating region in ReSOURCE. The academic group will draft a general data set, serving as a common guideline for this part of the research. The results of this investigation will lead towards the core output in 3.3.1. - SWOT analysis.

- Month of availability: December 2009
- Involved partners: all
- Responsible partner: IOER
- Tasks:
  - Analysis of current state in the participating regions
  - Natural and cultural potentials
  - Current process management in the regions
- Output: 6 Regional Profiles
- Instruments:
  - Internet research
  - Documents, concepts, development plans
  - Scientific interviews with stakeholders (5 to 10)
- Leads to:
  - SWOT I analysis (Output: 3.3.1.)

7.2.4. “European Initiatives Analysis” (Output 3.2.1.)

Additionally to the regional profiles the researchers will assess knowledge (competence centres) and existing experiences (good-practise examples) about the use of natural and cultural potentials within Central Europe.

- Month of availability: April 2010
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: UPIRS
- Tasks:
  - Good practice analysis of innovative approaches in mining regions in Central Europe
- Output:
  - 3 thematic reports as a fusion of national reports (basis for an interactive internet tool)
7.2.4. (continued) “European Initiatives Analysis” (Output 3.2.1.)

- Instruments:
  - Basic analysis in all involved countries
  - Minimum amount of examples
  - 3 thematic reports about: Geothermal energy use, Biomass production, Usage of cultural heritage
- Leads to:
  - Internet knowledge base
  - “Scientific Symposium and “Progress workshop” (Output 3.3.2 and 3.3.3)

7.2.5. “SWOT analysis I” (Output: 3.3.1.)

Based on the results of output “Regional Profiles” (3.1.3.), the SWOT analysis I will assess the regions status-quo regarding utilisation of post-mining potentials and management/innovation strategies. The individual analyses are compared, producing a SWOT result for each region.

- Month of availability: August 2010
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: IOER
- Tasks:
  - Comparison of the situation in the regions
- Output:
  - SWOT Analysis I
- Instruments
  - Set of criteria for comparison (general data set – see 3.1.1.)
  - Appraisal of partner profiles
- Leads to:
  - “Scientific Symposium (Output 3.3.2)
7.2.6. “Scientific symposium” (Output 3.3.2.)

Based on the SWOT results, evaluating the tested approaches and considering the knowledge input through the project, the research partners will reflect about the status-quo of the regions. The results on this process and the experiences made under work package 3 will be presented during a publicly held scientific symposium.

- Month of availability: December 2010
- Involved partners: 4, 6, 10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: IOER

Tasks:
- Preparation, performance and appraisal of scientific Symposium

Output: CD-ROM, different scientific papers
- Presentation of the results of research
- 50 to 100 participants
- 2 days (EUREGIA 2010 in Leipzig)
- Addressed to mining regions, policy and scientific community
- Contributions of all research partners

Aims at:
- Summarising results of “Work package 3”
- Outlining general direction of “Work package 5”

Leads to:
- “Work package 5”
7.3. **Research structure - actions and outputs - Work package 5**

Work package 5 will focus on recommendations and the dissemination of results. The first step will be done in regional meetings in all partner regions. The aim of these “Laboratory workshops” will be the shaping of a development strategy for each region. Results will be illustrated in six “strategy papers”. These documents will form the basis of a second **SWOT analysis**. In contrast to the first SWOT now the strategies of the participating regions are in the focus of the comparison. The academic partners will moderate and guide this process, reflecting on their previous analysis under work package 3. The results of the Laboratory workshops and the SWOT analysis II will lead to **policy recommendations** concerning strategic development opportunities in mining regions and some reflections about the practical utilisation of projects in the regions. The results of all scientific work in ReSOURCE will be published in a **handbook**. It will be the core output of academic partners in the project. It aims at a comprehensive concept of ecological and cultural renewal of mining regions in Europe.

*Fig. 9 Research structure (Work package 5)*

In the following the work steps are described in detail:
4.3.1. Laboratory Workshops” (Output 5.1.1.)

At the “Laboratory workshop” use-orientated regional development strategies will be outlined under the guidance of the scientific work group. The results are presented in 6 strategy papers, one for each participating region.

- Month of availability: March 2011
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: KFU

Tasks:
- Regional “Laboratory Workshops” in each region

Output:
- 6 strategy papers

Aims at:
- Intensive discussion of strategic options of the participating regions
- With same participants like in the kick-off workshop (regional stakeholders)
- Giving an impulse for a regional development strategy
- Moderation by scientific institutions

Leads to:
- SWOT II analysis (Output 5.1.2)

4.3.2. “Comparison of Strategy Papers – SWOT II” (Output 5.2.1.)

The strategy papers produced by the regions in the Laboratory Workshops (5.1.1.) will be analysed by the scientific work group, leading to a SWOT analysis of the planned strategies in each region.

- Month of availability: July 2011
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: KFU

Tasks:
- Comparison of strategies of participating regions

Output:
- SWOT analysis II

Instruments:
- Set of criteria for comparison (common task)
- Appraisal of strategic documents
- Report
4.3.3. “Recommendations on strategy development“ (Output 5.3.1.)

Drawing back on the experiences from work package 3 and the work done under work package 5, the research group will then look back at the process of strategy development and give general recommendations on strategy development in mining regions.

- Month of availability: September 2011
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: IOER
- Tasks:
  - Transnational recommendations on strategy development
- Output:
  - Strategic Guidelines I
  - Contribution of research to core outputs

4.3.4. “Transnational recommendations on thematic utilisation” (Output 5.3.2.)

As well as giving general recommendations concerning strategy building, in a second step the academic work group will reflect on the strategic efforts and projects of the regions in focus.

- Month of availability: September 2011
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: IOER
- Tasks:
  - Evaluation of pre-investment activities in participating regions
- Output:
  - Strategic Guidelines II

4.3.5. “Handbook” (Output 5.5.1., Core Output)

The complete findings of the research group, covering results from all single work steps, will be brought together in a handbook, which will present the findings of research conducted by the academic work group.

- Month of availability: December 2011
- Involved partners: 4,6,10, MZLU; Budapest
- Responsible partner: IOER
- Tasks:
  - Contribution to final conference (presentation of innovation strategies)
4.3.5. (continued) “Handbook” (Output 5.5.1., Core Output)

- Output:
  - Handbook
  - “final act“
  - Contributions of all partners
  - Presentation of the Handbook at the final conference

7.4. Additional tasks of the scientific partners

Additional to the above stated outputs and action the scientific work group has a range of tasks within the ReSOURCE project that are not directly linked to the scientific core outputs. These tasks are described as:

- Participation in all project events (workshops, symposia, conference)
- Contributions to project events
- Collaboration in the ReSOURCE steering group
- Reporting (semi-annual)
- Contributions to PR work
- Promotion of the network MINEC
- Support for workgroups
- Support for summer school planning 2009
8. ANNEX
8.1. Material from the meetings of the academic work group
CENTRAL EUROPE Project ReSOURCE
Contribution of Research: “Ecological and Cultural Renewal of Mining Regions”

1st Meeting of the Scientific Group

Minutes of the meeting

Location: České Budějovice

List of Participants:

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<tr>
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February, 09.02.2009 - Day 1

- Opening of session and introduction (presentation PW)
  Project outline, highlighting of changes in the final project application

- First ideas for a research concept (presentations GL, JP and WF)
  All presentations referred to the results of the READY project. Drawing from this experience the important role of actors and networks was emphasized. The interplay of such actors was seen as crucial to facilitate “innovation” and “creativity” and to make use of the specific ecological and cultural potentials of former mining regions. The application of a promoter model was put forward to identify actors and their roles in the rehabilitation process. Additional to this it was pointed out that often external actors (from non-mining backgrounds) play an important role, while the actual number of active actors at the centre of such processes remained often limited. The presentations also emphasised the use-value-orientation of the research results for the regions by trying to offer workable solutions to the partners, especially encouraging a more participatory agenda, which might bridge the gap between strategies and the needs of the population. Some lead questions around “innovative” processes were formulated and pointed to a range of questions connected to the methodology (comparability of data etc).

These inputs triggered a wider debate about the character of innovation in mining regions in general. Some participants pointed to the difficulties of participatory approaches especially in post-socialist countries and the problems of re-qualification of the workforce in mining regions, with a traditionally low rate of entrepreneurialism. It was argued that due to these facts, innovation has to be understood more as process, by opening minds and working towards a new future for these regions. The discussion showed the different ways to look at the term “innovation” (product or process?) and asked how to conceptualise this in the research agenda (transferability of results). It was agreed that the projects main objectives should be to compare the regions, to find arguments that support change and bring attention to the needs
of small and medium-sized mining towns. In this context a standardised method is needed. But there should also be space for special approaches of research partners.

- Overview of participating regions (Presentation all participants)
  The presentations showed a wide variety of case studies, with different stages within the process of post-mining, different intensity of local and regional cooperation and specific regional problems. A general discussion about the case studies was delayed until the next day.

February, 10.02.09 - Day 2

- Overview of participating regions - General discussion
  The discussion centred on ways to categorize the heterogeneous case studies and to find a common research approach that would give enough flexibility for the special circumstances of each local/regional case. It was suggested to create a common "umbrella" agenda ("Use of mining potentials as innovation through the interplay of actors") under which the differing case-studies might be integrated.

- Introduction work programme (presentation PW)
  Outputs of the scientific working group are found in the work packages 3 and 5, the core output of the project is a book about innovation processes in mining regions with particular consideration of the case study regions and conclusions from these examples. The detailed results for each work step were described as follows:

  - 3.1.1 Working out a detailed analysis concept – road map
  - 3.1.2 6 regional opening workshops – ideas and outlook
  - 3.1.3 Analysis of current state of regions – 6/(7) regional profiles
  - 3.2.1 Good practise examples – 3 thematic reports
    Service for project partners – internet data pool
  - 3.3.1 Comparison of situations in the regions – SWOT I
  - 3.3.2 Results at the Scientific Symposium
  - 5.1.1 6 regional laboratory workshops as impulse for a regional development strategy – 6/(7) Strategy papers
  - 5.2.1 SWOT II – using the results of the papers produced in 5.1.1
  - 5.3.1 Transnational recommendations on strategy development in mining regions - Recommendations for the planning in the regions
  - 5.3.2 Evaluation of pre-investment activities in participating regions – General overview and results of the ReSource project
  - 5.5.1 Contribution to final conference – Handbook

- Outline of an analysis concept – brainstorming (moderation WF)
  After an intense discussion, the participants agreed to split the research into two broad sections: A more general part of the agenda will ensure a comparability of regional situations, while a more specific part will take into account the individuals interests of each partner. This will ensure on the one hand the comparability of the results in the different regions considering the research question ("Use of mining potentials as innovation through the interplay of actors"), while the other part will give room to specific research questions in the regions, taking into account each local setting. According to this the following scheme was drafted:
Contributions to kick-off Workshop and Launch event in Zwickau (presentation PW)
There are various tasks to perform at the Launch event (moderation and a short presentation/day1 – moderation and work group initialisation/day3). In the course of the event the scientific work group will meet the next time. IOER will check the opportunity to allow more time for scientific work group meeting.

Information Regional Opening Workshops (presentation PW)
The workshops will serve as a platform to inform and motivate the project partners. Each scientific partner will be responsible for the opening workshop(s) in the own country.

Concluding debate (all)
Next steps/work objectives:
  o Structure for general data sets (IOER – deadline the 27th of February)
  o Draft of individual research agenda (all – deadline 17th of March)
  o Draft of road map in preparation of the kick-off WS (IOER – deadline 20th of March)
  o Contact regional partners for the workshops held in each region soon!

Latest development
  o Mr. Debes will contact the partners about the final and complete project application.
1. Outline Analysis concept
   - Contents (Research foci + service tasks)
   - Responsibilities
   - Research steps
   - Deadlines

2. Research agenda
   - Umbrella: Use of mining potentials as innovation through the interplay of actors
   - Data:
     General (same research questions for all) versus special (according to each focus)

3. Special research – comparability
   - Interests like:
     i. Actors
     ii. Networks
     iii. Management
     iv. Participation
     v. Education
     vi. Media
     vii. etc

4. Research interests a first sketch

Diagram:
- National state Ministries
- Regional government Ministries
- Local authorities
- RDA Strategies, management
- Population
- Private initiatives
- Companies
- UPIRS
- MZLU
- IOER
- UWR
- KFU
CENTRAL EUROPE Project ReSOURCE
Contribution of Research: “Ecological and Cultural Renewal of Mining Regions”

2nd Meeting of the Scientific Group
Minutes of the meeting

March, 25.03.2009, 16:00h – 18:00h
Location: Zwickau – ReSOURCE kick off - workshop

List of Participants:

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Moderation of the meeting: IOER (Peter Wirth)

- Specific research approaches (presentation Gerd Lintz)

The IOER presented a first draft of a common research model on “Ecological and Cultural Renewal of Mining Regions”. Within the model each specific approach of the participating research institutions could be placed. Some changes of the model were discussed (time and spatial scale) and it was agreed that – after a revision process - the model should feature in the introduction of the handbook, framing the research approach of the scientific work group.

The following discussion focused on the question of where to place the specific approaches in the ReSOURCE project agenda. It was clarified that research tasks for the general and the specific approaches should be connected, linking the work package tasks in ReSOURCE to the specific research questions of each partner. It was agreed to set common standards for the general research so that every partner is enabled to handle their own research approach flexible. Main aim is the contribution of each partner to one chapter of the handbook, being the core output of the scientific group. It was also stressed that each result of the single work package actions could produce academic results in form of articles etc. Some ideas were already given of how and where to publish the results of the single work steps (individuals articles by each project partner, special edition in journals, etc).

Also some ideas about the quantity of the results were exchanged: The “regional profiles” (output 3.1.3.) should have a size of 10-15 pages (+/- 1-5 pages) per region. The chapters of the handbook will have an approximate size of 20 pages. A revision of the specific approaches was said to be voluntarily (until 24th of April), but a feedback by all partner should be given to each approach (until 9th of April).

- General Data Set - Basic information data

The discussion clarified the aim of the data set. The data list sets the minimum requirement for the common research agenda for all partners. Following their specific approaches each partner can extend their own questionnaire following their needs, especially because there will be no further data collection planed under Work package 5. Additional changes and clarification to the list were discussed and will feature in the revised set, which will be sent to all partners (by 3rd of April, IOER). UPIRS will prepare an excel template for the quantitative
data in the data set. It was further agreed to change the name of the data set into "Basic information data".

- **Regional Opening workshops**
  A general structure of the regional workshops was already drafted in the last meeting of the scientific workgroup. It was noted that it is now time to contact the participants for these workshops and that regional partners should be reminded to do so. A first concept for the workshops should be drafted by each scientific partner by the 15th of April. This could include a first list of participants, location, topics, programme etc (for further details and ideas please check the presentation "5_Opening workshops" by Peter Wirth used in CBudejocive).

- **Road map**
  A brief discussion on the contents of the "road map" took place. It was agreed that a document will be send by the 3rd of April in an editable .doc format, so that all research partner can fill in their own information boxes (partner information and specific approach – max. 10 lines of input).

- **Next steps/work objectives:**
  - Sending editable road map doc to each partner (IOER - 3rd of April)
  - Revision of basic information data set (IOER - 3rd of April)
  - Feedback of specific research agendas (all - deadline 9th of April)
  - First draft of a concept for regional workshop (all - deadline: 15th of April)
  - Revision of specific approaches (all (voluntarily) - deadline: 24th of April)
  - Contact regional partners for the workshops – check lists of participants!
8.2. Basic data set
Basic information data set

1. General profile
   • Geographical position/data
     ▪ Official name of the region
     ▪ Map of city/region (Political regional map – showing involved communities/cities)
     ▪ General geographical data
       ▪ general location
       ▪ position in administrative structure (county, district, federal state)
       ▪ short geographical classification of surrounding natural landscape
     ▪ Area (km², 31.12.2007)
     ▪ Inhabitants
       ▪ total number (31.12.2007)
       ▪ Population density (compared to national average)
       ▪ population development (by age groups) 1980 + 1990 + 2000 + 2007 + prognosis
       ▪ Level of education (compared to national average)
   • Accessibility/Location
     ▪ Transport connections (e.g. airport, trains, motorway etc.)
     ▪ Peripheral or central location (within the country/EU)
     ▪ Special infrastructures (e.g. universities, hospitals, theatre etc.)
   • Economic structures
     ▪ GDP per capita (compared to national average)
     ▪ Enterprises
       ▪ 3 biggest employers
       ▪ most important sectors (qualitative)
       ▪ new economic structures (new important branches since 1990)

Note: If some data is not available per community/year, chose the next higher statistical unit/time horizon

2. Mining and its impact on regional development
   • Character of mining
     ▪ extracted materials
     ▪ output/area used for mining (map – showing size and location of mining areas)
     ▪ technique of mining
       ▪ (Open cast or underground mining)
     ▪ end of mining activities/prospect of active mining
   • Economic character of mining
     ▪ number of Employees in mining companies
       ▪ at peak and before the end of mining
     ▪ connected industries/infrastructures
       ▪ e.g. steel or coking plants, large railway terminals etc
   • State of rehabilitation
     ▪ environmental damages/other problems
       ▪ e.g. grade of contamination, forms of pollution, impacts on landscapes, radiation, geological or geomorphologic problems etc.
     ▪ focus of rehabilitation efforts
     ▪ costs (approx.)
     ▪ funding (EU, nation state, private)
3. Potentials in consequence of mining
   - What kind of potentials can be identified to improve competitiveness and attractiveness?
     - Ecological potentials, e.g.:
       - post-mining landscapes, lakes etc
       - available unused land
       - renewable resources
       - thermal water use
       - others
     - Cultural potentials, e.g.:
       - special buildings/infrastructures
       - local traditions, festivities etc
       - industrial knowledge within the population (e.g. energy-based)
       - others

4. Strategies and projects
   - Existence of local/regional development strategies
     - Are there any such strategies? (Regional development strategy, “Leitbild”, vision or masterplan etc)
     - Importance of mining potentials in these strategies
     - Contents, aims and time scale of such strategies
   - Old and current projects, which use or refer to existing potentials
     - Projects using ecological potentials
       - rehabilitation of landscapes for new usages (leisure, energy production)
       - others
     - Projects using cultural potentials
       - e.g. marketing of mining heritage, museums, show mines, tourism
       - regeneration of unused buildings or infrastructures (office development/leisure activities)
       - others

5. Actors and interplay of change
   - Different policy levels
     - (National) Rehabilitation programmes in place?
     - (National) Measures, special regulations for development of mining regions?
     - Steering instruments for region under investigation (e.g. special plans, task force)?
   - Key actors on local/regional policy level (constellation of actors)
     - Who are the key actors? Which role do they play?
       - Political actors (e.g. major)
       - Scientific institutions
       - Regional planer
       - Regional development agency
       - Experts (e.g. engineers, architects)
       - Enterprises (e.g. flagships of economy, rehabilitation company)
       - Private initiatives, social groups (e.g. neighbourhood committees, environmental groups)
       - Population
       - Media
       - Other individuals and organisations
   - Interplay of actors
     - Regional and/or inter-communal cooperation
     - Vertical cooperation (planning regions, federal states, national level etc.)
     - Cooperation between public and private actors
     - Participation (involvement of citizens)
     - Interplay between different policy sectors (e.g. environmental/rehabilitation and economic policy)
     - Organisation/process control (e.g. regional development agency, management authority)
8.3. Specific Research Approaches
Specific Research Focus of the IOER in ReSOURCE

16 March 2009

Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development, ReSOURCE
Dr. Gerd Lintz, Dr. Peter Wirth, Jörn Harfst

The use of old mining potentials as a problem of sectoral policy integration

1. Research topic

All partners of the ReSOURCE project deal with the use of ecological and cultural potentials for the benefit of general development. The IOER would like to interpret this challenge as a problem of the coordination of sectoral policies, e.g. environmental and economic policy, in the context of an actor and institution based analysis. On the one hand policy coordination or integration has been dealt with mainly in the context of governments at European, national or local level. On the other hand research on regional development as a rule concentrates on the aspect of the cooperation of municipalities among each other and with other regional actors without particularly highlighting the sectoral coordination. Against this background the IOER would like to analyse the problem of sectoral policy coordination in a regional and multi-level governance setting. Here, the responsibility for policies and the concernment by policies is often spread among many actors, so the interplay of actors is crucial.

Often a lack of sectoral policy coordination is assumed e.g. because of the fragmentation of administrations. In a multi-level governance setting this can be amplified through the intra-sectoral cooperation between actors at various political levels (“vertical columns”). However, the literature on sectoral policy coordination states that it is the easier to coordinate sectoral policies the smaller the area concerned is (Spehl/Naschold). So policies can e.g. be better coordinated at urban level than at national level. Indeed, the smaller a town the less differentiated is its administration: in very small towns the mayor is responsible for almost everything. These advantages of small areas and administrations may be compensated when regional development activities are useful. Then cooperation of a wide range of actors in a regional and multi-level governance setting is required which, again, makes everything more complicated.

2. Objectives

The main objective of the theory based research is to understand sectoral policy coordination in the mentioned regional and multi-level governance setting. The study draws on the example of the after-use of old mining potentials in order to provide research based advice for regional, national and European actors in the public and private sphere dealing with the ecological and cultural renewal of old industrialised regions. Against this background the main research question is: How does the interplay of the actors function regarding the sectoral policy coordination? Further questions are: How has the interplay developed? Which instruments of coordination have been used (e.g. working groups, regional development concepts)? What did hamper or support sectoral policy coordination? As a precondition to answer these questions the ecological and cultural potentials, the status of their use as well as the related actors must be identified.

3. Theoretical background

Generally, the research project follows the framework of actor-centred institutionalism used in policy research. It conceptualises policy processes as “driven by the interaction of individual and corporate actors endowed with certain capabilities and specific cognitive and normative orientations, within a given institutional setting and within a given external situation” (Scharpf 1997, 37).

Starting point of the investigation is that policy formulation and implementation is executed on the basis of an intensive division of labour involving many actors (Fürst 1991). Between the many public activities or policies there are often interdependencies which can be overlooked. Therefore coordination is needed. The aim of coordination is on the one hand to better utilise positive side effects (e.g. to use old mining potentials for tourism) and on the other hand to minimise negative side effects (by reducing or altering the activities) (Baars, Baum und Fiedler 1976). This increases the effectiveness of the whole policy. The biggest effect can be achieved with the integration of the policies.
Regarding the role of small and medium-sized towns: Unlike cities with a well-developed sectoral administration, small towns have little administrative capacity for planning and control. The smaller the town, the more administrative staff has to play multiple roles. On the one hand that means that towns have only limited capacities for planning. On the other hand this might make it easier to coordinate policies. Moreover, the size of small towns guarantee that they can be well managed and comprehended. The greater comprehensibility of institutional and non-institutional structures in small towns is considered an advantage. It permits more detailed knowledge of problems, greater flexibility in taking action, shorter lines of communication, and more direct contact between actors (Rüdiger 2004).

As indicated, things become more complicated when action is required at the regional level through governance. Le Galès (1998) defines governance as „a process of coordination of actors, social groups and institutions in order to attain appropriate goals that have been discussed and collectively defined in fragmented, uncertain environments.“ Here, as generally in the literature on regional development, the term fragmentation does hardly refer to the lack of sectoral policy coordination but to the wide range of actors in general.

4. Methods

The research project follows a multiple-case study design (Yin 2002) with two cases. It is not clear yet whether the two cases predict similar results or contrasting results for predictable reasons. Methods to be used are: analysis of documentations and archival records, focused interviews and direct observations.

References

Baars, B.A.; Baum, K.B.; Fiedler, J. (1976): Politik und Koordinierung, Göttingen
Spehl/Naschold: source will be given later
Specific Research Focus of the IOER in ReSOURCE  
18 March 2009

Karl-Franzens-University Graz/ KFU - Institute of Geography and Region Science  
Wolfgang Fischer, Judith Pizzera

Image improvement as a critical factor for destination management in the region of Eisenerz

1. Research topic

Mining regions in general have to deal with similar challenges after the decline of mining. Problems in this context are ecological devastation, migration, brain drain and a loss of economic power as well as prestige. Since the central topic within ReSource refers to ecological and cultural renewal in mining regions the University Graz pursues an integrative research approach by combining social, economic and ecological dimensions within regional development. According to the concept of independent regional development regions are usually able to help themselves by using their inner resources. Consequently the afore mentioned natural and cultural potentials reflecting endogenous and autonomous properties serve as a basis for the so called renewal or development/innovation process within the region.

More specifically University's Graz research approach focuses on tourism development as one effective instrument for economic reorganisation and image improvement. Tourism development in particular takes advantages of endogenous regional potentials as part of an innovative and integrative development strategy. Therefore this approach emphasises tourism development strategies and offers as the basis for regional identity created and promoted by several actors groups in the Region of Eisenerz.

The region of Eisenerz with its project partner “Steirische Eisenstraße” seeks to capitalise on nature’s potentials as well as on cultural mining heritage by developing tourism offers and revitalising regional traditions. The University of Graz will try to support the region by analysing regional tourism products and destination management activities. Beside the coordination of different touristic stakeholders destination management deals with the creation of coherent tourism offers and brands as a regional flagship. These activities reflect somehow the regional image towards the public and potential tourists. Therefore regional actors should also identify themselves with these touristic activities.

Important questions to be analysed within our work will be:

- How does destination management support regional image improvement and economic redevelopment?
  - What are the main tourism products offered by the region?
  - What are the target groups addressed by these offers?
  - How is the region perceived by potential tourist and regional actors?
  - Which regional image does tourism marketing convey?

2. Theoretical background

The region as an object of research has undergone an obvious renaissance in several scientific disciplines over the last decades. Reasons for this development can be found in the political as well as scientific paradigm shift, both of which go along with the need for middle sized coordination and administration among the various levels. In spite or perhaps because of this “boom” regional image and identity are gaining importance in regional development (Blotevogel 1996; Klüter 1986).

Hence regional concepts gained interest in human and social geography in the later 70ies, whereby social, economic, cultural and political aspects broadening the mere physical definition have been implemented in spatial discussions. Accordingly, regions are personified as a medium of specific regional interests and as an independent political and economic actor, which results in two dimension of an actor’s perspective: On the one hand the actors within the region, who initiate and guide processes and on the other hand the region as actors, who exists in the external perception in the form of a regional profile. Consequently, regional identity has a double structure of self- and external-perception. These pictures may diverge enormously, hampers economic development and often lead to conflicts. Therefore local and regional actors are forced to define and promote and improve their
regional image as part of a consistent and professional tourism management. Natural factors as well as national framework undoubtedly influence regional development but in the end actors provide the basis for success. Through their activities and their commitment an image improvement can successfully be effected.

The concept of independent regional development is based on the assumption that usually regions are able to help themselves by using their inner resources (Hahne 1985, Mitsuhashi 2005). Consequently regional development should be based on endogenous and autonomous properties. This concept may serve as a starting point for our research approach. Moreover tourism and marketing research as well as mental maps (Gold; White 1974) or other perceptual approaches (Werlen 2000; Eck 1985; Jurczek 1980) highlight the importance of regional identity and image improvement for regional development and tourism management in particular.

3. Objectives

Image improvement creates better conditions for regional development, tourism and cultural cooperation and helps to raise level of life quality. Subsequently influences shaping the images by using insights from human geography as well as destination management should be indentified by

- analysing local and mission statements/concepts including local and regional tourism offers
- identifying image profiles in terms of external and internal perspectives
- developing recommendations for image creation and improvement within tourism management in order attract tourists and investors and to create better conditions for regional development and quality of life.

4. Method(s)

Tourism offers and brands represent regional’s flagship not only outwards and create a certain picture in people’s mind. Mining regions are mainly characterised by a negative or damaged image and try to overcome these problems by promoting tourism as a strategy redevelopment. Economic (with special focus on tourism research) social research offers several methods and tools for analysing and improving regional tourism profiles and competitiveness such as image research (image profiles), analysis of tourism mission statements/concepts and customer satisfaction analysis etc.

The following methods might be used for scrutinizing image structure and their backgrounds and sources:

- Analysis of regional mission statement and tourism plans
- Analysis of tourism offers (flyers, folders etc.)
- Surveys including semantical differentials, polarity profiles
- Expert interviews with tourism managers

References


Youth participation in regional development

"Rarely are young people seen as citizens who should be engaged in decisions that affect the community as a whole." Mullahey, R., Susskind, Y., Checkoway, B., 1999, Youth Participation in Community planning.

1. Research topic

Research topic of the UPIRS is the participation of young local population\(^1\) in regional development process. The following questions are in focus:

1. How is the youth in Zasavje integrated in the process of regional development??
2. How can the involvement of the youth be improved in an innovative way?
3. Which are the ecological and cultural potentials of the region as seen by the local youth?

The topic is also connected to the topic of interplay of local actors. It will be investigated how were the ideas and needs of the youth integrated in the past and present projects for restructuring of the region. Views of both sides i.e. the youth and the local actors will be screened.

The topic of involvement of the youth in the development of mining regions is innovative because of the following:

- while in general the resident participation has been formally included in regional development process, the involvement of the youth has been present only in less formal forms,
- the mining regions have to re"invent" themselves. As youth is not strongly connected to the mining in Zasavje anymore, they could give us independent ideas for new image of the region. Furthermore they can help us to identify the ecological and cultural potentials in the region from their point of view which is very important, because they can bring completely new, innovative and fresh ideas for reusing of ecological and cultural mining heritage which refer to their wishes and needs.
- involvement of the youth gives sound precondition to enhance e-participation\(^2\) (i.e. the young are most acceptable for new ways offered by ICT)

2. Objectives

People are most likely to be committed to carry something through if they have a stake in the idea. (Wilcox, 1994)

The region of Zasavje is experiencing increasing brain drain. The situation is even more severe, as we have to add to the official number on "brain drain", the numerous young people who are residing in the region, but are working outside of the region, predominantly in central Slovenian region and the capital of Ljubljana. High housing prices in Ljubljana and rather good accessibility (major part of drive to

\(^1\) "youth" being determined as population above the age of elementary education until the end of university study (15 - 24) - as classified by UNESCO

\(^2\) - eParticipation is about reconnecting ordinary people with politics and policy-making and making the decision-making processes easier to understand and follow through the use of new Information and Communication Technologies


- eParticipation is "The use of information and communication technologies to broaden and deepen political participation by enabling citizens to connect with one another and with their elected representatives" Source: European eParticipation Preparatory Action
Ljubljana is on high way) has caused that residence of young employed people remains in their home region, but as they are outside of the region for most of the daily time, they are not actively involved, do not identify and do not participate in the development processes or life in the community.  

The youth of Zasavje can be thus seen as unused regional potential. Through the ReSource project we would like to involve them and offer them the opportunity to communicate their needs and ideas to the regional stakeholders. There are some crucial questions which should be answered through the communication with them:

- Do they identify themselves with the earlier and projected regional development?
- Where do they see themselves in the future? Under what circumstances they would stay in the region?
- Which are the ecological and cultural potentials of the region from their point of view and how they could be used to fulfill the professional and residential (quality of life) needs of the youth for the future?

3. Theoretical background

Our research is based on theoretical background of collaborative planning (Healey P, 2006) and public participation (Kasemir B. Wilcox, D., 1994.). The reference scheme for identification of the current level of participation in Zasavje will be Arnstein’s Ladder of Citizen Participation. Arnstein identifies three broad categories of citizen participation: Non participation (“manipulation” and “therapy”), Tokenism (“information”, “consultation”, and “placation”) and Citizen power (“delegated power” and “citizen control”)

- The research will also be based on recommendation and requirements set by international documents and conventions such as
- Aarhus convention, which grants the public rights regarding to free access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in governmental decision-making processes.
- Aalborg Charter on sustainability, which states “Through management process rooted in sustainability, decisions may be made which not only represent the interests of current stakeholders, but also of future generations.”

It is the objective of our research work to progress along the concept of equality, which means that all local groups have the same opportunity to collaborate in the process of regional planning. From our point of view it is extremely important to motivate and involve youth, because regional development planning is planning for future and youth is hopefully going to become regional stakeholders in the future. Alternative scenario (i.e. "do nothing" scenario) that has been proven in many post-mining regions means that the youth leaves the region, seeing no perspective for themselves in the region.

With involvement of the youth we would like to fulfill the concept of “bottom up” regional development and as well the concept of “development of regional inner potentials”. While top-down resident participation, more formal processes are used, the bottom-up form of resident participation, on the other hand, is characterised by active residents who mobilise to make their voice heard (sometimes referred to as informal participation); residents strive for more power in decision making processes.

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3 The data on the number of persons in employment by region by place of work, compared to the number of persons in employment by residency shows the Zasavje region is in the worst position in Slovenia since it lacks jobs. Source: Slovene regions in figures, 2007. Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenija.

4 “Ladder of Participation” set out by Sherry Arnstein in 1969. Although the ladder is rather old, it is still well-known and often used as a tool to assess the character of resident participation.

5 Aalborg Charter, Chapter 1.4. Sustainability as a Creative, Local, Balance-Seeking Process
Bottom-up participation structures are usually more informal, but can become more formalised over time.

4. Method(s)

The methods used will be

- analysis of documents (projects, reports, programmes, strategies, participation models used)
- surveys (qualitative, quantitative data)
- workshops / round tables / focus groups
- expert interviews etc.

Techniques to be detailed.

References:


Patsy H., 2005, Collaborative Planning: Shaping Places In Fragmented Societies


Mullahey, R., Susskind, Y., Checkoway, B., 1999, Youth Participation in Community planning.

Ogorelec B., 1995, Komuniciranje z javnostjo, priročnik za urbaniste. Urbanisticni institut Republike Slovenije. Ljubljana


Specific Research Focus of the MZLU in ReSOURCE

Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry Brno
ANTONÍN VAISHAR, MILADA ŠŤASTNÁ, ZDEŇKA LIPOVSKÁ

1. RESEARCH TOPIC

The mining activity in the micro-region Sokolov-East still continues. The mining company Sokolov Coal Mining Co. was successfully privatized to local owners. It promised to keep 4,500 jobs which create according to estimation other 5,500 evoked jobs. The mining company is engaged not only in mining but also in power production and landscape creation.

The opencast mining impacted the environment in a huge extent. The relief, soils, biota, hydrological regime were fundamentally changed, the air and water polluted. On the other side, such a total change contains a challenge to create complete new landscape within reclamations. There are some examples of related activities in the micro-region.

The historically developed settlement structure was also re-modelled by mining. There are four small towns and one district town in the area. Each of them has a different physical structure. The old royal town Loket with medieval age castle represents the main historical heritage. Many seats including the district town Sokolov can be found on the fringe of big mines and their development is limited. Some settlements had to recede to mining.

The region is also extreme from the social viewpoint. The population was almost completely exchanged after WWII when the German population mostly had to leave and the area was re-settled by Slavonic and also Roma and Hungarian people from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and also by Czech and Slovak population from abroad. Later, the big immigration connected with industrial and mining development occurred. Quite new social structure was created. It was disconnected with the local tradition and special from the viewpoints of education and culture. The communist regime was not interested in comeback of middle classes into the borderland.

After 1989, the largest chemical factory was privatized by US owners and its importance basically decreased. The traditional industries as glass and porcelain production and newer machinery lapsed step by step (although there are more or less successful attempts to fight with the mentioned trends). The mining was the only important activity which remained. Collapse of industry together with huge environmental degradation meant very bad preconditions for each re-development of the micro-region.

Surprisingly, the population number in rural villages in the micro-region significantly increases preliminary due to the immigration in the extent which probably exceeding a normal level of suburbanization (as on almost the whole Bohemian-Saxonian borderland).

Our research will be directed into two branches. The creation of the new landscape and the new environment is the first of them. Utilization of the potential after mining, its realization, perception of the new landscape and its exploiting for the development are the main points. The human potential in the micro-region is the second one. The research will contain the social characteristics of the micro-region, problems of migration (and its possible relation to the borderland position), participation of people in the local development, identification of main actors. The attention will be focused on small towns as centers of activities and examples of social and landscape changes. Creating a new image seems to be substantial for attracting the tourist and the inhabitants as well.

Both the branches will be connected in the regional development issues. Inter-relations of the people, landscape and economy creating the conditions for the future will be the point. Geographical relation (position in vicinity of the regional center Karlovy Vary not far from the border with Saxony and Bavaria) and possibilities of cross-border collaboration will be taken into account. Innovation strategies will be identified in relation to the local relations and offered to the ReSOURCE database of good examples.

2. OBJECTIVES

The research should identify local and regional potentials of development, evaluate natural and human conditions for their utilization and monitor its realization. Following goals are to be reached for the
micro-region Sokolov-East: an analysis of landscape changes, an analysis of social situation and development, synthesis of micro-regional development with using local environmental and cultural potential. These findings will be delivered for the overall ReSOURCE database for comparison, using good examples and generalization of results.

3. Theoretical background

Theory of local development (Blakely, Bradshaw 2002) will be used as the main background. Partial methods will be used for individual steps. Theory of landscape ecology (Forman and Godron 1986) with a view to creation of the landscape will be applied in the case of landscape changes in the micro-region. Theory of the second demographic transition (van de Kaa 2002) is suitable for the population analysis. Theories of sub-urbanization (Garreau 1992) and counter-urbanization will be taken into account for the settlement structure analysis.

4. Methods

Preliminary geographical methods are to be used. The basic analysis will use statistical data from population censuses, population balances, urban and rural statistics. Historical method (analyzing historical sources) is important to understand present development. Evaluation of realization development plans of LAG Group “Sokolovsko” and similar materials will be used. Interviews with important subjects in the territory will form an important part of the work. We would like to point the field research methods - analyzing the territorial structures, monitoring of processes, documenting the changes.

Synthetic part of the work would culminate in the SWOT analysis. We will try to evaluate pros and cons from the viewpoint of regional development. Comparison with other mining regions and experience from them will be involved. Such results would enable the discussion about possible future prosperity of the micro-region and its necessary conditions and also about general findings for the theory of rural development after mining. In discussion, some experience concerning other mining regions in Czechia (e.g. Ostrava basin, uranium mining area Dolní Rožínka etc.) will be taken into account especially within social evaluations.

References:

**Specific Research Focus of the ETLE in ReSOURCE**

Eötvös Loránd University Institute of Geography and Geosciences

Dr. Gergely Horváth, Dr. Gábor Csüllőg, Dr. Zoltán Karancsi

**How can the ecotourism contribute to the processes of innovation at former mining regions?**

1. **Research topic**

Since the 19th century the vicinity of the city Salgótarján was very known and important in Hungary, mainly due to its brown-coal and basalt mining and to the fact that it became also an important industrial centre of Hungary, based on these raw materials. During the seventies-eighties almost all of the mines and after the political turn in 1989 also many of the industrial plants have been closed, the region declined, representing the typical problems of the Central European transition. However, the mining heritage as a cultural potential combining with the ecological potential – including the geological, geomorphologic and landscape aesthetic values of the region – provide possibilities for an escape from this bad situation. Among different possible processes of innovation, option of ecotourism can surly offer a breakout point.

The development of the ecotourism needs interplay between different actors, but the elements of these interplay and the impacts and outputs of the interactions should be investigated. Only a very strong co-operation between such actors as local inhabitants, local and other entrepreneurs, stakeholders and local experts would result in an effective activity. The mining heritage of the region can offer a very good starting-point for developments of the ecotourism. Summarizing, the main topic of the research is: how can the ecotourism contribute to the processes of innovation at formal mining regions?

2. **Objectives**

The main objective of the research is to clear up the inherence between the mining heritage, the ecotourism and the economic utilization. The research must explore the exploitable elements of the remnants of the formal mining activity, including both the infrastructural and built elements and the anthropogenic landscape. To compile a cadastre of this heritage classified by types will also be part of the research. Another objective is to point out the destinations of the ecotourism and to plan new attractiveness based on the cultural and ecological potential, including mainly the mining heritage. Finally an objective is to investigate how the local actors can contribute to the development of the overall tourism and especially to the ecotourism, and how can the local authorities draw investments into the region.

3. **Theoretical background**

The role and the means of the tourism became one of the recently most investigated area of the economy and also that of the geography. It is not surprising; in certain countries ecotourism represents a significant portion of the economic activity and of the GDP (Michalkó, G. 2007). Within the tourism the ecotourism involves visiting of destinations where ecological (flora, fauna), geological (landforms), aesthetic and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. The ecotourism has already an international association (International Ecotourism Society, TIES), of which definition is that "ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people." Responsible ecotourism includes programs that minimize the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. (Nota bene, according to Randall, A. [1987] beyond these factors, also promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation and creation of economic opportunities for the local communities belong
to the notion of the ecotourism.) According to Drexler and al. (1997) in Salgótarján and its vicinity beyond the general targets, especially the mining heritage provides destinations for the ecotourism.

4. Methods

The research will be based on analysis of former literature and records, on local data collection, including questionnaires and unified cadastre, and will contain among others data processing, mapmaking, working out of study cases and recommendations.

References


Tourism as an innovation in the process of local development in post-mining municipality

1. Research topic

The main research topic is the interplay of actors involved in tourism development for the benefit of local development in post-mining municipality on the example of Wałbrzych. Special focus will be put on NGOs and self-government authorities.

Collaboration of various government levels, business/SEZ, NGOs and communities have become a key strategy in improving regions’ economic, environmental and social outcomes. Thus, partnerships could be a crucial innovation in regional governance, the more so that innovation activities are dependent not only on economic forces but on governance structures they are embedded in. However, we must make sure that it can be effective when sustainable development is the goal and not only economic success (Davidson J.; Lockwood M., 2008; Koschatzky K., Kroll H., 2007).

Tourism could be a significant factor in social and economic activation on local level. It results from the existence of natural and cultural potentials, which in case of Wałbrzych are connected among other things to post-mining heritage. In this context tourism could be the source of innovative solutions for the utilization of post-mining areas (innovative regarding the aims as well as methods of achieving these goals). In general, tourism activity enable very flexible ways in which various initiatives are implemented. Moreover due to marketing demands these activities should be innovative and imaginative. Important role in the tourism development is played by bottom-up initiatives which are strongly connected to creation of social capital and territorial identity. Wałbrzych has dissociated itself from its mining past but because of this particular heritage, in fact, town identity building nowadays could be based on its industrial past specificity.

Due to the formed model of restructuring in the mining industry in Wałbrzych district it’s necessary that all the actors co-operate for the benefit of local development. This is the consequence of the fact that mining companies were covered by a process of privatization and, as a result, the post-mining areas and the wealth which lay there was passed to a number of institutions in both private as well as public sector. Therefore, as a result of this „spontaneous process“ we are now dealing with a diversified ownership of post-mining areas and their spatial fragmentation. In fact, there was no concept for actions concerning these regions and lack of joint concept for the development of post-mining heritage in the town (land, land use, infrastructure, former miners, mining companies and co-operating enterprises). There were only particular, disconnected initiatives in various subject areas without a comprehensive approach to the problem.

It seems, therefore, that without co-operation between these actors, it’s impossible to manage these regions coherently. Thus, examination of selected actors will help define to what extent it’s possible to create and implement a coherent, comprehensive tourism development strategy. Single activities, e.g. initiated only by urban authorities or grass-roots initiatives are doomed to failure. Thus it would be desirable to connect activity of NGOs and self-government authorities because of these actors specific character and possibilities:

- NGO’s as a source of innovative ideas regarding the use of post-mining heritage,
- self-government authorities as a real power regarding the implementation possibilities.

It seems necessary to reinforce non-governmental sector and include in the process of local development policy shaping. In the respect of the interplay of actors cooperation of non-governmental sector and governmental sector in the field of tourism development policy creation seems also essential.

The research will cover:

- identification of the most important actors from the point of view of local tourism development in the post-mining municipality,
• analysis of the possibilities of the use of post-mining heritage for tourism development (according to NGOs and self-government authorities)
• analysis of their significant actions (projects) and the actors’ intentions connected with tourism development in the municipality with special focus on post-mining areas,
• analysis of relations between actors,
• analysis of strategy of local development from the point of view of tourism development.

2. Objectives

The main aim of the research is identification of actors significant from the point of view of local tourism development and analysis of their role in specific fields of activity as well as the analysis of conducted actions within these particular fields. Special focus will be put on NGOs and self-government authorities. Firstly, research aims at answering the question whether between local and regional actors there is a joint vision of local tourism development which takes into account mining heritage. If not, what do these different ideas have in common? What is the common field of activity in actions of various actors, in particular NGOs? What are the problems which could be dealt with jointly? What are the strengths and weaknesses of each actor in the eyes of the other actors?

Secondly, the objective of the next step of research is to examine the character of collaboration between actors (identification of possibilities for collaboration in general and possible fields of collaboration in particular, identification of collaboration barriers and, if possible, ways of their overcoming).

Achieving these goals would be a good starting point for creation of tourism development strategy based on real participation of all important actors in its further implementation.

Generation of knowledge on urban governance, interplay of actors in the process of local development strategy creation and realization with focus on tourism is also the aim of this research.

3. Method(s)

The planned methods are: analysis of documents (e.g. analysis of current and planned tourism development strategies, projects, plans, tourism offer), expert interviews, network analysis (if possible).

4. Theoretical background

Research will be based on regional (urban) governance theoretical background (if possible also actor theory) and social capital theory. Selected publications important from the point of view of research are:

Ache P., Cities in Old Industrial Regions Between Local Innovative Milieu and Urban Governance - Reflections on City Region Governance, European Planning Studies, Vol. 8, No. 6, 2000, pp. 693-709

Antoine M., Dalon G., 2006, Restructuring and territorial governance: the contribution of actor-network theory, HEC-ULg Working Series No 200612/03, HEC-Ecole de Gestion de l'Université de Liège


Coleman J.S., 1988, Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital, American Journal of Sociology, 94, pp. 95–120


Putnam R.D., 1995, Demokracja w działaniu. Tradycje obywatelskie we współczesnych Włoszech. [Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy], Kraków, Społeczny Instytut Wydawniczy Znak


Swyngedouw E., 1996, Reconstructing citizenship, the rescaling of the state and the new authoritarianism: Closing the Belgian mines, Urban Studies, Vol. 33, No 8, pp. 1499–1521

8.4. Scientific Workplan

(Extracts from overall ReSOURCE work plan)
## Output scientific work group (Work package 3) - Overview

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<th>Leader</th>
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<td>3.1.2 Regional opening workshops in each region</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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## Output scientific work group (Work package 5) - Overview

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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.5.1 Contribution to final conference (presentation of innovation strategies)</td>
<td>Handbook</td>
<td>4,6,10, Br,Bud</td>
<td>IOER</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Work Plan ReSOURCE - Scientific Core Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
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<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Term 1</td>
<td>Term 2</td>
<td>Term 1</td>
<td>Term 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Apr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

This overview of activities in ReSOURCE project is based on a selectivity perspective of the research group. Only core activities of the accompanying research are visualised. All non-scientific actions were deleted to facilitate the readability of the plan.

The overview includes all meetings of the project because the scientific group has to manage tasks at each forum. Meetings of the researchers are added (red broken line).

Several contributions of research partners to other actions (reporting, public relations, supporting thematic work groups etc.) were not illustrated with regard to the clarity. Also if the outputs which are supported by scientific partners at the end of the project are to be seen.