



# NATURAL AND CULTURAL POTENTIALS IN MINING REGIONS

## Good Practice Analysis in Central Europe

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EUROPEAN UNION  
EUROPEAN REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT FUND

This project is implemented through the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme co-financed by the ERDF

# OVERVIEW of presentation

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- European Initiative Analysis – why and how?
- Main results

# European Initiative Analysis

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- Aim of the Output 3.2.1 EIA
  - To collect, analyse, evaluate and present good practice projects of use of natural/cultural potentials and centres of knowledge in post-mining regions
  - Basic data collection for future Internet knowledge base.
- Who will benefit
  - Mining municipalities, regions, associations
  - Policy makers and administrations
  - Scientists
  - European bodies

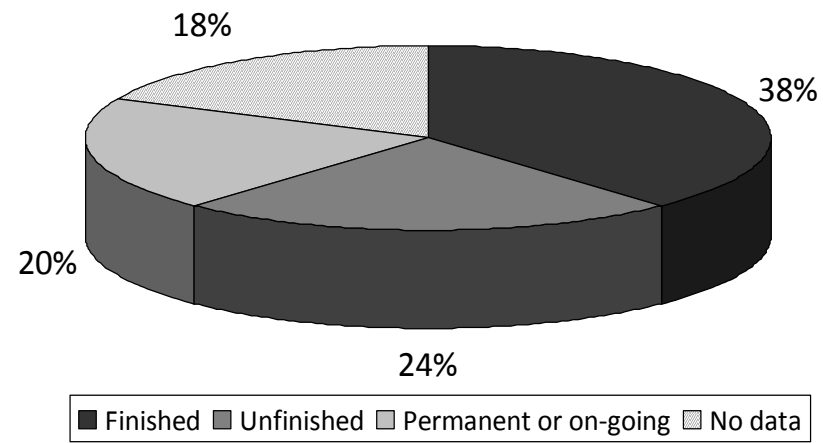
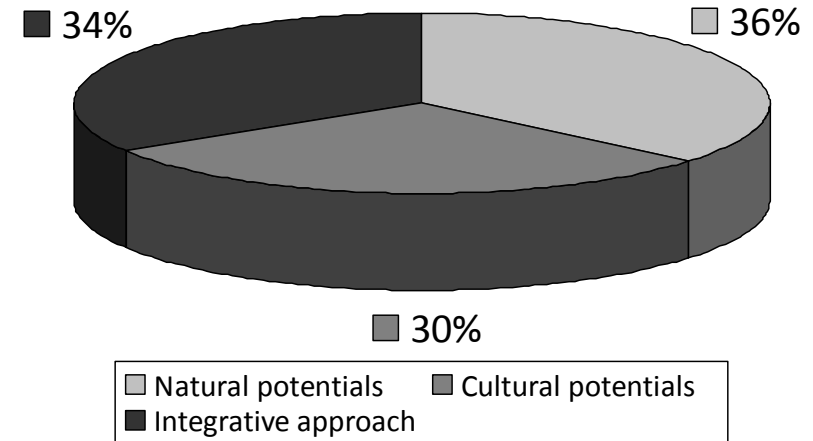
# European Initiative Analysis

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- Methods of data collection: Questionnaire/on-line form
  - Type A: Good practice projects (GPP)
  - Type B: Centres of knowledge (CoK)
- Time framework: February to June 2010
- Selection of cases:
  - Scientific partners' info
  - ReSource WGS members
  - On-line form
  - MINEC suggestions

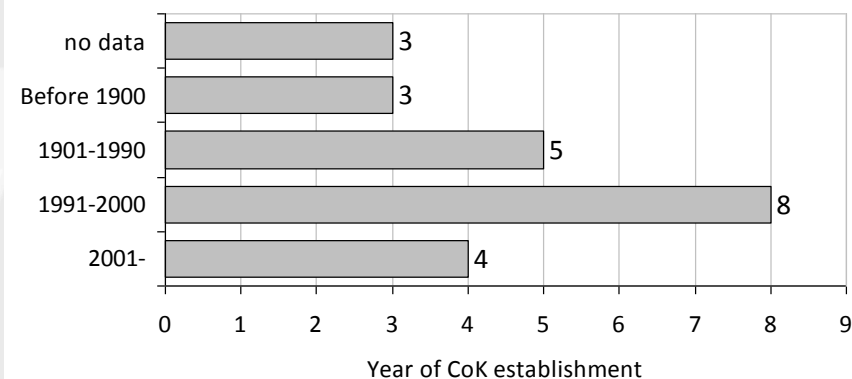
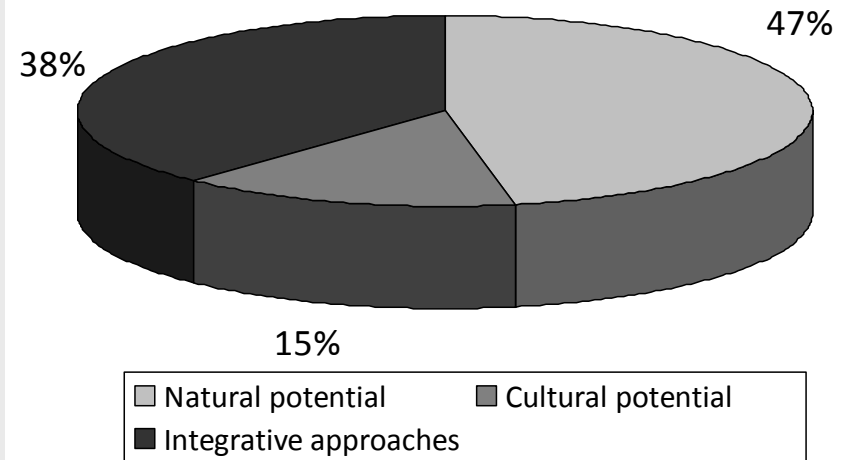
# Overview of collected cases - GPP

- 50 projects, 23 from Germany, 5 in average from other CE countries
- Mostly public initiatives
- No prevailing type of mine
- Projects worth more than 1 mio EUR

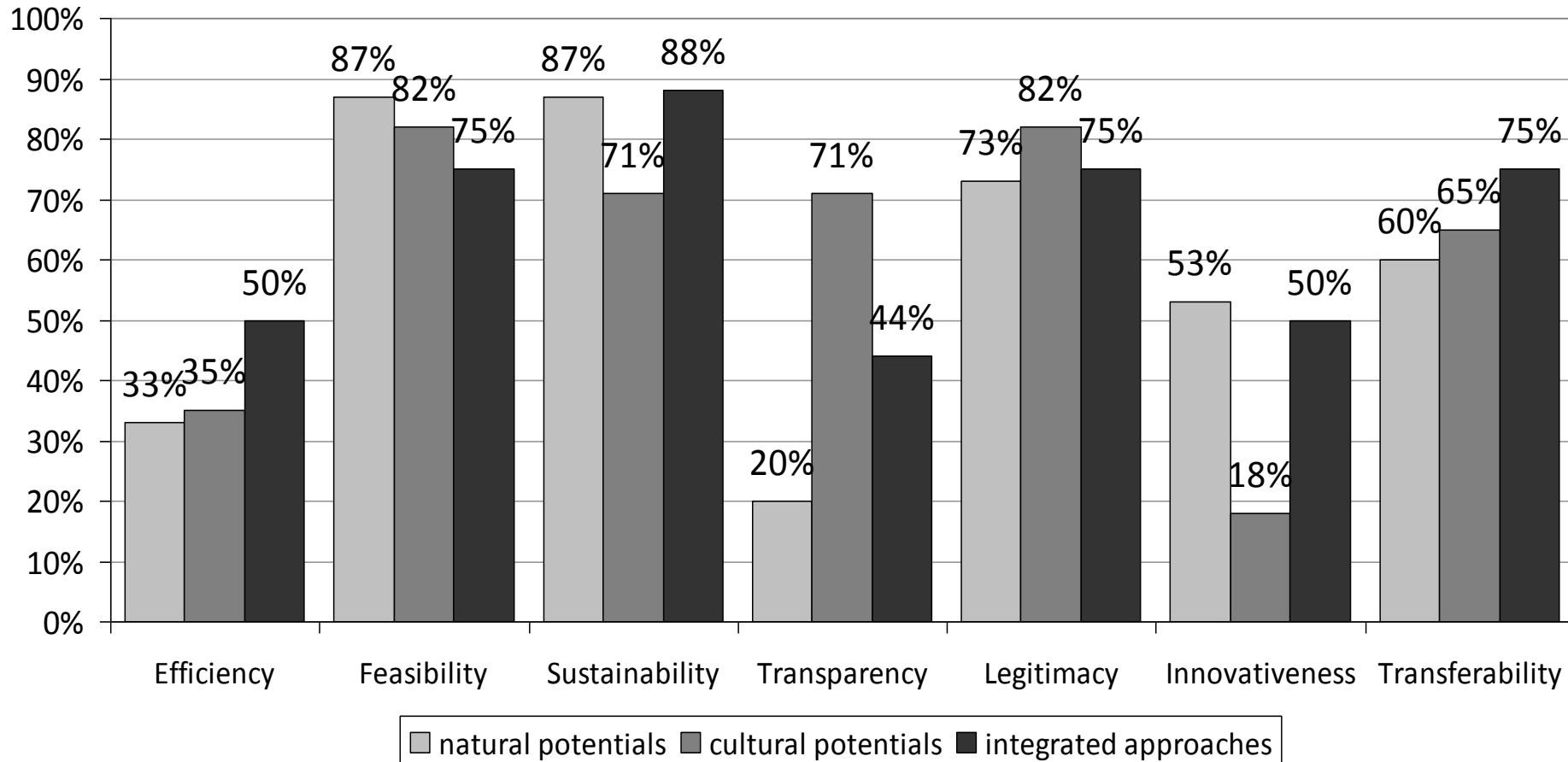


# Overview of collected cases - CoK

- 23 centres, uneven division among countries
- Mostly public funding
- Broad area of expertise:
  - Policy making
  - Revitalization
  - Education
  - Geo studies
  - Environmental protection
  - Use of renewables...



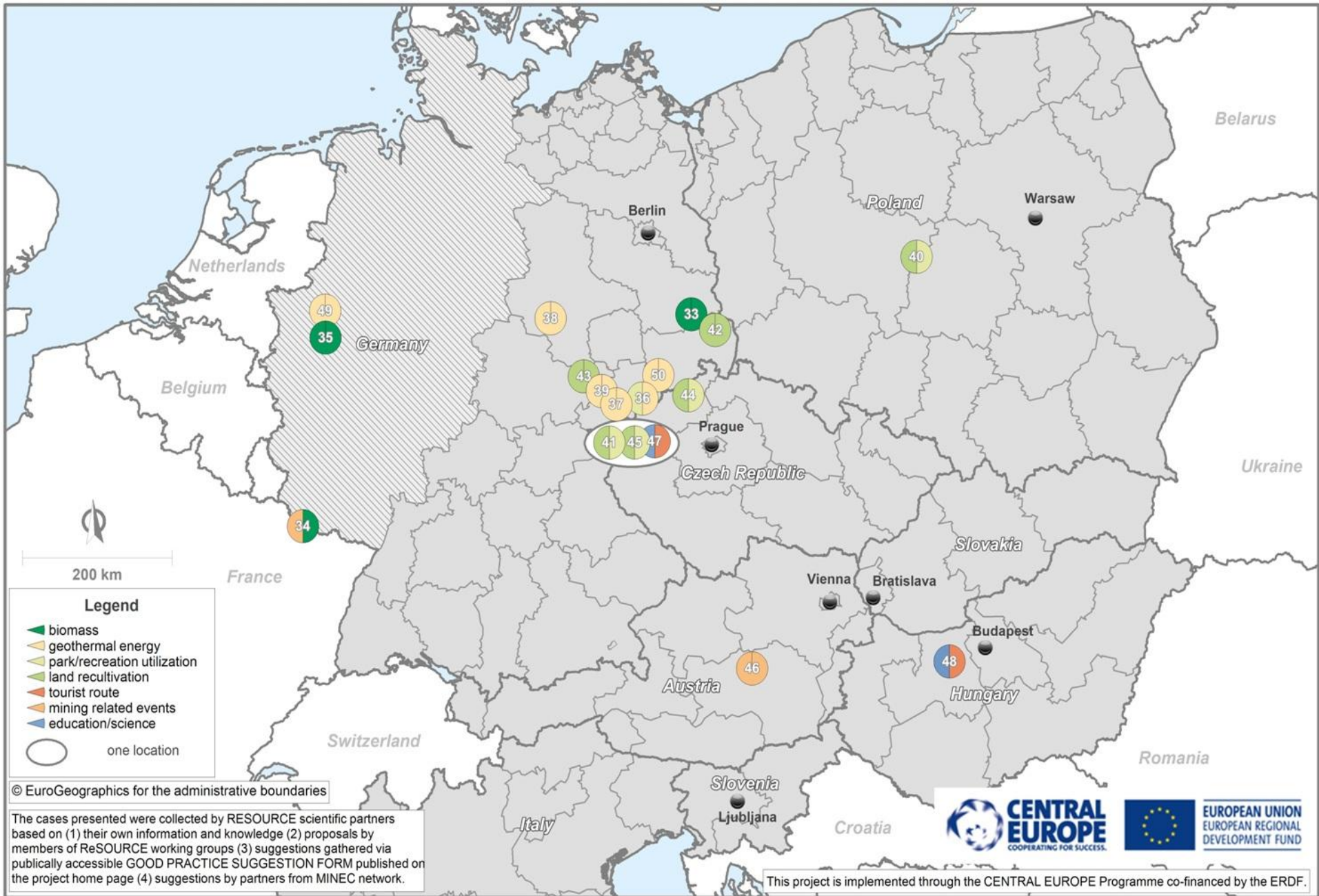
# Evaluation process



# Natural potentials – OVERVIEW of GPP

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- NP = surface, available land, woods, any other natural element
- 18 cases, 11 from Germany, 7 from the rest
- Mostly new projects
- Projects “mostly achieve the good practice criteria”
- No prevailing use can be claimed as the most successful one



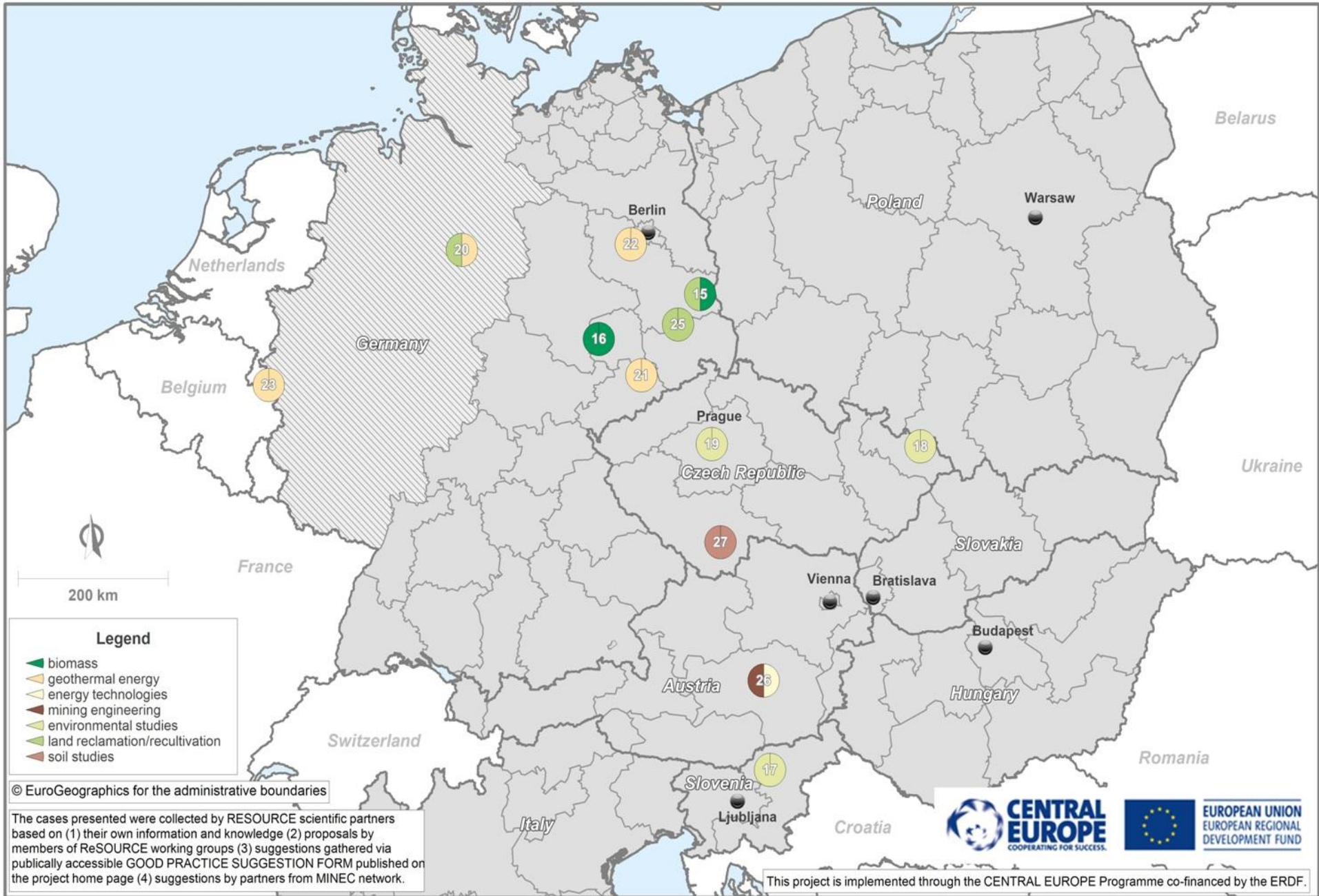
# Different Uses of Natural Potentials in Central Europe

## 3.2.1 European Initiatives Analysis

# Natural potentials – OVERVIEW of CoK

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- 12 centres altogether: Germany 7, Czech R. 3, Austria 2, Slovenia 1
- Different periods of establishment
- Projects performed by centres can be divided into 3 themes:
  - energy production
  - geo science
  - policy making



# Centres of Knowledge with Expertise in Natural Potentials

## 3.2.1 European Initiatives Analysis

# Cultural Potentials – OVERVIEW of GP

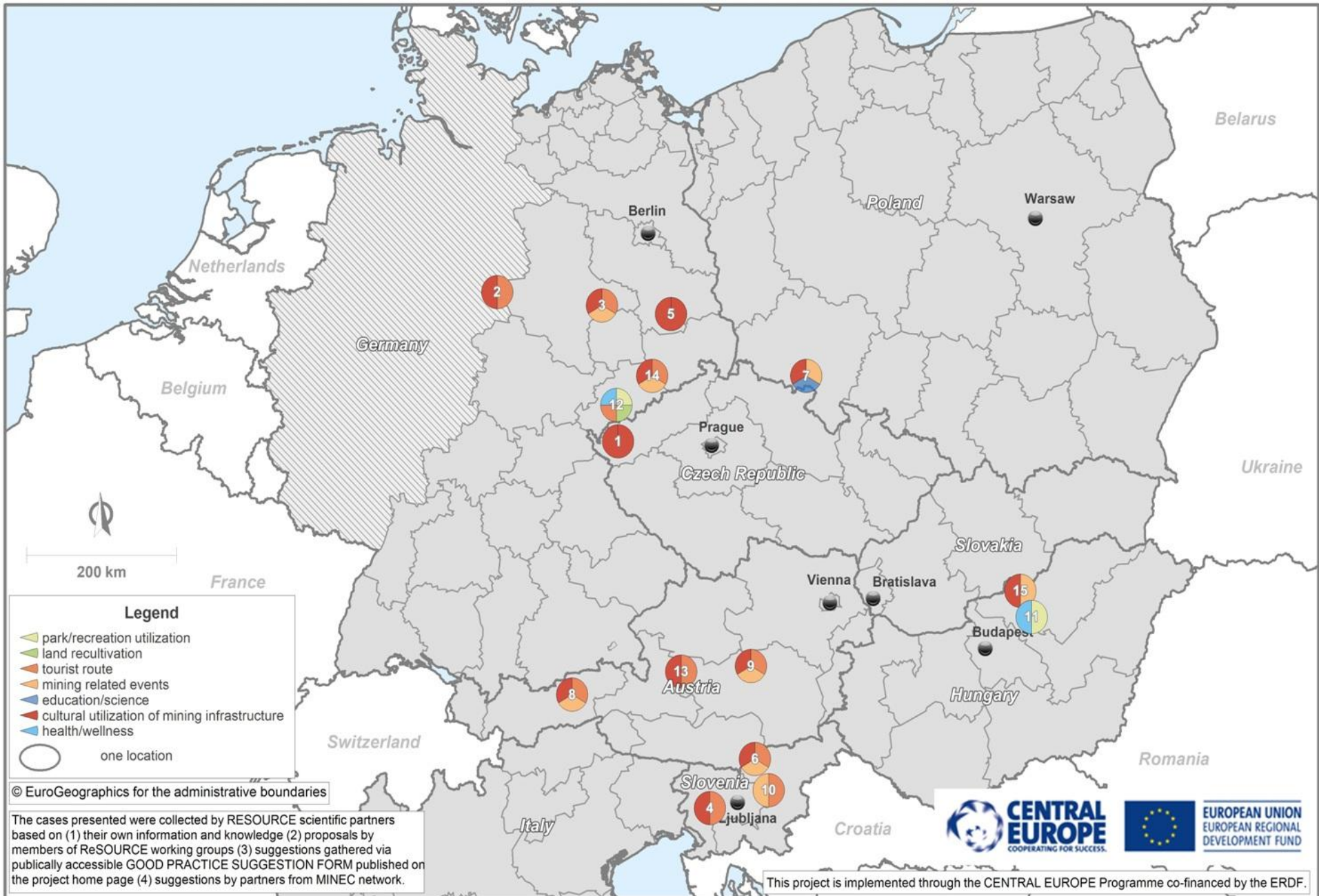
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- ❑ CP = technical heritage, infrastructure, buildings for production, housing, mining events and tradition
- ❑ 15 cases altogether: Germany 5, Slovenia and Austria 3 each, Hungary 2, Poland and Czech R. 1
- ❑ Most projects are finished
- ❑ Different factors of development: public support, investors interests, type of mining, level of attractiveness, uniqueness of identity and story
- ❑ UNESCO sites

# Cultural Potentials – OVERVIEW of GP

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- ❑ Success depends on: capable&educated curators, co-operation of different actors, long-standing museum activities, exchange of knowledge etc.
- ❑ Evaluation average mark: 4.1 – “mostly achieves good practice criteria”
- ❑ High scores in achieving feasibility, legitimacy, sustainability and transferability
- ❑ Best projects focus on tourist use, 4 projects not recognized as GP – lack of data



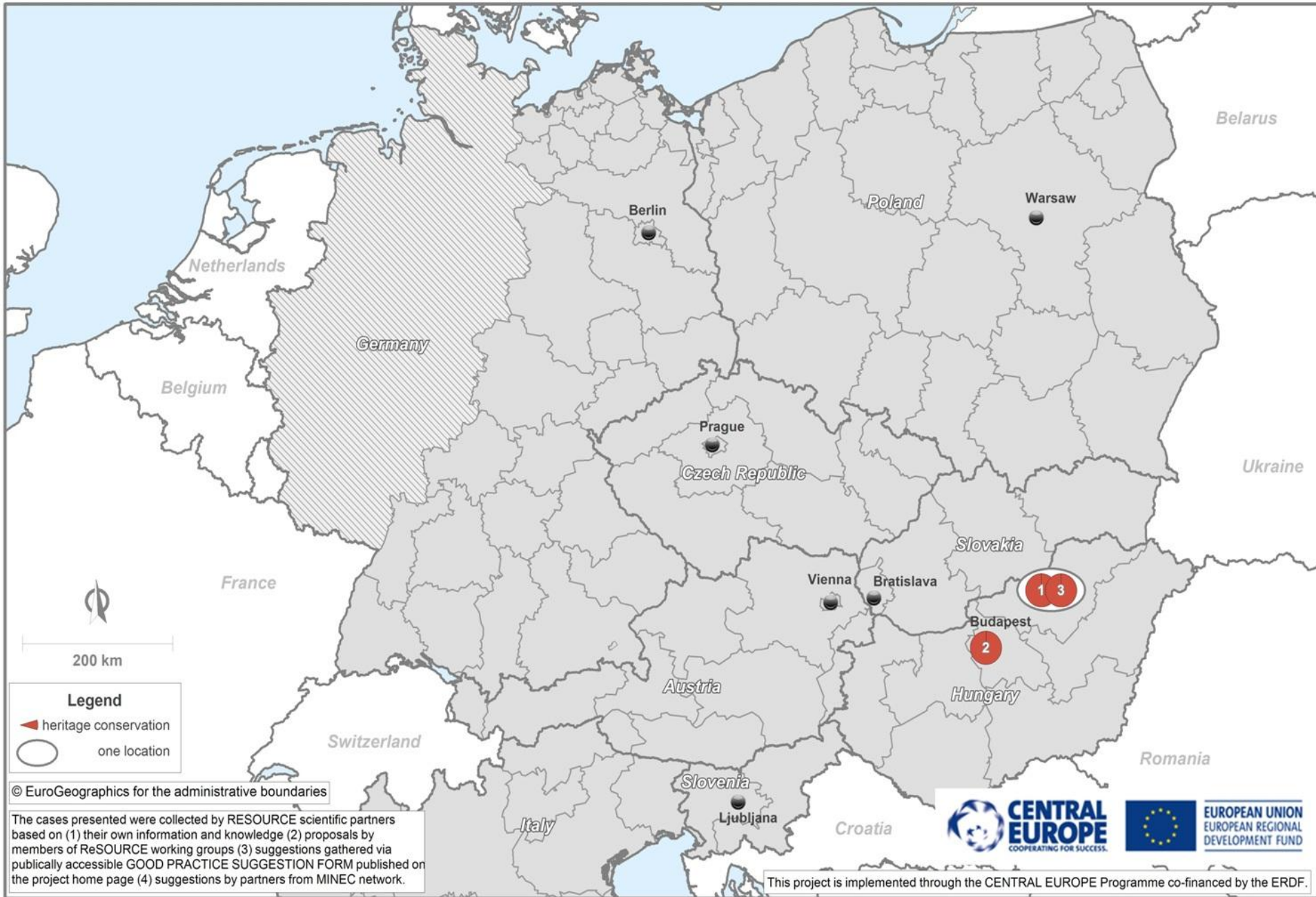
# Different Uses of Cultural Potentials in Central Europe

## 3.2.1 European Initiatives Analysis

# Cultural potentials – OVERVIEW of CoK

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- ❑ Only a few examples – 3 from Hungary
- ❑ Focus on heritage conservation
- ❑ Different period of establishment
- ❑ Variuos initiatives: policy making, heritage preservation, cultural activities, representation of cultural heritage



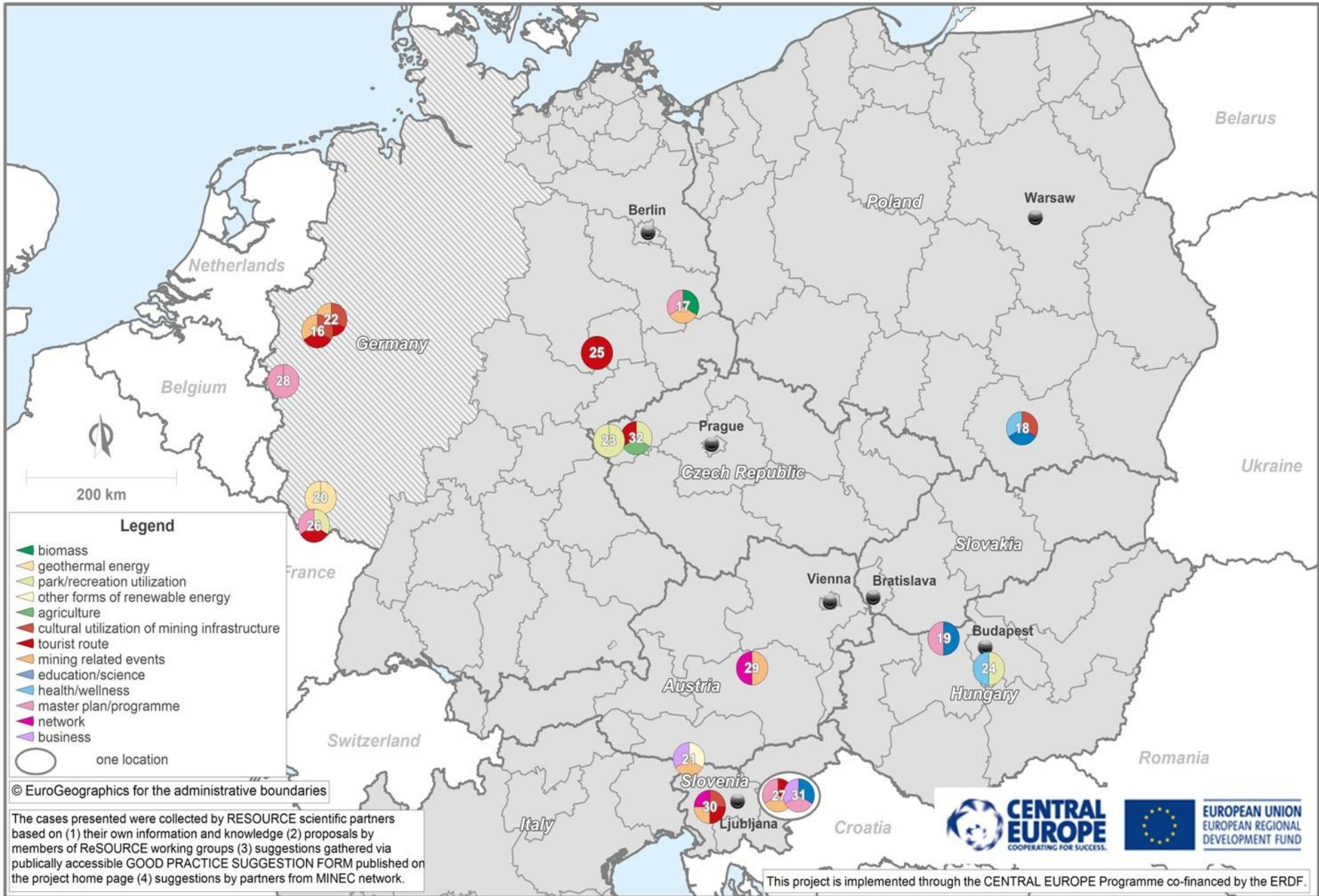
# Centres of Knowledge with Expertise in Cultural Potentials

## 3.2.1 European Initiatives Analysis

# Integrative Approaches – OVERVIEW of GPP

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- IA = integration of various and multiple actors, engaged with development / use of different resources available for development
- 17 cases, Germany 7, Slovenia 3, Austria, Czech R., Hungary each 2, Poland 1
- Use multiple resources, include multiple uses
- Initiated by public sector
- Projects “mostly achieve good practice criteria”



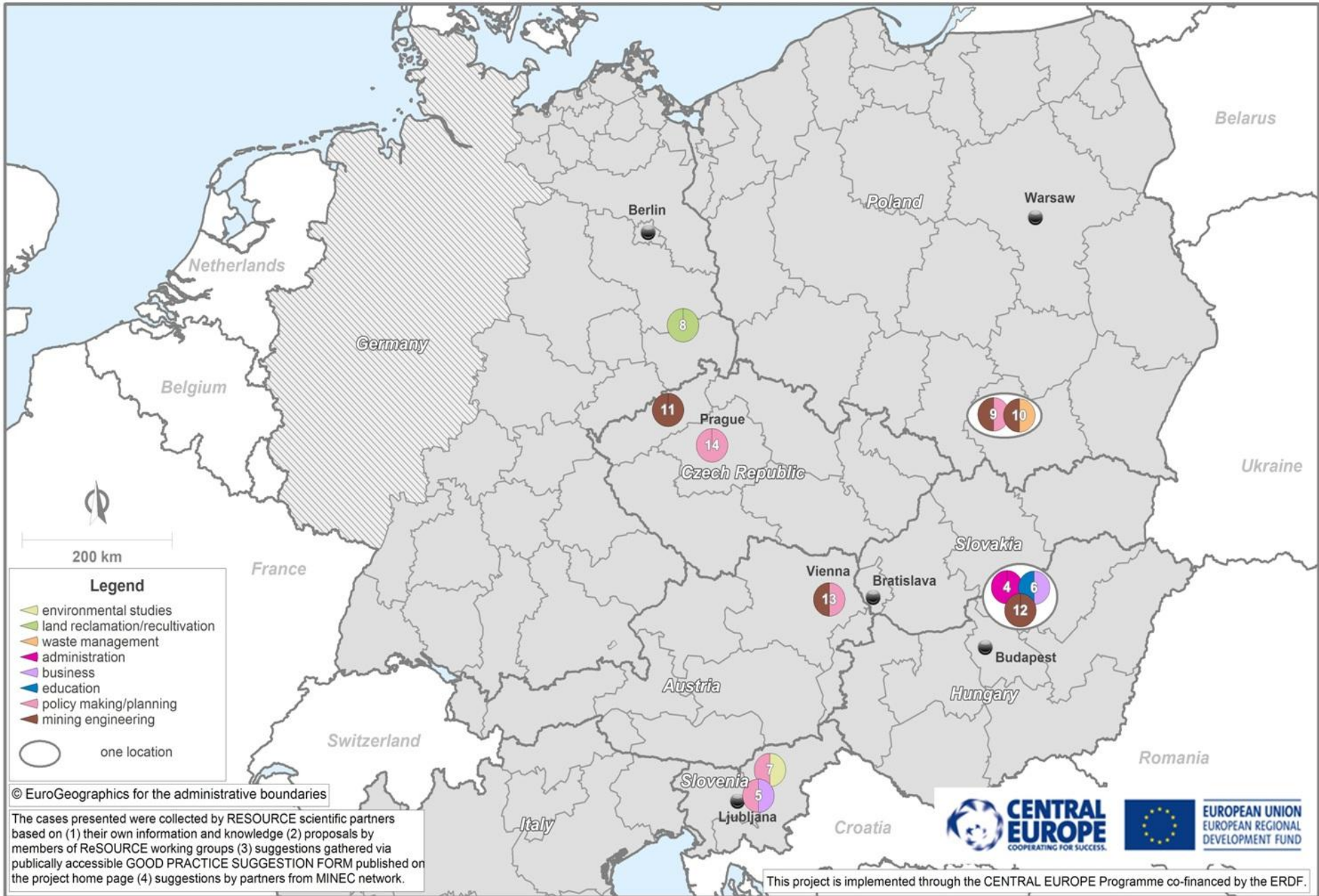
# Different Integrated Approaches in Central Europe

## 3.2.1 European Initiatives Analysis

# Integrative Approaches – OVERVIEW of CoK

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- 11 cases – evenly divided between countries
- Established in different periods, oldest one in 1895
- Scope of knowledge:
  - Geography&history
  - Environmental protection
  - Heritage conservation
  - GIS
  - Monitoring
  - Consulting, strategic planning etc.



# What one could learn from projects in post-mining regions? GPP & CoK (1)

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- ❑ Recognition of importance of preliminary and comprehensive strategic planning
- ❑ Raise awareness among mining companies of necessity to prepare rehabilitation plans in advance
- ❑ Utilization is a challenging task → co-operation, local involvement, adequate legal framework
- ❑ Need for stable and available financial support
- ❑ Public projects require a lot of resources

# What one could learn from projects in post-mining regions? GPP & CoK (2)

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- ❑ Importance of mining heritage for local development (e.g. Wieliczka Salt Mine)
- ❑ Possibilities of empowering local/regional identity
- ❑ PPP is a viable tool for creation and maintenance of jobs
- ❑ Former mining regions have a significant energy potential – new technologies
- ❑ Importance of government to provide adequate regulation



**CENTRAL EUROPE Project 1CE084P4 ReSOURCE**



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**date and place: 15th October, EUREGIA, Leipzig**



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