

New Industrial Culture in Central Europe

Strategic and Programming Guidelines for the Network of Coordinators



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Foreword

This document is an outcome of the INTERREG Central Europe project InduCult2.0 (2016-2019). It sets out a transnational strategy and an interconnected work programme proposal for Industrial Culture in Central Europe. The document serves as an input to the established network of Industrial Culture coordinators from all participating InduCult2.0 countries and aims at guiding the network through the first stages of its existence and setting out milestones and mid-term aims.

This paper serves as an inspiration and basis for discussion within the network and an invitation to other regions and networks to join the initiative. The transnational strategy shows the possibilities of Industrial Culture as a dynamic socio-cultural concept that raises regional capacities and creates new impulses for development based on the endogenous potentials of industrial regions.

The InduCult2.0 Partnership and the Central European network of Industrial Culture coordinators

INTRODUCTION

The INTERREG Central Europe Project “InduCult2.0” addresses Central European regions, which have mainly been mono-focused on industrial production. All of them have undergone deep transformation processes in recent years due to automation, adaptation to globalized production patterns and the opening of markets in the former state-led economies. However, political attention in Europe has been redrawn to industrial production in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2007-2008. The European Union, national and regional governments have set up strategies for reindustrialisation through the development of “Industry 4.0” and the valorisation of industrial labour.

Against this background, it is worthwhile refocusing attention on old industrial regions. Here, the long economic predominance of industrial production has brought about a particular cultural setting, which is made up of certain intangible assets such as skills, attitudes and traditions, as well as tangible monuments and artefacts.

This potential has been explored through the project InduCult2.0 and applied in a synergetic way for positioning old industrial regions as attractive places for working, living and recreation (www.inducult.eu). The project together with local stakeholders have rediscovered and developed the positive elements of industrial communities. More specifically, the partnership has focused on:

- ... cultural measures for fostering regional identity (work package T2);
- ... cultural initiatives influencing the industrial labour market and company commitment (work package T3); and
- ... cultural measures promoting creativity and pioneer spirit (work package T4).

The transnational strategy laid out in this document maps out the strategic potential of Industrial Culture and draws up an interconnected work programme proposal for Industrial Culture in Central Europe. Based on the actions, experiences and strategies of eight representative regions from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia and Poland, as well as the transnational framework and argumentation papers, it outlines a common vision on Industrial Culture in Central Europe and sets objectives with a perspective beyond the project.

At the same time, the document serves as a founding statute for the network of Industrial Culture coordinators from all participating regions. It aims to guide them through the first stages of the network's existence, setting out the main work programme features, milestones and mid-term aims. Furthermore, it makes organisational proposals, including the network's embedding in the existing policy and NGO landscape.

The network will continue its cooperation beyond the project run-time, aiming at further enhancing acknowledgement of Industrial Culture as a central societal root in Central Europe. Therefore, the academic partners, the Leibniz-Institute of Regional Geography and the Department of Geography and Regional Science of the University Graz set up this strategy with the support of all regional partners. This is a first step on the network's future path.





INDUSTRIAL CULTURE - A TIME-SPANNING CONCEPT

A joint history...

Industry, industrial heritage and interrelated Industrial Culture are truly European topics: even if the national histories differ in detail, the industrial past is one of the central, common European roots. Even the first steps towards today's unified Europe were based on industry, with the founding of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951. Thus, the European Union itself is part of the developing Industrial Culture.

Industry, ever since its rise, has undergone repeated transformations induced by technical and organisational innovations, such as the steam engine, electrification, mass production, computerisation and automation. Central European industrial regions have especially been confronted with major societal and economic changes during the last few decades caused, among others, by the transition from state-led to market economies, globalisation, digitalisation and migration. They are currently facing a new transformation towards knowledge-based societies.

...a manifested present...

These structural changes will again have profound social and cultural consequences that are going to be felt across Europe, especially in small and medium-sized towns in more rural or non-metropolitan environments. In many cases, these will continue to have a sound industrial base. At the same time, industrial production has provided a fertile ground for a particular cultural setting to emerge.

This culture consists of both tangible and intangible assets: factories designed as palaces, miners' parades, crafts and engineering skills, inherited entrepreneurial 'genes' – to name just a few. Industry and Industrial Culture are inevitably interlinked, as one shapes the other.

Specific mindsets, loyalties and attitudes are the fundament of the social fabric and everyday life in industrial regions, even if people are often not aware of it. This distinct local Industrial Culture can serve as a strong foundation and starting point for dedicated development trajectories if reinvented in a more inclusive and dynamic way.

...and a bridge to the future

Industrial cities and regions will have to be culturally well-prepared to cope with the upcoming transformations in an appropriate manner. The cultural setting can both enable and limit certain economic developments. At the same time, the industrial frame is a basic parameter for future regional and cultural perspectives.

Industrial Culture holds the potential to alter a region's identity and image, improving regional company and labour force commitment, while also fostering creativity and innovation. All these aspects form core needs of old industrialised regions across Europe in order to stay strong in the industrial transition ahead.

Industrial Culture can be a bridge between the cultural identity of a region and its future industrial development by linking up today's innovative technologies with the regions' creative potential. It brings actors from all societal fields - culture, economy and politics - together to co-create new ideas for development. Communities in old industrial regions can be empowered to shape their region's future actively while maintaining its unique 'rhythm of life'.

This document gives the actors a guiding line at hand on how to utilise their industrial potentials in the future.



ZID
VISIONS

IBUG.
2014



A COMMON VISION ON INDUSTRIAL CULTURE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Being a relatively new concept, Industrial Culture still has to be filled with life. The initiators of this transnational strategy understand Industrial Culture as an integrated concept with social, cultural and economic dimensions. The InduCult2.0 project has tested a range of practical measures connected to Industrial Culture and is one of the first coherent initiatives on a European level in this field so far. As such, it has developed five interrelated arguments that outline the potential of Industrial Culture for regions with a strong industrial past and present and which are situated outside major agglomeration areas in (Central) Europe. These are:

- Industrial Culture is a unique regional feature and an endogenous nucleus of identity.
- Industrial Culture is a tool for reviving pioneering spirit, attracting a labour force and keeping the young in the areas of (old) industrialisation.
- Industrial Culture is an image and location factor as well as a marketing tool.
- Industrial Culture is an instrument to shape the economic transition.
- Industrial Culture is a means to combine traditional production and innovativeness/creativity.

These arguments are the guiding principle for the realisation of appropriate measures promoting a vivid Industrial Culture in Central Europe and to ensure the compatibility of the concept with existing political and cultural initiatives.

Accordingly, the participating InduCult2.0 regions have developed and adopted strategic documents, which translate these arguments into regional contexts, developing concrete actions for a future valorisation of Industrial Culture on a regional level. Thus, the partners involved have developed regional strategies on Industrial Culture, pointing beyond the time of the project and embedding them in regional and national policy frameworks.

In our understanding, Industrial Culture is a transdisciplinary, societal concept that addresses a special, place-bound cultural setting, a concentration of specific expertise, attitudes, values and traditions.

It is grounded in the specific institutionalised routines of industrial structures, their incorporated conventions, beliefs and production patterns, as well as the interlinked social factors beyond the factory itself.

It builds on tangible, material and intangible, non-material elements originating from the sphere of industrial production in the past, present and future.

POLITICAL AND SOCIETAL RELEVANCE OF INDUSTRIAL CULTURE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Current policy-making still puts a strong focus on fostering industry, especially regarding technological and procedural innovation. Industrial Culture, on the other hand, has not yet been considered as a key factor for economic and societal progress. Nevertheless, many European policies and political institutions are indirectly connected to the topic.

Many sectoral European development strategies are focusing either on capitalising on the past by fostering cultural heritage as an important driver for change (e.g. European Parliament DG IP 2013) or on the 'Reindustrialisation of Europe' (e.g. Competitiveness Report 2013). The European Committee of Regions is considering cultural heritage as an economic resource and a possible driving force for planning inclusive local and regional development and the development of creative industries (European Committee of the Regions 2015). The European Union was also addressed to vigorously promote the innovative use of cultural heritage for economic growth and jobs, social cohesion and environmental sustainability in the Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage (EC 2015).

Industrial Culture does not only link to the strategies mentioned above by combining all available cultural assets (from the industrial past, present and future) but also addresses and fills a cultural policy gap. The same is true for the recently unveiled European Commission's 'Industrial policy strategy' (COM/2017/0479), which addresses a wide range of important issues but has less to say about the cultural aspect of industrial production and manufacturing. However, the industrial transformation and the requirements of an industrial renewal to boost the competitiveness of the EU will have to lead to the introduction and wide diffusion of new production technologies and processes, for example, the development of co-creation design, manufacturing and service platforms.

Recalling Europe's pioneering role in global industrialisation, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe stressed the importance of European industrial heritage – including both its tangible and intangible components (PACE - Resolution 1924 [2013]; Council of Europe 2013), however, focusing above all on its value for European identity and history but not on the present and future economic potential of interrelated Industrial Culture.



Linking up to regional policy trends

Industrial Culture's focus on place-based potentials is in direct connection with the EU's territorial strategies, in unison with the European Territorial Agenda 2020 (EU Ministers of Spatial Planning and Territorial Development 2011), which considers the 'distinctive identities of local and regional communities' as being of key relevance for regional development. Just as strongly, the active involvement of the local population through Industrial Culture resonates with the 'civil society' strand of the EU's 'Smart Specialisation Strategy' (e.g. the S3 platform) according to the quadruple helix model.

Similarly, the place-bound focus of Industrial Culture is in accordance with the rising importance of local specifics and cultural identity at the background of the challenges of globalisation ('glocalisation'). Additionally, it also contributes to the objectives of the EU action plan for the Circular Economy (2015), highlighting the potential of creating local jobs at all skill levels and opportunities for social integration and cohesion while increasing the efficient use of resources in production processes.

Enhancing innovation through education

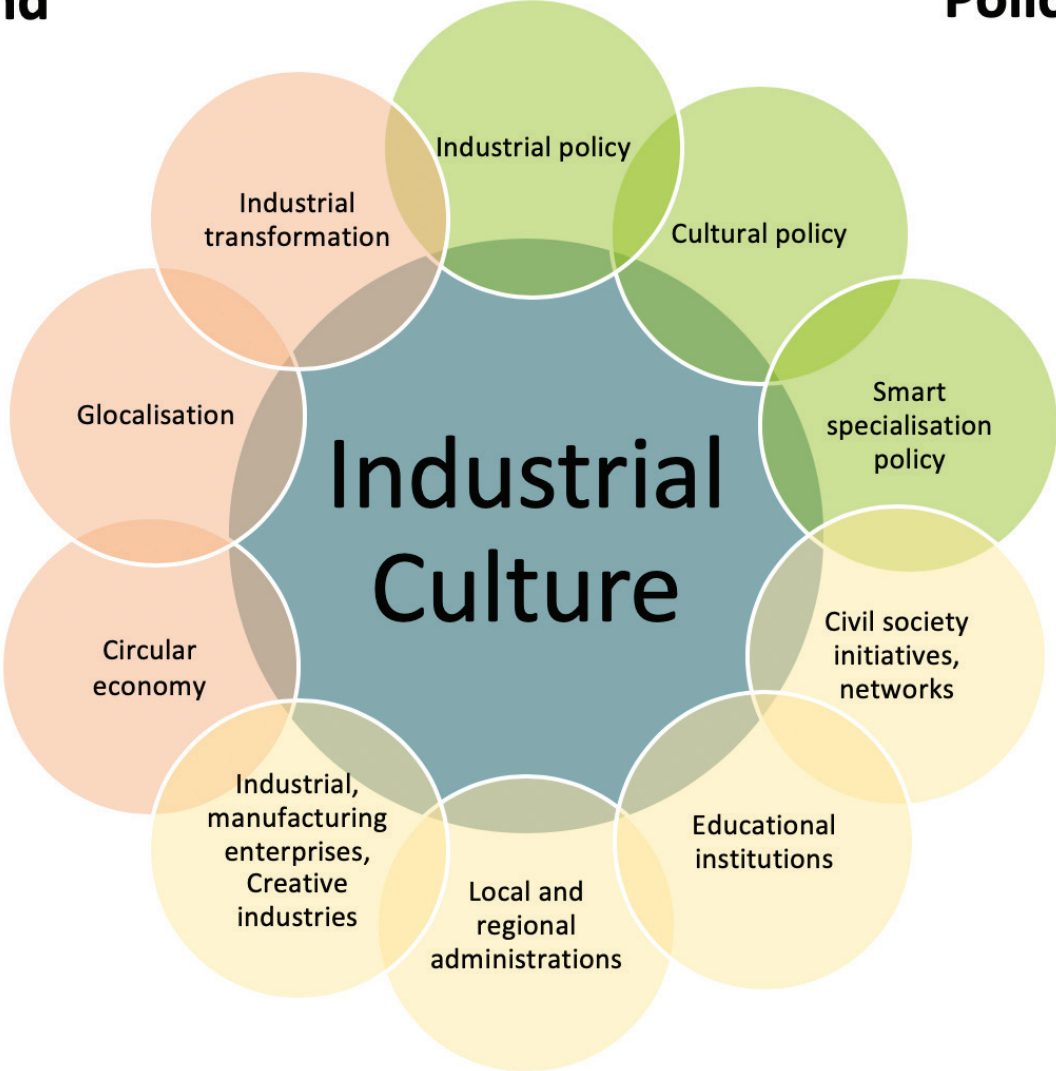
Addressing the importance of social and cultural factors for the development of (old-)industrial regions regarding attracting a labour force and keeping the youth in the area, Industrial Culture correlates with the priorities of the Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020, for example, investing in education, training and lifelong learning, and to the Rethinking Education initiative (Communication from the Commission 2012). It also fits the objectives of the Education and Training 2020 framework (ET 2020), especially regarding enhancing creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training. ET 2020 also emphasises the importance of developing skills, competences and qualifications that is in accordance with the Industrial Culture's focus on intangible attributes of industrial production.

Industrial Culture from the bottom up

In addition to these policy initiatives and societal macro-trends, there are a lot of initiatives and activities happening 'on the ground', which are already dealing with various aspects relevant to our understanding of Industrial Culture. A list of relevant organisations, networks and projects can be found in Annex II to this document. Their work was an inspiration for dealing with the topic in the first place and the aim of this document is to serve as a basis for further cooperation in this field. Therefore, some of the institutions were contacted for the development of the strategy and lend their support by signing the document at the final partnership meeting in Zwickau in April 2019.

Trend

Policies



Actors



1

WORK PROGRAMME PROPOSAL FOR A 'NEW INDUSTRIAL CULTURE IN CENTRAL EUROPE'

The transnational network of coordinators

A transnational network of Industrial Culture coordinators has been established in the frame of the InduCult2.0 project. The network is composed of regional coordinators and EU-wide networks and projects are invited as observers.

The network's main task is to strengthen the process of knowledge creation and implementation of actions in the field of Industrial Culture in addition to the project context of InduCult2.0. The following should be named as strategic aims of the coordinators' network on Industrial Culture:

- Increasing the visibility and knowledge of the potentials of Industrial Culture in Europe
- Exploring and testing the application of Industrial Culture beyond the InduCult2.0 experiences
- Discussing new thematic connections within local and regional development programmes
- Cooperating with academic institutions on a better conceptualisation of the term and its understanding
- Connecting to current policy discourses and streamlining the results into policy agendas on both a national and European level
- Serving as a platform for an exchange of ideas, knowledge and experiences between regions and institutions across Europe
- Establishing the network as a first-hand knowledge provider to interested parties from outside the network
- Lobbying and cooperating for funding at both a national and European level, for example, transnational LEADER cooperation

The network will be open for future enlargements to promote Industrial Culture as an integrated concept for regional development, especially in Central and Eastern Europe. Furthermore, the members of the network will serve as nodes for regional networks on Industrial Culture (focus groups) which will also continue their work after the project.

This document will serve as a founding statute for the Transnational Network of Coordinators.



Organisation and 'road map'

The creation of a network outside a fixed project context is generally an ambitious task, given the lack of resources and fixed meeting opportunities where all network partners are present.

Therefore, the regional Industrial Culture coordinators elaborated their ideas and suggestions for future cooperation based on a questionnaire for developing a work programme proposal for the network as part of the transnational strategy. The coordinators highlighted mainly the following issues: the majority favoured a low-level virtual platform and a rotating leadership but with at least one face-to-face meeting in conjunction with a special event per year, for example, at tourist fairs, heritage-focused conferences or industrial culture festivals. A minority preferred a strong leadership with an institutional background in combination with a virtual option. Thematically, the organisation of activities should rather follow the different dimensions (social, cultural, economic, environmental) of Industrial Culture. In a next step, the regional coordinators discussed these proposals as well as an advantageous 'road map' for the network in the first internal meeting at the InduCult2.0 partnership meeting in Sisak in October 2018. Based on these important contributions, the organisational structure and the following 'road map' proposal were developed.

In agreement with the regional coordinators, the formal network structure laid out here forms a compromise between what is desirable and what is achievable, as long as no other framing context (i.e. new funding) is currently available.

In accordance with this aim, the starting structure of the network is envisaged here as a flexible, low-administrative network. The network leadership, whose task would be mainly setting the agenda for the meetings, is envisaged as rotating among regional coordinators. The 'Padova Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Craft and Agriculture' has volunteered to take over this task in the first year. This decision was made at the coordinators' workshop in Sisak (Croatia) on 15 October 2018.

Exchange and visibility

Full network meetings with all participants are to be held once or twice per year, whereby one of the meetings is set to be virtual, while the other should take place in conjunction with an event frequented by most of the network partners - or at least of general interest to them - and the topic of Industrial Culture. Such events could be annual events, such as the ITB (Internationale Tourismus-Börse Berlin), the ERIH conference (European Route of Industrial Heritage) or other similar occasions (e.g. UNESCO or OECD conferences). While these meetings should form an integral part of the network's routine, especially as they enlarge the focus of the network by receiving new input, a special focus is given to bi- or multilateral exchange between network partners on content-wise issues, as laid out in section 5.3 of this document. Easy access to a partner's knowledge and experience is seen as key to the network's success in the future. An important focus of these activities are new developments in the field and new funding opportunities for follow-up projects across various sources, such as Erasmus+, Creative Europe, Interreg or national funding schemes.

While the internal exchange between coordinators is clearly prioritised, an important aim of the network is to reach out beyond the initial focus regions. A first step is the inclusion of relevant networks in this founding document. Additionally, new knowledge and new partners are vital for keeping the network relevant and important for partners, therefore, annual face-to-face meetings will be combined with relevant external events.

Some relevant marketing material should be maintained – if not created - in order to be visible to the outside world. The InduCult2.0 website and some of the InduCult2.0 documents, especially the 'Transnational Argumentation Brochure' and this 'Transnational Strategy' document, are of special importance. Of additional importance is the 'Transnational Mapping Tool' connected to the website (www.industrial-tourism.eu), which could be used as a tool for further dissemination of regional activities regarding the topic of Industrial Culture. Decisions on how to proceed with this InduCult2.0 core output will be made until the first official network meeting in Zwickau (Germany) in April 2019.

The road map will give some guidelines for the network in its first three years of existence. It serves as a proposition for what is desirable and seems possible at the time of writing this document. When the network starts working, the focus might shift in one direction or the other due to the interest and motivation of the partners as well as framework conditions, such as funding. Therefore, the section is supposed to be understood as a recommendation for a successful start and the first steps of implementing the network.

1st coordinators' meeting in Sisak (Croatia)

Discussion on aims, organisation and leadership of network
Milestones: confirmation of network leader

Final conference InduCult2.0

Moderated workshop, incl. coordinators and external networks;
Organisational structure agreed, network coordinator acknowledged, next meeting fixed
Milestones: confirmation and signing of work programme, next meeting fixed

Bi- and multilateral meetings and/or digital network

First joint annual meeting

Content: tba
Milestone: moderated workshop, including coordinators and external networks

Bi- and multilateral meetings and/or digital network

Follow-up meetings

Content: tba
Milestone: moderated workshop, including coordinators and external networks

October 2018



April 2019



2020



2021





Embedding the Industrial Culture network in the regions

Whereas the Transnational Network of Coordinators will ensure the promotion of Industrial Culture on both national and European levels, it is also important to continue the work in the regions. Therefore, the established focus groups, led by the regional coordinators, will continue their future work, ensuring a continuous exchange of knowledge between different levels via the network.

We understand that dealing with Industrial Culture can encompass multiple dimensions of activities, depending on regional and local framework conditions and opportunities. Nevertheless, based on the experiences gleaned from the project, we see four broad thematic dimensions that could be addressed primarily via regional contexts, i.e. the cultural, social, economic and environmental dimensions. We describe these dimensions briefly in the following, framing the contents with some concrete recommendations for action.

The Cultural Dimension of Industrial Culture - Creation and Tradition

Industrial Culture is both a means to preserve a distinct cultural heritage and a concept to strengthen the present and future cultural diversity in longstanding industrial cities and regions. It can link to all genres of the high arts and popular culture. Industrial Culture represents the procedural character of culture in a very specific manner. It is clearly rooted in regional history referring, on the one hand, to local traditions, skills and monuments that have become the witnesses of former industrial activities. On the other hand, with its dynamic and forward-looking character, it enables inclusive cultural progress shaped and created by the people today and in the future.

Recommendations for action (examples):

- Support artists of all genres (fine arts, performing arts, literature, music) to discover industry and Industrial Culture as topics for their works, for example, by offering scholarships for artists (or writers)-in-residence, creating industrial operas or using industrial buildings as film or theatre locations
- Offer industrial buildings as locations for exhibitions and festivals to promote the regions as places of contemporary art and industrial design
- “Facelift” old industrial sites through contemporary arts, for example, graffiti, light projections, posters, paintings or sculptures.
- Preserve monuments and develop museums as interactive spaces for encounters
- Offer participatory experiences of history and culture
- Revive the culture of contemporary industrial architecture



The Social Dimension of Industrial Culture - Identity and Cohesion

Industrial Culture can be used as a communication platform to foster local and regional identity and enable, at the same time, public discourse about industrial transformation. It offers the opportunity to let locals participate in the development of their home towns and regions and depicts new opportunities to keep up with changing times and environments. Contemporary and traditional elements of Industrial Culture should be visible in a region's everyday life to enable participation and discourse. Industrial buildings should be open to let people experience their unique atmosphere. A new dialogue can be opened that sensitizes and involves the population and enterprises into shaping the economic and societal future whilst staying rooted in the region's history.

Industrial Culture also has the potential to link the educational system to industry. Local people (pupils, workers) engage with the specifics of their home region and broaden their views. Thus, Industrial Culture fosters cohesion and inclusion in industrial regions and promotes lifelong learning.

Recommendations for action (examples):

- Use the stories of workers and old industrial buildings to raise the awareness of industrial heritage, especially in the urban landscape (e.g. by multisensory storytelling events, interactive walks).
- Preserve industry-related traditions (e.g. through associations, heritage-related events) "Facelift" old industrial sites through contemporary arts, for example, graffiti, light projections, posters, paintings or sculptures.
- Use industrial buildings as locations for modern sports (e.g. parkour, city boot camps, free-running, music performances).
- Introduce children and young people to Industrial Culture (e.g. by peer-to-peer tours for kids, books for children on the industrial history of the town or region illustrated by local artist, playgrounds designed with industrial elements). Revive the culture of contemporary industrial architecture.
- Present the local industries in (vocational) schools to inform pupils about industrial professions and job opportunities, also in more innovative ways, such as recruitment pitches or PechaKucha Nights.
- Promoting volunteering in the field of Industrial Culture.



The Economic Dimension - Reindustrialisation and Place-branding

Industrial Culture brings forth structures and processes of industrial production towards creative mindsets. This cross-over generates innovation and leads to a diversification of the economic basis. It affects both the corporate and innovation culture of single enterprises and the image of the whole region. Successful and innovative enterprises cultivate a culture of change which relates both to technological progress and a supportive and creative environment. They often show a considerable responsibility for their location (corporate social responsibility). Touristic offers complement the economic diversity of a region. Industrial Culture contributes to a contemporary re- and post-industrialisation as well as a future-oriented place-marketing which attract enterprises, workers, visitors and tourists.

Recommendations for action (examples):

- Organise fairs and other events to present the industrial potential and bring together industrial enterprises, craftsmen and creatives (e.g. Maker Fair, speed dating between enterprises and artists/designers, joint workshops, Open days)
- Foster the use of digital technologies through workshops, makerspaces, etc.
- Work on the corporate social responsibility of industrial enterprises
- Check the possibilities to combine working and living again at one place
- Re-enactment of historic professions with live performances drawing the lines of the past to today's professions
- Map the touristic potentials in the field of Industrial Culture to strengthen the touristic sector
- Put together touristic packages dedicated to Industrial Culture (e.g. combining visits of museums, old industrial sites and current factories with other cultural events, such as concerts or theatre)



The Environmental Dimension of Industrial Culture - for a Sustainable and Healthy Life

Old industrial regions often have a great tradition of high-quality industrial architecture and landscapes. At the same time, industries are often still considered as dirty and polluting. Nowadays, nature has claimed back vast spaces in old industrial areas. Innovative design and creative planning can help to diminish environmental pollution or land use. People can use industrial remains to develop new things and produce less waste. Thus, the environment and industry should no longer be considered as contradictory but complementary for a sustainable and healthy future of society.

Recommendations for action (examples):

- Keep industrial brownfields and landscapes as biotopes for unique species.
- Preserve the industrial landscape and create green and/or thematic parks at old industrial locations for recreational purposes.
- Support urban gardening on old industrial sites to foster social cohesion.
- Support the collaboration of architects, designers, environmental activists and technicians to create efficient and environmentally friendly solutions for industrial buildings and machines (e.g. by greening roofs and facades, efficient use of resources and land).
- Offering re- and upcycling courses dealing with industrial waste and other remains in a creative manner.

Use the experiences of former industries to develop a more sustainable industry today.





Embedding the Industrial Culture concept in policies

As Industrial Culture has a highly integrative potential, we argue for a strategic bundling of several activities and the promotion of the concept on all political levels through networking and lobbying.

Recommendations for actions (examples):

- Organise days, months or even years of Industrial Culture to bundle different activities and raise more awareness of the topic
- Appoint “ambassadors” for Industrial Culture
- Support interregional exchanges
- Financial and ideal support of districts, municipalities and LEADER regions

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN NETWORK - COORDINATORS

With this strategy and work programme, we, the coordinators of eight pioneering industrial regions of Central Europe seek to raise the awareness of Industrial Culture as an impetus that empowers us to shape the upcoming transition proactively while maintaining our “roots of life”.

Up to now, political attention in Europe has focused mainly on fostering industrial, technological and procedural innovations. Industrial Culture, on the other hand, has not yet been considered as an equivalent factor for economic and societal progress.

We are convinced that industry and culture are deeply interconnected in our regions: here, industry is a cultural actor and culture is an industrial enabler.

Industrial Culture can be a driving force for increasing the resilience of our regions. It is the joint task of our communities, politics and companies to cultivate and shape this distinct Industrial Culture and create a unique and open-minded climate for a future-oriented development.

Central European Network of Industrial Culture

Established within the Central European project InduCult2.0
Founded in Zwickau (Germany) on 4/4/19

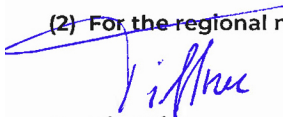
Herewith we, the undersigned, declare that our institutions will pursue and support the network's progress on the basis of the proposed transnational strategy and work programme.

(1) For the regional network coordinator in Germany:



Ina Klemm,
Tourismusregion Zwickau

(2) For the regional network coordinator in Austria:



Gerfried Tiffner,
Verein Steirische Eisenstraße

(3) For the regional network coordinator in Czechia:

Miroslav Makovička,
Krajské sdružení MAS Karlovarského kraje, z.s.




(4) For the regional network coordinator in Italy:

Andrea Galeota,
Padova Chamber of commerce, industry,
crafts and agriculture



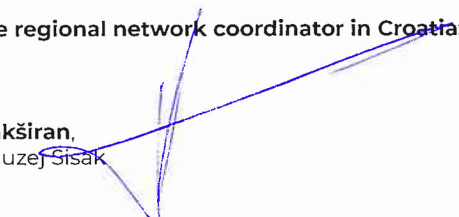
(5) For the regional network coordinator in Slovenia:

Helena Cvenkel,
BSC Kranj



(6) For the regional network coordinator in Croatia:

Vlatko Čakširan,
Gradski Muzej Sisak



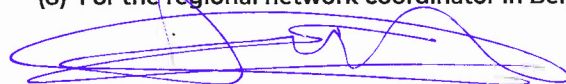
(7) For the regional network coordinator in Poland:

Marcin Staniszewski,
Opolskie Centrum Rozwoju Gospodarki



(8) For the regional network coordinator in Belgium:

Erwin De bruyn,
Stebo vzw



Annex I – List of relevant organisations, networks and projects

(1) Related networks

The concept of Industrial Culture is relevant for many networks related to culture, heritage and creative industries. The InduCult2.0 partnership aims at cooperating and collaborating with them to promote its understanding of Industrial Culture as rooted in the past and present, heading for the future development of the regions.

- **Trans Europe Halles (TEH)** <http://teh.net/>

Trans Europe Halles is a Europe-based network of cultural centres initiated by citizens and artists. It has been at the forefront of repurposing Europe's industrial buildings for arts, culture and activism since 1983. As of 2018, TEH has brought together over a hundred multidisciplinary cultural centres and other cultural organisations from across Europe.

- **International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH)** <http://ticcih.org/>

The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage is the world organisation for industrial heritage. Its goals are to promote international cooperation in preserving, conserving, investigating, documenting, researching, interpreting and advancing education about industrial heritage.

- **European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH)** <https://www.erih.net/>

The European Route of Industrial Heritage is a network of the most important industrial heritage sites in Europe. It is the common link between them all, from disused production plants to industrial landscape parks and interactive technology museums.

- **European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage (E-Faith)** <http://www.e-faith.org/>

The European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage is a platform promoting contacts and cooperation between volunteers and non-profit volunteer associations in Europe.

- **European Creative Business Network (ECBN)** <http://ecbnetwork.eu/>

The European Creative Business Network is a non-profit foundation, founded in 2011, promoting the interests of the cultural creative industries in Europe. The ECBN works by supporting leading agencies, funders and intermediaries on a local, regional and/or national level to help them support their cultural and creative entrepreneurs.

(2) Projects and initiatives

Employing cultural heritage as a promoter in the economic and social transition of old industrial regions – **Shift-X (Interreg Central Europe, 2012-2014)**

<http://www.shiftx.eu/>

SHIFT-X is the predecessor project of InduCult2.0. Six regional and two scientific partners jointly developed, tested and disseminated innovative approaches on how industrial culture can be used for fostering economic development and for changing perception and social settings. The project focused on three areas of intervention:

- improving cultural management structures for industrial heritage;
- innovating heritage-based products; and
- changing the perception of old industrial places.

Rural Revitalisation for Cultural Heritage - REFREsh (Interreg Central Europe, 2017-2020)

<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/REFREsh.html#>

Industrial heritage will be transformed through REFREsh into cultural centres for the creative scene. New forms of creative use attract new creative actors to valorise the industrial heritage in cooperation with actors from the trade and service sector. The project sets a starting point for the development of old industrial areas, municipalities and regions in Central Europe.

Bright future for black towns: reinventing European industrial towns and challenging dominant post-industrial discourses - Bright Future (JPI Urban Europe, 2017-2020)

<https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/bright-future/>

Bright Future is a research project that aims to develop place-specific strategies for industrial towns in Europe by respecting their strengths, needs and expectations. The project is interested in the assets and strengths of small industrial towns leading to new social innovations and enabling them to adapt, be resilient and be sustainable.

Open Heritage (Horizon 2020, 2018-2022)

Open Heritage aims at identifying, improving, testing and disseminating a set of combinable, multipliable and upscalable models of multi-stakeholder cooperation for the socially, economically and environmentally sustainable and resilient reuse of heritage sites in Europe.

<http://eutropian.org/open-heritage/>

<https://mri.hu/en/2018/03/21/openheritage-presented-at-academy-of-sciences-workshop/>

COLOPHON

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Past - Present - Future

