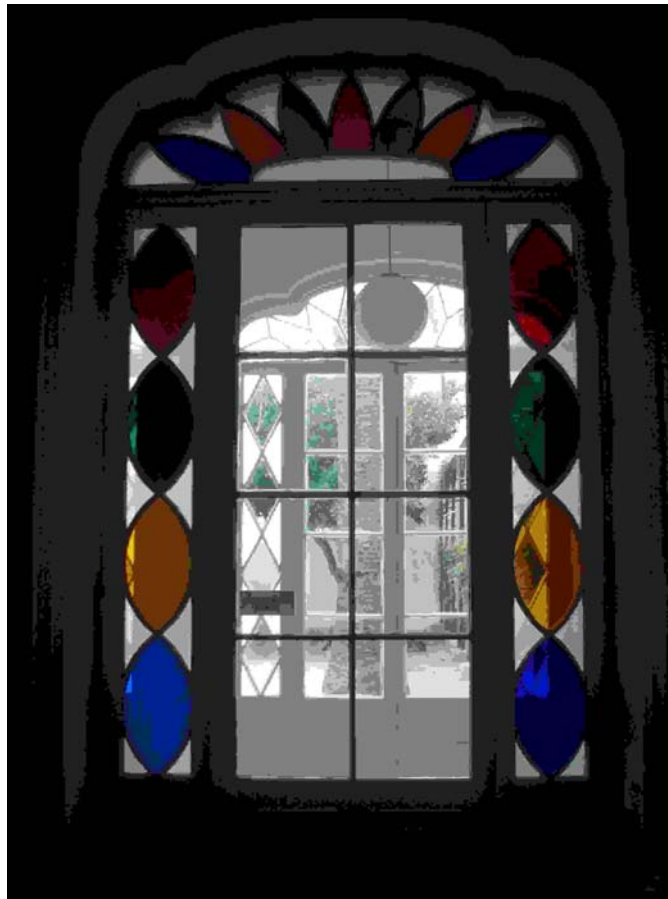


European Science Foundation
Exploratory Workshop

Scientific report



Minorquian Institute of Studies, Minorca

Changing housing and leisure-time cultures:
a threat to sustainable development?
Challenges for European practices and policies

*21-23 March, 2007 in Minorca,
Biosphere Reserve
Spain*

Contents

1. Executive Summary (2 pages max)
2. Scientific Content of the event (1 page min)
 - 2.1 Summary of presentations
 - 2.1.1 Leisure time consumption and sustainable development
 - 2.1.2 Changing housing cultures, lifestyles and sustainable development
 - 2.1.3 Policy strategies, leisure consumption patterns and sustainable development
 - 2.1.4 Practicalities coordinating and participating in a project funded by an international body
 - 2.2 Summary of debates and discussions
 - 2.2.1 About the topic
 - 2.2.2 About the format
 - 2.3 The Minorca case and field trip
3. Assessment of the results
4. Final programme
5. Statistical information on participants
6. The final list of participants

1. Executive Summary

The Exploratory Workshop had clearly two main goals; on the one hand, the examination of some current researches dealing with the topic of the workshop and, on the other, the exploration of several possibilities for developing the basis for a joint Project/Action/Network.

Participants

People invited to participate covered at least one of the following requirements:

- previous work together with other participants
- expertise in the field of study
- an ongoing related research
- curiosity and concern about the topic

Different European countries were represented, showing considerable particularities and specific characteristics which provided a broad and heterogeneous territorial landscape. During the many debates we had, the relevance of the context of analysis became a key issue in the degree of comprehension of a varied range of situations dealing with leisure and its forms of consumption. The consideration of such a background (trajectory, context, history) was determinant in order to produce a comparative project.

Taken into account the comments by the referees of the proposal, other participants non-members of the ENHR were invited (i.e. Italy) and a representative from UK was also included.

Concepts

Sustainability and sustainable development were holistically approached; the different backgrounds of those attending to the workshop included several disciplines which contributed to the definition of a complimentary perspective. The so-called three pillars (environmental, social and economic) were equally considered and a good balance was reached throughout the different presentations.

The leisure concept was developed and extended by means of the different presentations. In short, the distinction between leisure consumption and production was established from the beginning and clearly, certain issues became decisive in order to lately design a common framework of work. In particular, housing was considered as the key unit where leisure might be consumed (i.e. indoors or outdoors, main or secondary, abroad or next by).

The change in housing cultures as a side product of the changing society patterns of living determines a change in leisure consumption. Housing cultures were understood as a combination of ideas, meanings and values, physical and social structures. In particular, the relationship between main and second homes shows a new dimension, jointly with a tremendous territorial impact.

Policies and measures are needed in order to stimulate and prevent those activities which emerge as a potential threat to sustainable development connected with new patterns of leisure consumption.

Methodology

In order to achieve a successful output, many techniques were used:

- Previous to the meeting: participants were asked to send their ppt to the others jointly with any article or paper they considered of importance for the purpose of the meeting
- During the meeting: presentations, panel discussions and also debate techniques were used. Besides, photocopies of papers related to European calls for funding were distributed
- After the meeting: Notes and comments were exchanged between participants through email

Timing

The first day was devoted to share the different experiences related to the topic by the participants and to offer food for thought for a potential future debate or discussion.

There were four different approaches to the issue:

- Presentations of results of an ongoing research or project
- Presentations dealing with notions, theoretical analysis and concepts related to the topic
- Presentations focusing in certain aspects in specific case studies
- Presentations dealing with practical aspects of European funded projects

The second day was almost completely oriented to the debate, discussion and clarification of the topic and the possibilities for a potential joint project.

Outcomes

Participants agreed to explore the opportunities given by EU and other bodies such as the ESF in order to obtain funding for:

- a comparative project
- a network on the topic

2. Scientific content of the event

The scientific objectives, satisfactorily covered during the meeting, were:

1. To identify changes in leisure time consumption patterns
2. To highlight the implications of these changes for the sustainable development of the territory
3. To outline challenges for European policies and practices

2.1 Summary of presentations

2.1.1 Leisure time consumption and sustainable development

The presentation by **Carlo Aall (Western Norway Research Institute Vestlandsforskning)** offered some hints of an already ongoing project funded by Norwegian authorities dealing with energy consumption.

3 key perspectives: ecological sustainability, global justice, generation justice.

Core indicator: total energy use. Most tough aim: 50% reduction of energy use in industrialized countries. This is even more difficult than to reach 50% reduction in GHG.

Leisure time consumption is a non-issue for environmental NGOs. There is a knowledge gap: leisure time is usually not surveyed in sustainable and environmental research. Only sustainable tourism has some relevance to our topic.

Combined activity and time based approach. Four main activities were considered: production, school, reproduction, recreation. Two types of time: bound and free. On the basis of the 8 cells in a table, those five were selected which belong to leisure time. For these the basic leisure activities were defined.

Data collection: 2001, the consumption of Norwegians in Norway and abroad. There was no data on shopping and on illegal types of activities. All data were given (no new survey), the difficulty was how to calculate energy consumption of certain activities. Time use and willingness to pay for leisure time consumption activities were included.

All were transformed into energy use (mobile energy is transport, stationery energy is everything else). Largest consumption: holiday journeys 50 terra joule, visiting friends/relatives 35, traditional outdoor recreation 30, trips to second homes 13, redecoration 13, computer/internet 13, and conference tourism 8...

Transport is responsible for half of all leisure related energy consumption. In this regard gyms and water parks are OK, because these might replace journeys to abroad.

Leisure time consumption is 23% of total energy consumption (10% public, 67% every day household consumption).

Spending less time on holiday journeys and more in restaurant/cafe would be the easiest to save on energy consumption. As a consequence, investments into public instead of private activities would contribute to sustainability.

2001-2005: trends:

→ Leisure time consumption increases much faster than normal household consumption. E.g. imported motor boats +180%

→ Increase of second homes size

→ Increase of time spent in second homes

According to a normative approach, leisure should be seen as part of the problem but also as part of the solution.

2.1.2 Changing housing cultures, lifestyles and sustainable development

Two presentations dealt with this topic: **Ole Michael Jensen (SBI, Denmark)** focused on leisure time cultures and the influence of lifestyles and life-spaces (home, travel, second home). **Eli Stoa, (NTNU, Norway)** related the aspects which involve housing cultures and sustainable development and finally, **Katie Williams (Oxford Brookes University, UK)** analysed up to what extent neighbourhood design can support sustainable perspectives.

Lifestyles were defined according to the following items: Form of life (embodied, place): career, wage-earner, self-employed - these are in different positions; Lifestyle (in mind, space): environmentalist, consumerist, etc...; Style (body, face): yuppies, ...

Life-space was divided into home, travel and second homes

Situations of opportunity (decisions): wealthy elderly people have much money and time, they have a choice, whether to improve their home, to travel more time a year, to invest into second home.

Three studies were presented

<p>Study 1: energy saving through house renovation</p> <p>Energy saving potentials (labelling, consultancy)</p> <p>Energy saving readiness is much less than the potentials, there is a huge gap, mainly caused by human barriers (connected to different lifestyles).</p>	<p>Study 2: electricity consumption in holiday cottages:</p> <p>2000: 600, 2005: 750, 2015: 1000 GWh electricity consumption</p> <p>Six scenarios were elaborated: base-line, renewable technology, luxury house...</p>	<p>Study 3: Teenage consumption on cleanliness,</p> <p>Teenagers consume more electricity and water than their parents (dropping all clothes every day into washing machine and dryer). There are the grown ups of tomorrow...</p>
--	---	--

The importance of specific country particularities came first during this presentation: In Denmark summer cottages can only be used for 38 weeks; it is illegal to go there in the winter time, except for Christmas holiday! Reason: public services... It is clearly defined, which are the cottage areas, where normal houses are not allowed. In Italy, for instance, the price of telephone, electricity for summer cottages is double.

Totally different legal regulation on second homes across European countries

- Denmark as one extreme: foreigners are not allowed to buy property (this was the condition of DK to join the EU, being afraid of Germans), even Danish persons are restricted to have more properties, cottage zones are strictly controlled, all data are available on registry basis.
- Hungary as other extreme: no restrictions at all, no strict legal regulations and zones, no efficient control, no data available. However: second home buyers pay local taxes, small settlements do not die out...

The **change of housing cultures** (physical, social and value structures) was approached from a Norwegian perspective; an analysis of the traditional meaning of house was done jointly with the effects of changes in household structure (2/3 of households in centre Oslo are living alone) which are leading to new meanings of home: more flexibility, greater diversity of ideal homes, reduced place attachment, weakening neighbourhood ties.

New tendencies were mentioned:

- diversity of ideal homes (depending on life phases, lifestyles, individual choices,..)

- reduction in place attachment (higher mobility, globalisation,...)
- changing meaning of domesticity, blurred transitions between privacy and public life, between family and work (checking e-mails before going to bed...).

The liberalisation of the housing market has involved segregation according to life phase, age, income, accumulation of young residents, students,... Homes became commodities, investments. Even new single family houses become different: large houses on small plots

Special attention was paid to the meaning of **second homes**: motives, diversity of meanings. Norwegians love the nature. They buy flat in the city, to save up time with everyday life, to get more time to spend in the cottage which must be in the nature. Second home ownership: adaptation to dwelling in modernity that relies on multiple belonging between two places of residence (Quinn, 2004) This is not placelessness, but re-discovering and re-connecting to more than one place. For many people the social life is not any more in the city but in the village where their second home is.

Following Stevens (2004): different types of *cottagers* were explored: Cottager, might be understood as a condo dweller, for whom the village cottage is an opportunity to unite the family, as a suburbanite -escape from busy city life to the rural roots- , as wanderers -summer cottage, as enable meeting friends- , as home-comer. The relationship with the potential threat to sustainable development was also explored.

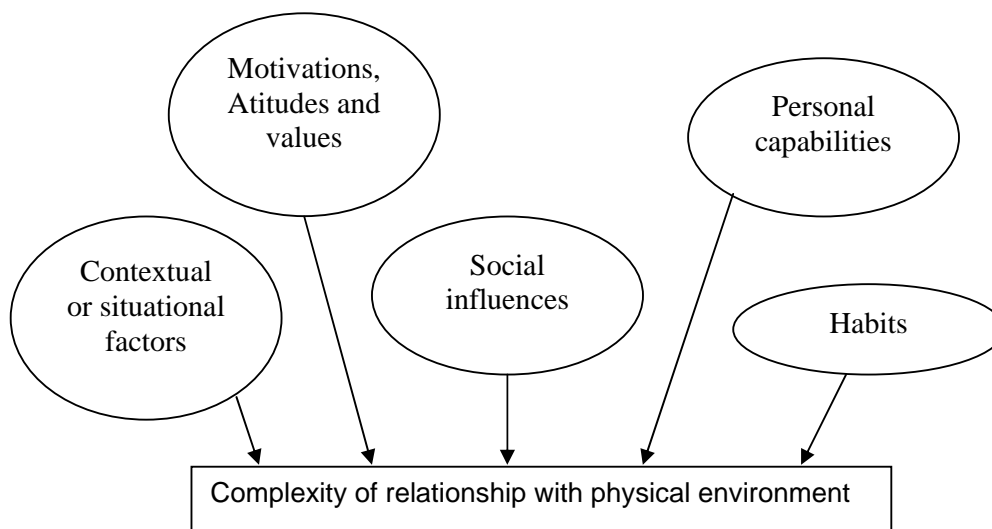
Several issues were placed on the table for future discussion:

- Who are the second home owners?
- Is there relationship between compact city strategy and the increase of second homes?
- Identify main challenges, after analysing both threats and opportunities created by second homes?
- Are there more sustainable ways to achieve qualities what second homes offer?
- What kind of strategies and policies do we need?

Policy strategies related to the built environment to enable **sustainable behaviour** were also explored. Across Europe much time and effort is going into physical planning for a sustainable future (at neighbourhood, regional, national scales) having as a goal the production of environments 'technically' sustainable which enable sustainable behaviour. But

- Much about the relationship between the built environment and sustainable behaviour is contested
- Little evidence base (particularly empirical)
- Where evidence exists, it often conflicts
- 'Physical determinism' is criticised
- Subject is characterised by 'built-environment centric' view
- Not well-informed by other disciplines

An ongoing project was presented which adopted a holistic perspective of sustainable behaviour. US research: sustainable development schemes do not lead to sustainable behaviour and lifestyles. UK empirical research: 13 case studies, concentrating on 26 physical sustainability elements. Behaviour was then approached by the different contributions done by the different disciplines which deal with this topic.



Behaviours do change continuously (e.g. using cash machines, Sunday shopping). Most effective way of changing behaviour is 'social learning' – (learning from models that are attractive to us, influential and 'like us') in a supportive social and physical environment. To achieve change will require: incentive structures and 'rules', access to pro-environmental choices, facilitating conditions and structures, engaging people in initiatives to help themselves, exemplifying the desired policies (in government) (Jackson, 2005). We need to expand the way we think about the environment/behaviour relationship

Questions for further research:

- Can the built environment help to enable sustainable habits?

- How can built environments maximise 'situational' conditions?
- Can local environments be part of the 'learning resource' on sustainable behaviours?
- Can the physical environment contribute to a more 'meaningful' life and help overcome consumerist culture?
- Can a focus on community/locality (and identity) be effective in promoting sustainable behaviour?
- Can/should governments lead by example in what they build?

2.1.3 Policy strategies, leisure consumption patterns and sustainable development

Two presentations dealt with aspects related to policy intervention in the field of sustainable development and leisure time consumption; both paid special attention to the territorial impact of these measures. **Melanie Tual (CSTB, France)** gave an overview of sustainable development and leisure time policies implemented recently by the French government. **Nessa Winston (UCD, Ireland)** approached the evaluation of sustainable policies and actions. The case of second homes was explored both theoretically and within the Irish content.

Former Planning Laws on inter-communality in France, 1995 and 1999, wanted to achieve more rational structure while not giving up the dispersed settlement system. This made the system even more difficult. The new Law on solidarity and urban renewal -SCOT, 2000-: aims at bringing **sustainability to the hearth of local planning**. SCOT: key planning document towards sustainability. Not compulsory, strategic level sustainable planning strategy, based on territorial diagnosis. Municipalities have to elaborate the document together on a voluntary basis. SCOTS have different sizes, allowing more relevant inter-communal territories. Each municipality has to join to one SCOT but they are free to select the partner municipalities. Not even physical connectivity is a condition. There is a minimal size given for the number of communes in a SCOT.

Strasbourg SCOT: links between agriculture and leisure, between public transport and leisure infrastructure.

- SCOT is a new and very promising tool to push for inter-communal cooperation in planning, environment, leisure activities. Leisure activities depend on

planning, tourism and sports & youth policies. Current approach is much partitioned.

- Tourism policies approach to environmental issues is more or less restricted to landscape protection with economic or local development objectives.
- Sports & youth policies have no territorial approach to sustainable development but focus on education.
- Planning policies currently play the major role in dealing with leisure activities and sustainable development

An important question was posed related to the limits of public initiatives: How to influence residential strategies and economic actors' decisions which cannot be compatible with main territory planning lines?

Many definitions of second home were considered:

- Holiday homes lived in for short periods
- SH lived in for longer periods (incl. 1 permanent)
- Investment properties rented out
- Existing dwellings
- Purpose built
- Open countryside versus existing settlements
- Proximate or distant

Second homes represent both advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in regional economies via consumption of range of goods & services • Employment (entrepreneurs) • Tax burden can be spread over larger population if SHOs pay • Heritage resource – use of vernacular architecture & buildings otherwise in disrepair • Fill gaps left by out-migrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further pressure on housing stock, prices (housing etc), problems of affordability for permanent residents, possible displacement • May not have employment effect if expenditure too low • If displace permanent homes, economic effect is negative (reduced overall pop, expenditure & taxes) • Increased costs of providing infrastructure

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can enhance community lifestyle • Replace intellectual capital lost through out-migration • Compared to some forms of rural dev, may be 'relatively environmentally friendly' • SHOs tend to care about physical environment, favour land use controls, preservation, & hindering large scale tourism development. • Could be allies in 'right to farm' & agricultural tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> & services & some do not pay taxes • Can increase tax burden for locals • Villages become seasonal resorts • Where large seasonal variations in use, exacerbate seasonal employment patterns & economic demand • Transport between homes = biggest environmental impact • Sewage disposal, pollutions concerns • Wildlife disruption due to clearance of vegetation (new developments) • Aesthetics (new developments on landscape) • Conflict between some agricultural practices and second home development • Problems regarding language & traditions • Seen as outsiders/invaders -> property damage • Productionist -> consumptionist, elite landscape
--	---

Following Gallent et al. (2004), policies relevant to second homes were also mentioned with special emphasis on Ireland and evaluation. It became clear that policies and instruments are very different across countries.

- A new project on second homes in Ireland was explained: an UCD project piloting a methodology for assessing impacts of second home ownership in 3 case study scenic rural areas. In tandem with Northern Ireland study; the areas selected were subject to government tax incentives for housing -> second home production. The methodology will use an international literature review jointly with semi-structured, in-depth interviews in each area to Local authority planners, housing officers & councillors, commercial service providers such as estate agents, community activists and finally, social & educational service providers

2.1.4 Practicalities coordinating and participating in a project funded by an international body

This last topic was presented by **Ronald van Kempen (Utrecht, The Netherlands)** who pointed out the main aspects to take into account when applying for an international comparative project and by **Montserrat Pareja Eastaway (Barcelona, Spain)** who summarised some of the future calls and requirements.

Taking Restate as an example - 10 countries, 35 researchers, 2.5 million eur - some hints were given:

- Enough time is needed to prepare a proposal (even if some persons can be hired to do it). Ronald needed 200 hours time, and many people provided text, Alan Murie also helped... all together 600 hours were spent within three months.
- The theme must be in the hearth of the programme for which we want to apply
- Requirements for the proposal and deadline have to be taken seriously into account.
- Selection of partners: we must trust them, select enthusiastic partners, new partners are needed but risky..., good scientific record and good knowledge on policy issues is needed, from different parts of Europe (extended!), difficult to say no to friends...
- Research topic should be new from some aspects, in the heart of the programme, relevant for EU, relevance for policy, scientifically interesting for the partners...
- Make very clear from the beginning, what is the novelty of the project, what will it add to existing knowledge. Why should the EU subsidize it?
- Methodology: offer something (e.g. internet chat with policy makers...), showing also the expected results, be sure that all project partners will be able to use the method
- Relevance for policy: the best is to find policy makers be involved as partners. Emphasize that policies will be improved as a result.
- Work-packages have to be defined clearly at the beginning, with a good assessment of the time needed.
- Last part of the project was to prepare scientific publications (if this should be done after the end of the project, than it is hopeless!).

- Financial section needs a lot of time, open discussions with partners are needed to avoid conflicts. Do not allow much higher salaries for some countries...
- Coordination is impossible without secretary and manager, at least half time each for the whole of the project.

Two funding bodies were considered: EU 7th framework Programme and ESF (Eurocores and Networks). Leaflets were already present in each participant folder.

Collaborative research projects:



- small and medium-scale focused (500 th to 1.5 million eur)
- large scale integrating (1.5 million to 4 million eur)

Deadlines: 10 May (68%), 29 November (32%) 2007. total budget 58.5 million from 2007 budget.

Differences to FP6: no collective financial responsibility. Financial support represents between 50-75%.

Topics suitable: FP7: SSH2.1.1 and SSH2.1.4

European Science Foundation have extra funds, operate independently from the Commission. They have members in each MS. ESF founded in 1974, established in Strasbourg and Brussels. www.esf.org Forward looks and exploratory workshops are two of the funding schemes. In exploratory workshops one-off meetings, 25-30 scientists involved, max 15 Meur for the meeting. Eurocores: European Collaborative Research Programmes, Research Networking Programmes (funding 90-250 eur/year) – deadline for application end of October. RNP may link to other initiatives, including Framework Programme. COST is one of the funding schemes.

2.2 Summary of debates and discussions

2.2.1 About the topic

Our approach concentrates on user (and not production) perspective, mainly in the following areas:

- sustainable development, territorial and landscape impacts
- energy use, production and consumption
- transport issues, mobility
- life-styles and life-spaces,
- leisure time, households, demographic changes
- changing housing cultures (second homes as rural roots)
- rural economic development, tourism
- policies: tax system, planning, regulations



Several specific research questions were under consideration and some of them represented key aspects of the potential future project:

- a. What are the main elements to be considered in a theoretical framework to study the impacts (economic-social-environmental) of leisure time consumption?
- b. Which are the main impacts of various paths of leisure time consumption?
- c. In which ways and to what degree have consumers developed alternative attitudes and less environmentally friendly praxis towards their own leisure time consumption?
- d. What are the main bottlenecks and potential for making leisure time consumption more sustainable?
- e. Which policies encourage sustainable development strategies?

Rationale adopted

European energy problems, to reduce consumption is equally important than production, allocation issues

Understanding and changing leisure time spending practices is the key possibility to achieve reductions, and to contribute to sustainability

Different forms of leisure time spending: every-day leisure spending forms, second homes, journeys to vacation... organised (according to Hall, C. – Muller, D (eds) 2004: Tourism, mobility and second homes) in the following structure:

- **time:** every-day, weekly, once-a-year activities... with the remark that time-geographies are different across EU-27 countries
- **space:** within settlement, in urban area, within one-day distance, further away
- **activity:** transport-mobility, energy-use, housing-materials, consumer behaviour...



Existing basic international comparable data on time-spending should be used as starting point, separating work-leisure. In each partner country a discourse analysis is needed to clarify the notion of leisure time in the particular country. Then more detailed data are needed on how people spend their leisure time: a survey, in comparative way, should be done, taken samples from pre-determined sub-samples (inner city dwellers, housing estates, suburbanites, etc.). Time-diary should be part of the survey. Connection to ongoing comparable surveys (Eurobarometer...?).

Each partner country should find out within some weeks, whether basic questions related to leisure time spending can be answered in the country on the basis of existing data, without conducting a general household survey on this broad topic.

In summary, certain key aspects were considered relevant for the analysis in each case study all over the project:

Context	Timing	issues	Outcome/impact on sustainable development	
Culture	Existing situation	Leisure time cultures (societal trend)	Social	Social-economic (class, inequality, access, elite landscape/common ground)
Political	Trajectory	- everyday (home, entertainment)		Lifestyles households, demographic trends
Economic	Future scenarios	- weekend (second homes; outdoor recreation; visiting friends and relatives)	Environmental	Energy use consumption
Territorial		- annual	Economic	Rural economic development
			Governance	Policies Citizenship

However, during the presentations and the debates it became clear that there were certain gaps in knowledge which should be identified and worked out to be used as a attracting point for a future research projects

A simultaneous core discussion went in depth looking for a problem definition within the following framework:

Three key issues were meant to be combined → **TIME-SPACE-ACTIVITY.**

A framework for the analysis might be:

Leisure time consumption	<i>Leisure time activities (indoor-outdoor)</i>	
Impact on sustainable development (three perspectives were considered: social, environmental and economic)		
<i>Specific issues</i>	Primary Homes	Second homes
Transport		
Territorial impact		
Energy		
Goods/equipment		
Infrastructure		
Social		
Economic		
...		

The problem definition evolved around the conception of main and second homes and the way households use their leisure time in both places. The issue of changing housing cultures should play here a key role in order to identify the main changes in the last years. Besides, the project should be meant to explore how the use of leisure by households impact over certain aspects connected with sustainable development such as mobility, infrastructures, transport or energy consumption.

2.2.2 About the format

Potential co-ordinator

Erling Holden and Carlo Aall assumed the role of project coordinators

Montserrat Pareja-Eastaway might be the coordinator of a network on the topic funded by ESF (Networks) or by 7th FP (Coordinated Action)

Potential partners

Attending: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, UK, France, Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Slovenia, Hungary,

Not attending: Germany, Bulgaria, Croatia,...

Not all partners should work on all sub-topics.

Alternative shapes of a project

Shape 1. A sub-division of work during the second year

1st Year	Common to all partners	i.e. literature review		
2nd year	Different for different teams of partners	i.e. second homes	i.e. visiting friends	i.e indoor activity
3rd year	Common to all partners	i.e survey i.e. involvement of policy makers		

1st year : common to all partners

2nd year: division in small groups of partners to work in different topics and sub-subsequent work packages

3rd year; assessment of results and invitation to policy-makers

- Involvement of junior researchers (e.g. in the second year – or for the whole of the project, with more involvement in the second year).
- Expert advisory board, 2-3 persons, who come time-to-time Nick Gallent on second homes, someone on energy issues, ...

Shape 2: The importance of a common survey

Year 1. Literature review on leisure activities

Elements to take into account

State –of - art

The need for **definition of second home**

Availability of statistics, does data exist?

Secondary analysis of existing data (travel abroad, second homes, energy consumption...)

Year 2. Different considerations were to be made in order to produce a common survey to investigate leisure time consumption patterns:

- Stratification of urban models
 - Large housing estates
 - Semi-detached houses
 - Detached homes
 - ...

- Household typology
 - Individuals
 - Large families
 - ...
- Others

Year 3. Synthesis of previous work and policies/strategies for sustainable leisure consumption

In terms of **policy recommendations**, several issues emerged as relevant:

- governance
- stake-holders perspective
- policy instruments used

Individuals to do:

1. Contact the person in your university regarding FP7 & country representative in European commission
2. Contact re: ESF
3. Existing data on leisure time consumption
4. Existing data on energy use



2.3 The Minorquian case and field trip

Minorca's situation as a tourist destiny and also as a biosphere reserve was explained through a presentation **by Sergi Marí (OBSAM, Spain)**.

In 18th century Minorca was in the centre of the Mediterranean, armies came and went and also many ideas. The first half of 19th century evidenced a major crisis, which forced emigration to other places. Second half: textile, ship building, etc. first place in Spain with urban lighting...

As an example; the share of third sector was 17% in 1960 and 73% in 2005.

60 thousand inhabitants in Minorca. 160 thousand places in residential houses, 50 thousand in hotels and in tourist places. Minorca has approximately half of the visitors Ibiza has...

Record: 12 August 2001, 186 thousand tourists on the island. A growing resistance to tourism and urbanisation is noticeable. For instance, the GOB, an NGO, which organized voluntary work to preserve beaches and environment.

1989: asking UNESCO for the title of biosphere reservation area. It was declared in 2003. Nucleus of biosphere: 3% of territory, buffer zone 42%.

Coordination between the 8 local authorities is needed. Major decisions (e.g. on water) belong to the regional government.

Beaches are since some years free again. Some companies collected fees but the municipality blocked their roads.

- Rural land: nothing is allowed to be built.
- Tourist zones: little hotels and single family houses (below 600 square metres) are allowed to be built. For the next 10 years only 600 new hotel and 1800 new residential places can be built.
- Cities: 10 thousand new places can be built in the next 10 years.

To sum up: in the next 10 years only 10 thousand places in the cities, 8 thousand in the cost in houses, 6 thousand in hotels can be created. Tourist organizations hoped that the label Biosphere reserve will lead to quick attraction on tourists. However, the island council achieved (having the right of planning) the limitations: not the quantity, but the

quality offered should grow. As a result the prices went up, the number of transactions declined and there is a danger that rich tourists will dominate in the future.

The fight of the ecologists contributed to a large extent to the island council decision to slow down growth. Ibiza is different, they allow to build even in protected areas... the difference is in political colour, right wing governments in Palma and Ibiza are looking for short term gains, while in Minorca left wing traditions are closer to ecological aims. GOB is a strong ecologist NGO.

In Minorca summer prices for tourists are higher than to local residents. In Norway just the opposite: they offer cheaper prices to tourists, being afraid that they are not able to pay the high Norwegian prices.

The field trip covered the island (40 kms); participants visited:

- the Natural Park (Albufera d'es Grau)
- the traditional fishery town nowadays converted into a tourist destination (Fornells)
- views of massive tourist developments (Playas de Fornells)
- Visit to the ECO-Museum (which unfortunately, was closed)
- the protected area of the wetlands
- the second city , Ciutadella, with a harbour and a traditional aristocracy
- Tourist developments for Minorquian people (next to Artutx lighthouse)
- Large hotels built during the seventies (Son Bou) and demolitions in order to fulfil the new legislation

3. Assessment of results

Two aspects should be considered in terms of assessment of results:

1) On the human team:

- It was achieved a good combination of perspectives
- The share of experiences and personal knowledge during the whole trip was an excellent tool for later academic discussion
- A good dynamic was established from the beginning even there was a combination of new people and people that already knew each other.
- It was a good beginning to contact other people interested in similar topics

2) On the contents of the workshop:

- The personal presentations were a good starting point for the discussion
- The complexity of the topic was noticeable since the beginning and efforts were done in order to approach the problem definition
- The attitude of the participants facilitated the debate
- Two groups were slightly identified, those that gave more importance to environmental and energy issues and those which stressed the territorial component of the project
- It became clear that the role of coordinators should delimit the main research question of the project in the future given the broad starting point of those participating in the event
- The relevance of the topic stimulated the possibility of creating a network of knowledge exchange (issue which was already pointed out by the referees of the ESF)

3) On the future research:

- Coordinators of the future project might need more contacts with partners
- Participants were looking forward an enlarged discussion with other countries and experiences
- It was in the coordinators hands to better define the research question and to open negotiations with potential partners

4. Final programme

	Wednesday 21 st March		Thursday 22 nd March		Friday 23 rd March
		9.00-9.30h	Welcome and visit to the institute	9.15-10h	Summary of previous day (Montserrat Pareja Eastaway)
		9.30.h-10.00	Presentation by Montserrat Pareja Eastaway , Universitat de Barcelona "Starting point towards a European Project" Guidelines for the meeting	10h-10.30	ESF presentation by Montserrat Pareja Eastaway
		10.15-11.15	Presentation by Carlo Aall , Norwegian University of Science and Technology "Leisure time and sustainable development: previous experiences" Presentation by Ole Michael Jensen , SBI "Households consumption and lifestyles in a leisure time and second home perspective"	10.30-11.h	Questions
		11.15-11.45	Questions	11-11.15	Break
		11.45h-12	Break	11.15h-13h	Debate on project structure
		12-13	Presentation by Eli StØa , Norwegian University of Science and Technology "Housing cultures and sustainable development" Presentation by Melanie Tual , CSTB "Policies towards sustainable development, effects on leisure time"	13h-13.30	Debate on identification of work packages
		13-13.30	Questions	13.30-14.30	Lunch
		13.30-15	Lunch		
		15-16	Presentation by Katie Williams Oxford Brooke University "Can housing and neighbourhood design support sustainable lifestyles? Theoretical and practical perspectives" Presentation by Nessa Winston , University Collegue Dublin "The need of evaluating policies: the case of secondary homes"	14.30-15.30	General discussion - Identification of potential partners - Identification of coordinator
19h	Meeting of participants at the Institut d'estudis Menorquins (IME) Short personal presentations Welcome to participants by Sergi Mari , OBSAM director	16-16.30 17-17.15	Questions Break	15.30-16 16.15-17	Summary of conclusions: potentialities for the future. Presentation by Sergi Mari , OBSAM director " "Problems, developments and challenges of Menorca, a touristic destination "
21h	Dinner	17.15-18.15	Presentation by Ronald van Kempen , Utrecht University "The experience of European projects"	17-17.45	Questions

5. Statistical information on participants

NAME	NATIONALITY	YEAR OF BIRTH	GENDER	INSTITUTE	DISCIPLINE
Silvia Mugnano	Italian	1968	f	university of Milano- Bicocca	Urban Sociology
Kevin Murphy	Irish	1968	m	University College Dublin	Social Policy
Montse Simo Nessa	Spanish	1976	f	University of Barcelona	Sociology
Winston Kaliopa	Irish	1968	f	University College Dublin	Social Policy
Dimitrovska Ole Michael	Slovenian	1949	f	Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia	Urban Planning
Jensen	Danish	1951	m	Danish Building Research Institute	Environmental research
Carlo Aall	Norwegian	1962	m	Western Norway Research Institute Centre scientifique et technique et du batiment	Environmental research
Melanie Tual	French	1976	f		urban planning Architecture, urban planning
Orjan Svane	Swedish	1946	M	Royal Institute of Technology	
Ronald van Kempen	Dutch	1958	m	Utrecht University	Urban Geography
Katie Williams	British	1969	f	Oxford Brookes University	Urban Studies
Montse Pareja	Spanish	1966	f	University of Barcelona	Economy
Barbara Cernic	Slovenian	1957	f	Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Urban planning
Eli Stoa	Norwegian	1960	f		Architecture
Sergi Mari	Spanish	1963	m	Institut Menorqui d'Estudis Metropolitan Research	Economy
Ivan Tosics	Hungarian	1952	m	Institute of Hungary	Urban studies

Total: 16 people attending

56% females and 44% males

Born before 1960: 37.5 per cent

Born between 1960 and 1970 (included): 50 per cent

Born after 1970: 12.5 per cent

Disciplines represented:

Sociology: 2

Social policy: 2

Economy: 2

Urban planning: 3

Urban Studies: 2

Urban geography: 1

Architecture: 2

Environmental research: 2

6. Final list of participants

Spain:

Dr. Montserrat Pareja Eastaway

Escola d'Empresarials
Departament de Teoria Econòmica
Universitat de Barcelona
Avinguda Diagonal, 696. 3a planta
08034 Barcelona
Spain
Telf. + 34 93 402 44 87
Fax. + 34 93 402 45 87
Mobile: 667 401 576
E-mail: mpareja@ub.edu

Montserrat Simó Solsona

Escola d'Empresarials
Departament de Sociologia i Anàlisi de les Organitzacions
Universitat de Barcelona
Avinguda Diagonal, 696. 3a planta
08034 Barcelona
Spain
Telf. + 34 93 402 44 78
Fax. + 34 93 402 15 42
E-mail: msimo@ub.edu

Dr. Sergi Mari

OBSAM. Menorquian Socio-Environmental Observatory
Institut d'Estudis Menorquí
C/ Nou, 35, 3a
07701 Maó
Tel. (+34) 971 351 500
Fax (+34) 971 351 642
E-mail: dir.obsam@cime.es

Norway:

Dr. Eli Støa

Department of Architectural Design and Management
Norwegian University of Science and Technology/ NTNU
7491 Trondheim
Norway
Phone/ Tlf.nr: (+47) 73 59 50 50
Fax.nr:(+47) 73 59 53 59
E-mail: eli.stoa@ntnu.no

Dr. Carlo Aall

Head of research, PhD
Western Norway Research Institute
PO Box 163, 6851 Sogndal, Norway

Denmark:

Dr. Ole Michael Jensen
SBI
Danish Building
Research Institute
Dr. Neergaards Vej 15
DK - 2970 Hørsholm
Denmark
E-mail: omj@sbi.dk

France:

Melanie Tual
Département Economie et Sciences Humaines,
Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment,
4 avenue du Recteur Poincaré, 75 016 PARIS
Telf: +33140502996
Email: melanie.tual@cstb.fr

Italy:

Dr. Silvia Mugnano
University of Milan-Bicocca
Faculty of Sociology
Department of Social Research
Via Bicocca degli Arcimboldi, 8
I-20126 Milan
Italy
E-mail: silvia.mugnano@unimib.it

UK:

Dr. Katie Williams
Associate Director of the Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development
Research Co-ordinator, Department of Architecture
Oxford Brookes University
Gipsy Lane Campus
Oxford
OX3 OBP
E-mail: kwilliams@brookes.ac.uk

Ireland:

Dr. Nessa Winston
School of Applied Social Science
University College Dublin
Newman Building, UCD, Belfield, Dublin 4
Tel: +3531716-8261
Email: nessa.winston@ucd.ie

Dr. Kevin Murphy,
School of Applied Social Science
University College Dublin
Dublin 4
Republic of Ireland.
Email:Kevin.murphy@ucd.ie

The Netherlands:

Dr. Ronald van Kempen

Urban and Regional research centre Utrecht
Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University
P.O. Box 80.115
3508 TC Utrecht, the Netherlands
tel + 31 30 253 2243
fax +31 30 253 2037
E-mail R.vanKempen@geo.uu.nl

Slovenia:

Dr. Kaliopa Dimitroska-Andrews

Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia,
Trnovski pristan 2, p.p. 4717, 1127 Ljubljana,
Slovenia
Tel: +386-1-420-13-00,
Fax: +386-1-420-13-30,
E-mail: kaliopa.dimitrovska@urbinstitut.si

Barbara Cernic-Mali

Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia,
Trnovski pristan 2, p.p. 4717, 1127 Ljubljana,
Slovenia
Tel: +386-1-420-13-00,
Fax: +386-1-420-13-30,
E-mail: barbara.cernic@urbinstitut.si

Hungary:

Dr. Ivan Tosics

Metropolitan Research Institute
Lönyay utca 34
H-1093 Budapest
Hungary
Tel.: + 36 1 217 90 41/115
Fax: + 36 1 216 30 01
E-mail: Tosics@mri.hu

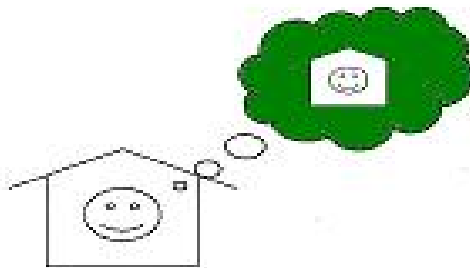
Sweden:

Dr. Örjan Svane

Associate Professor
KTH Built Environment Analysis
School of Architecture and the Built Environment
SE-100 44 STOCKHOLM
Sweden
telf: +46-8-790 8519
E-mail: svane@infra.kth.se



Participants in ESF Exploratory Workshop
Son Bou, Minorca, 25th March 2007



LEI-H-SU-RE: Leisure, housing and sustainable research