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REVITALIZATION ACTIONS AS A TOOL TO SHAPE A SUSTAINABLE CITY (A CASE STUDY OF OPOLE VOIVODSHIP, POLAND)¹

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ABSTRACT: The principal goal of the article is to identify the influence of the revitalization actions which were implemented according to the rules of sustainable development in cities located in Opole Voivodship (Province). The first part of the article is devoted to the theory of a sustainable city and the significance of city revitalization processes. The second part focuses on answering the following questions: Were the changes in the case of particular revitalization actions related to social, environmental and economic spheres? and Have they effectively led to shaping a sustainable city? Furthermore, it identifies the performance and actions which were taken in the durability context of the sustainable development concept. Moreover, the author mentions actions within the urban policy, pertaining to examples of revitalization, and offers recommendations in the case of occurrence of negative interactions with economic, social and environmental aspects.

The research² was conducted on the basis of analyses of: applications of revitalization projects co-financed within the Regional Operation Program for Opole Province in the years 2007–2013, local revitalization programs in cities of Opole Province, focus studies conducted in 12 cities of the region, as well as survey research carried out among representatives of all local government units in the Province.

KEY WORDS: sustainable development, urban policy, city's development, revitalization process

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¹ For the needs of the present work, the author uses partial results of the studies entitled "Revitalization of urban areas and development of degraded areas in Opole Province", which were realized within the project "Opole Territorial Observatory – strengthening the system of monitoring public politics" to the order from the Marshal's Office of Opole Province. The original project was completed by the following team of experts: Janusz Słodczyk, Adam Drobnik, Agnieszka Dembicka-Niemiec, Edyta Szafranek, Magdalena Śliwa, Renata Klimek.

² The background of the Analysis method were: PAPI – Paper and Pencil Interview, CAWI- Computer-Assisted Web Interview, which were carried out among representatives of all local government units in the Province, and FGI-focus group interview involving crucial local representatives in 12 cities.

Introduction

At present the concept of sustainable development is a widely pondered subject in scholarly literature, with environmentalists, economists, philosophers, architects and scientists of other disciplines taking an active part in debates. The significance of the above-mentioned concept has begun to be more important than ever before. This is reflected in many actions which are being taken in cities nowadays. Among different socio-environmental and economic activities there are also ones of the renovation and revitalization character.

The concept of a sustainable city

The concept of sustainable cities and its relation to sustainable development have been discussed since the early 1990s. According to Satterthwaite "Sustainable cities should meet their inhabitants' development needs without unsustainable demands on local or global natural resources and systems" (World Economic..., 2014/2015: 61). The concept of sustainable development was first mentioned in Brundtland Report. It delineated the framework for integration of environment-related policies and development-oriented strategies. Moreover, it focused on durability, which means that "sustainable development seeks to meet the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising the ability to meet those of the future." This durability should be taken into consideration over cities developing process, especially in environmental, economic and social aspects. It is vital to look at the evolution of cities and implications for resources consumption, as well as at environmental impacts from the "globally-to-locally" point view.

The concept of city sustainability was proposed at the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, another outcome of the United Nations Conference being Agenda 21. The main aim of the latter document was to get the world prepared for the challenges of the twenty-first century. Agenda 21 explained sustainability in the context of economic, social and environmental issues and also that of governance, but did not explain how the concept of sustainability could become the basis for creating sustainable cities (World Economic..., 2014/2015: 61). The next document which focused on sustainability and urban sustainability was the Habitat Agenda (United Nations, 1997). It concentrated on development considered in many aspects and on urban development in particular, including urban sustainability on the ground of a harmonious integration of economic, social and environmental issues. The Agenda did not make reference to changes in the climate as one of the main elements necessary to build sustainable cities and to develop them in general. Agenda 21 was followed by UN-HABITAT (2002) – a program which put an emphasis on urbanization in the context of sustainable development to a much broader extent than before. During the next ten years, the subject matter of sustainable development in the city context

was still widely discussed. The conclusion advanced the necessity of taking actions which include reduction of ecological impacts, decentralization of decision-making and resource allocation. It is important to achieve a balanced social and economic development, environmental management and effective governance, in the context of a sustainable city. Figure 1 presents the four pillars of achieving urban sustainability.

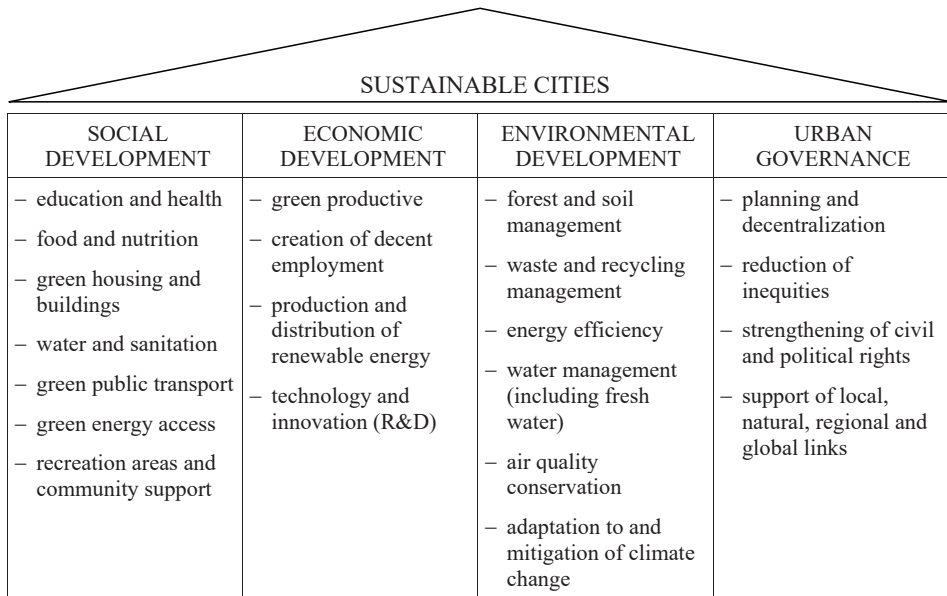


Figure 1. Pillars of achieving sustainability in cities

Source: World Economic and Social Survey 2014/2015: MDG Lessons for Post-2015, chapter III, p. 62, United Nations Publication, Access: 01.01.02016

Building upon the four pillars poses a challenge to many cities and countries, as cities are often at different stages of development and have their own specific responses to policy priorities at the local and national levels. In this sense, sustainability challenges to be overcome by cities are diverse.

It is important to underline the relationship between different dimensions of sustainable development. All aspects exert an influence on one another. Taking action within the frame of one results in reactions in another. For example, investment in sewage system infrastructure causes a better quality of environment, demise of a huge enterprise influences unemployment in regions (social aspect), etc. There is a crucial dependence between economic development and environment: coming into existence of new companies and the development of enterprise zones are often held by seizing agricultural lands which are situated in the neighbourhood of bio-diversified areas. It is interacting with current functioning of the ecosystem and its balance. It is important in order to conduct a rational economic policy of the city bearing in mind areas of natural value.

Cities are treated as entities of many different changing patterns of networks, exclusion, consumption, and others. It is vital to pay attention to post-industrial cities in which changes after 1989 were huge and have led to neglected space and post-industrial buildings. Economic activity plays a significant role in the development and functioning of cities and it shapes and changes most of the city functions. The changes which are an effect of industrial transformation have had a huge influence on local space and social development (see: Jonauskis et al., 2015). Collapse of industry has contributed to aggravation of social conditions and an increase in the unemployment rate. Neglected public space, pollution and low economic growth have dramatically worsened the quality of life in cities. It makes the existing cities and their urban development unsustainable (Barboso et al., 2014; 1). Therefore, the urban form, public spaces, waste and energy technologies have to be changed to lead cities to sustainability.

Moreover, many researchers have been interested in the sustainable development conception and quite a few confirm that this is perhaps the greatest challenge to urban planning in the 21st century (Boah, Neuman, 2011: 1). The assessment of sustainability in the development of a city is not defined in a straightforward way. Some researchers claim that it must be self-sufficient in terms of energy, food, water and other materials (Grewal, Grewal, 2012: 1–11). Some authors argue that in order to achieve sustainability goals, it is important to accomplish satisfaction of inhabitants in sustainable communities. So, the social component is dominant in this meaning of a sustainable city (Cho, Lee, 2011: 1428–1435). Reidsma, König and others claim that it is crucial to define land use policies taking into account sustainability criteria (Reidsma et al., 2011: 28, 604–617). Research which was conducted by K. Boah and M. Neuman shows that there are several correlations between a sustainable city and its urban form: densities, mode of commuting to work, planning land use. This article focuses also on the last one, determined upon restoring lands function or giving them a new one or just meliorating them to raise standards of life.

The meaning and aim of city revitalization processes

At the end of the twentieth century, in the United States and also in Europe, urban regeneration became more important than before. Nowadays, the term of revitalization is used interchangeably with urban rehabilitation and urban renewal. The meaning of all the mentioned terms is a broad subject because it encompasses different aspects of intervention. According to *Britannica* dictionary, “urban renewal” contains different aspects of action namely physical, social, economic, political, cultural, health-related, and environmental to redress a complex of urban problems including unsanitary, deficient, or obsolete housing, inadequate transportation, sanitation and other services and facilities, haphazard land use, traffic congestion and others (Britannica, 1994: 201).

The meaning of revitalization/regeneration is very often treated as “rehabilitation of existing facilities, historic preservation and reuse of obsolete structures” (*Encyclopedia*

Britannica Ultimate Reference Suite, 2012). Revitalization actions have been taken in many different places, cities in the world and have considered various assumptions (Lichner, Breznoscak, 2007: 22; Casanovas, 2007: 73; Rui, 2003: 2; Narring, 2008: 197–213). But in every renewal action which has been taken so far, there are aspects which are common.

The role of urban revitalisation in Polish and EU policy became more significant than before. In the EU policy during 2014–2020, European structural and investment funds deal with the subject matter of the revitalization by underlining the necessity of taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures (European Structural and Investment Funds 2014–2020: Official Texts and Commentaries, 2015: 208). Moreover, to answer the problems appearing in cities, international documents like, for example, Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities, pay attention to the necessity of modernization of networks of the infrastructure in cities, taking action in problem solving of the poorest districts in the context of the entire city (high unemployment, social exclusion and so on) (Leipzig..., 2007: 5–9).

In Poland, a new urban policy has been developed in recent years, which is reflected in documents crucial for development:

- Guidelines in terms of revitalisation in operational programs for 2014–2020, [Wytyczne..., 2015],
- The Act on Revitalisation [Ustawa..., 2015],
- National Revitalisation Plan [Narodowy..., 2014],
- National Regional Development Strategy in Poland 2010–2020: Regions, Cities, Rural Areas, [Krajowa..., 2010],
- National Spatial Development Concept 2030, [Koncepcja..., 2012],
- National Urban Policy 2023, [Krajowa Polityka..., 2015].

Urban revitalisation is a response to the dynamics of life changes in economic, social environmental and political/legal aspects. The economic aspect focuses on answering the question of how the urban rehabilitation can be financed. When the clear legal frames are developed by Parliament, private sponsors can be much more interested in participating in projects. The economic point of view focuses also on the problems including poverty and lack of financial assistance to support maintenance, which is strictly connected with the social aspect of revitalization. (Rui, 2003: 2). But in this paper, the economic aspect is connected with the character of projects, and is strictly concerned with creating new work places.

Rui underlines the social aspect which is based on changing lifestyles and solving social problems. Moreover, other problems are dense population, indifference to physical environment, crime, as well as increase in the number of immigrants, combined with low-income citizens, etc. The environmental aspect is connected with causes that mostly have a negative nature (environmental degradation, environmental risks, etc.). Next, the political one concentrates on changes of government regimes, alterations in

the legislation, new instruments of urban planning, etc. From the legal viewpoint, these problems include unclear land ownership, little attention on the part of governments, ineffective plans and the like (Rui, 2003: 2). The analysis of the literature shows that it is necessary to consider the relation between the environmental and social aspects in the development of sustainable cities: "Revitalisation of degraded areas should introduce solutions in spatial, social and economic dimensions" [*Poland-Regional...*, 2008: 155].

One of the ways to rehabilitate contemporary cities is to launch revitalization actions realized by regional programmes. During the programming period 2007–2013, every voivodship in Poland implemented their own Regional Operational Programme (ROP). It seems to be important to recognise how the problematic areas were identified in the Regional Operational Programme of Opole Voivodship (ROP OV) and what features of this area were to qualify it for revitalization. The document treats problematic areas as a sign of disproportions in development and underlines the need to identify and limit them to pursue an effective development policy [*Poland-Regional...*, 2008: 98]. Moreover, it is important to prevent the marginalisation process, taking into consideration social, economic and spatial aspects of it.

Revitalization measures should target ensuring sustainable development. The implemented processes should result in making degraded areas able to function efficiently again by changing the structure of the areas and giving them new functions. [*Poland-Operational...*, 2008: 3]. The priority Axis 6 "Mobilisation of municipal and degraded areas" qualified the areas of intervention. Axis 6 contained three categories of intervention:

- 50 – Revitalisation of industrial areas and reclamation of contaminated land,
- 61 – Integrated projects for revitalisation of urban and rural areas,
- 78 – Housing infrastructure.

The framework of Category 61 defined its priority and the respective aim was assigned two actions which were directly connected with revitalization. They were as follows:

- 6.1 Revitalization of urban areas,
- 6.2 Management of degraded areas (*Szczegółowy opis...*, 2015: 139–155).

The main objective of the priority axis is to give new social and economic functions to municipal and degraded areas. The above-mentioned space has to be revitalised in order to increase its territorial and economic attractiveness, as well as to create conditions for a rise in employment in these areas. Moreover, the aim of the measures within the Axis were mainly focused on revitalisation of urban areas [*Poland-Regional...*, 2008: 155]. The main aim of taking actions was to "contribute to the development of towns as drivers of economic growth and of neighbouring areas to bolster sustainable development of the whole Opole Voivodship." Of course, it should result in every aspect of development and embrace also economics by supporting growth and new jobs [*Poland-Regional...*, 2008: 155].

The subject of research was Opole Voivodship which has convenient location on major transit routes by rail, road and the Odra River inland waterway. It is a crucial

asset to the region and one that stimulates its development. Opole Region's traffic infrastructure is considered one of the best in the country. Industry is characterised by a uniform distribution across the Voivodship and by a diversified structure (*www.opolskie.pl*, 29.11.2016). Opole Voivodship has a big touristic potential on the background of natural and landscape advantages. Cities play a stimulating role to the development of the areas lying around them.

Cities of Opolskie Voivodship passed by functional changes, which affects the social and economic situation in the cities and the condition of their space. It is important to underline the meaning of revitalization actions taken in the frame of ROP OV 2007–2013, which supported changes of the city function. The analysis based on projects which were realized within the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV (45 projects) shows that 46% of them affected the functional change in particular areas and 11% of projects supported existing functions. This statistic shows possibilities to develop and changing for the better, given by the mentioned revitalization actions.

The impact of revitalization actions on city development in the light of the complementary character of implemented projects

Nowadays cities across the world and in Europe are faced with the problem of brown-fields and degraded space, which forces them to launch and implement new revitalization actions to hold or to restore better standards of living. It seems to be crucial to consider the character of particular revitalization projects which were realized in Opole Voivodship and their influence on changing city or regional situation for the better. The analysis covers projects which were realized within the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV (45 projects) and those outside this frame (103 projects).

All of the projects carried out within the frames of 6.1/6.2 actions can be differentiated on account of their scope and aim. Accordingly, from the point of view of the range of activities, two types were distinguished: soft and hard. A detailed analysis of the projects proved that all of them were of the hard character, being infrastructure investments. In order to elaborate on their typology, the projects were distinguished due to their point and spatial character.³ Irrespective of this division, a typology of projects was conducted on account of the purpose of their influence. As regards this criterion, actions were distinguished regarding their social, spatial-environmental or economic nature. The synthetic specification with the number and structures of considered programs, including the scope and the aim, is given in Table 1.

³ Distinguishing projects results from their spatial range; spot projects concern located objects one by one in the space not creating the network structure in the space; spatial projects concern big areas or infrastructure of the network character, e.g., sewage system. The point projects were carried out inside the object, the building and the space surrounding it, or in the street.

Table 1

The character of projects realized within the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013

Category	Scope of action infrastructure		Aim of action		
	spot/point	spatial	economic	social	spatial-environmental
Number of projects	31	14	17	44	24
Percentage of projects	68.9%	31.1%	37.7%	97.8%	53.3%

(n = 45)

Source: "Revitalization of urban areas and development of degraded areas in Opole Province" access: <http://www.rot.opolskie.pl/badanie11.html>, p. 36

Considering the scope of actions, only projects of the infrastructural character were identified, among which the majority were point projects (68.9%). In turn, regarding the aim of actions, the highest percentage were projects connected with the social sphere (97.8%). It seems to be crucial to underline that the analyzed projects could be of the composite character (economic-social, economic-spatial-environmental, social-spatial, etc.)

A similar analysis was made with reference to complementary projects (realized outside the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013), shown in Table 2.

Table 2

The character of projects realized outside the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013

Category	Scope of action infrastructure		Aim of action		
	spot/point	spatial	economic	social	spatial-environmental
Number of projects	70	9	27	75	12
Percentage of projects	88.6%	11.4%	26.2%	72.8%	11.6%

(n=103)

Source: "Revitalization of urban areas and development of degraded areas in Opole Province" access: <http://www.rot.opolskie.pl/badanie11.html>, p. 50

The contribution of the number of point projects realized outside the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions is higher than in the case of 6.1/6.2 actions. In this context, the distribution of results is similar, the greater number of projects being in the case of point projects (88.6%) and the social character of the aim of actions (72.8%). A comparison of the results of projects realized within the frame of 6.1/6.2 actions with these outside it, shows a dominance of complementary actions of the point character of projects and of actions which affect the social sphere.

Against the background of the revitalization theme, it is crucial to identify the specific categories within the framework of soft and hard type of activities. In this case, the

projects were also divided into those realized within the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013 and those outside it – complementary projects. The first group of projects were identified by the desk research method based on requests of the beneficiaries, in which they were asked to describe effects of implemented projects ($n = 45$). The results of the complementary projects were based on the answers of local government administration representatives who pointed out 42 projects ($n = 42$).

In the group of projects realized within the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions only hard projects were identified, of which 60% were classified as technical infrastructure category (27 projects) and the others – as social infrastructure. Beside identifying the type and category of the taken actions, it was substantial to determine the main aspect on which the results of the projects had the strongest impact (social, spatial-infrastructure, economic, environmental) (Table 3).

Table 3

The type and categories of projects realized within the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013

Type of action	Category	S	S-I	E	EN	Total
Hard	technical infrastructure	5	22			27
	social infrastructure	4	14			18
Total		9	36			

Legend: (S – social, S-I – spatial-infrastructure, E – economic, En – environmental)

Source: Desk research of requests of the beneficiaries (45 projects)

The analysis of the obtained results revealed the crucial impact of the taken actions on the spatial-infrastructure sphere. A lesser share was observed regarding the social aspect. Obviously, it is important to underline that the influence of the realized projects was identified on the ground of effects in the main aspect. For example, revitalization of the historic town centre in a city was connected with support actions carried out with the aim to order the space and aesthetically modernize the infrastructure, as well as to make it a better place to live. This results in a reduction of social pathology in this area and makes it more attractive for tourists. The development of tourism is being transferred into the economic zone by encouraging new economic activities. Of course, such a correlation can, but does not have to, occur. It also depends on the policy of local governments and the goals which they want to achieve. Moreover, the spatial and infrastructure aspect of revitalization seems to be crucial, since it can affect changes of the functional character of revitalized space. A good example here is the transformation of degraded former military buildings, now belonging to Opole University of Technology, to serve educational and research purposes. But such actions hardly support the economic aspect of revitalization to a significant extent: lecturers were relocated from other buildings belonging to the University and as a result new work places were on a micro scale.

According to the adopted purposes of revitalization-directed actions, the scanty effect on the environmental and economic spheres, in the case of both groups of projects, is greatly worrying (Table 3, Table 4).

Table 4

The type and categories of projects realized outside the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013

Type of action	Category	S	S-I	E	En	Total
Soft	educational offer	4				4
	cultural offer/event	1	1			2
	offer in the health care	2				2
	initiating, supporting the economic activity/entrepreneurships	1		1		2
	housing offer	1	1			2
	sports-recreational offer/events	1	2		1	4
Total		10	4	1	1	
Hard	technical infrastructure		9	1	2	12
	social infrastructure	2	8	1	1	12
	infrastructure of the modern economy (example: incubators, technology parks, business parks)		2			2
Total		2	19	2	3	

Legend: (S – social, S-I – spatial-infrastructure, E – economic, En – environmental)

Source: Results of a questionnaire survey of local government administration representatives (42 projects pointed out by the respondents)

Most of the projects realized outside of framework of 6.1/6.2 of actions ROP OV 2007–2013 remained within the soft type of actions and were classified as the category of education and healthcare, supporting mainly the social aspect. By contrast, projects classified as the hard type related mostly to technical and social infrastructure (the spatial-infrastructure aspect). Similarly, as in the case of the previous group of projects (realized within the frame of 6.1/6.2 actions), those realized outside the 6.1/6.2 framework included the economic or environmental aspect, yet on a low level only. To sum up and present the distribution, the results which show the percentage of the projects in each particular aspect were tabulated (Table 5).

The data in the table clearly underline the significant contribution of the social and spatial-infrastructure aspect in others. The projects realized within the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions scored a huge percentage, as well as those outside it.

The available data referring to the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013 allowed analyzing the number of projects which promote using renewable energy sources (RES). The data confirmed the previous results. Only 3 projects out of 45 used RES or contributed towards implementation of them.

Table 5

Percentage of the type of actions taken as part of projects realized within the framework and outside the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions ROP OV 2007–2013

Type of action	S	S-I	E	En
hard type (6.1/6.2 actions)	20%	80%	0%	0%
soft type outside (6.1/6.2 actions)	24%	10%	2%	2%
hard type outside (6.1/6.2 actions)	5%	45%	5%	7%

Legend: (S – social, S-I – spatial-infrastructurel, E – economic, En – environmental)

Source: Author's own elaboration

With reference to the economic aspect, it is vital to underline that the implementation of projects (6.1/6.2) resulted in creating 101 new work places (out of 45 projects 20 applied the element of new work places). Moreover, the conducted desk research,⁴ which was meant to analyze actions taken towards realization of projects, shows that the projects launched within the framework of ROP OV were to a greater than lesser extent dependent on the EU financial support. It denotes the significance of the economic aspect of revitalization from the theoretical viewpoint.

Summary

In the light of the concept of sustainable development, where cities' development is based on social, spatial, environmental and economic aspects, revitalization seems to be important in making actions support the cities' existence. The aim behind revitalization actions is attainment of particular assumptions in every aspect: solving social problems, marginalising poverty and space degradation, and also alleviating other urban problems. Revitalization actions support fight with poverty by adopting new buildings for needs of residential homes, by realizing social soft projects, especially outside the framework of 6.1/6.2 actions of ROP OV 2007–2013.

Revitalization-oriented actions are largely concentrated on improving the image and the beauty of urban space. They are mostly projects associated with modernization of buildings, improvement of the quality of technical and social infrastructure and marginalization of the economic and environmental aspects.

When we assume that it is important to achieve a balanced social and economic development, environmental management and effective governance, in the context of a sustainable city, it is hard to accomplish it in terms of revitalization. Moreover, in some cases the meaning of revitalization has been interpreted narrowly, the very notion itself being often treated as renovation or modernization which stands for extension

⁴ Desk research of requests of beneficiaries (45 projects)

or alteration made to some part of a building (e.g., adaptation of the attic for inhabitable rooms).

It is important to support also the economic and environmental aspects of revitalization, as well as the durability of effects of the above-mentioned actions. It is crucial to develop degraded space not only because of the esthetics of a city, but also to realize projects which support the economy in the city, creating new work places, strengthening the ability to diminish unemployment, generating real income for the city budget and, of course, supporting implementation of RES, making buildings more energy efficient and so on. Only then can the road to shaping a sustainable city be the right one.

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DDIAŁANIA REWITALIZACYJNE JAKO NARZĘDZIE KSZTAŁTOWANIA MIASTA ZRÓWNOWAŻONEGO (PRZYKŁAD WOJEWÓDZTWA OPOLSKIEGO)

ABSTRAKT: Celem artykułu jest identyfikacja wpływu działań rewitalizacyjnych w odniesieniu do zasad zrównoważonego rozwoju. Analizę podjętych inicjatyw o charakterze rewitalizacyjnym przeprowadzono w oparciu o miasta w województwie opolskim. Pierwsza część artykułu jest poświęcona teorii zrównoważonego miasta i znaczenia procesów ożywienia miasta. Kolejna część koncentruje się na odpowiedzi na następujące pytania: czy zmiany w ramach każdego podjętego działania rewitalizacyjnego były związane ze sferą gospodarczą, społeczną i środowiskową? i czy skutecznie kształtowały miasto w sposób zrównoważony? Ponadto starano się określić, czy efekty zrealizowanych działań mają charakter trwały w myśl koncepcji zrównoważonego rozwoju. Autorka powołuje się na działania o charakterze rewitalizacyjnym w zakresie polityki miejskiej i proponuje rekomendacje w przypadku występowania ujemnych interakcji w sferze gospodarczej, społecznej i środowiskowej.

Badanie zostało przeprowadzone na podstawie analiz dokumentów źródłowych w tym w szczególności: zastosowania projektów rewitalizacyjnych współfinansowanych w ramach Regionalnego Programu Operacyjnego Województwa Opolskiego na lata 2007–2013, Lokalnych Programów Rewitalizacyjnych dla poszczególnych miast woj. opolskiego, badania ankietowe wśród przedstawicieli wszystkich badanych jednostek samorządu lokalnego na terenie województwa.

W pracy wykorzystano cząstkowe wyniki badań nt. Rewitalizacja obszarów miejskich oraz zagospodarowanie terenów zdegradowanych w województwie opolskim, realizowanych w ramach projektu pn. Opolskie Obserwatorium Terytorialne – wzmocnienie systemu monitorowania polityk publicznych, na zlecenie Urzędu Marszałkowskiego Województwa Opolskiego przez zespół autorski: prof. dr hab. Janusz Słodczyk, dr hab. Adam Drobnik, prof. UO, dr Agnieszka Dembicka-Niemiec, dr Edyta Szafranek, dr inż. Magdalena Śliwa, mgr inż. arch. Renata Klimek. Ponadto posłużono się metodą badawczą desk research, analizując dokumenty strategiczne.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: rewitalizacja, RPO WO 2007–2013, zrównoważony rozwój miast