

Barn Raising in Noord-Belevenland

Triad C Scientific Report

Wageningen University

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Academic Consultancy Training

Barn Raising in Noord-Belevenland

Triad C

Scientific Report

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This report is part of the triad ‘Barn raising in Noord-Belevenland’ which can be approached from different angles. This allows people from different backgrounds to start at an angle they are most interested in. The reports are combined in such a way that it is possible to switch between any unit of the triad in whatever way the reader finds interesting. The triad consists of an ‘idea book’ focussed on the possibilities for ‘Evenementenlocatie Land & Zeezicht BV’, an ‘analysis report’ which describes the main results of the research and which focuses especially on the possibilities there are to facilitate development in Noord-Beveland. This ‘scientific report’ mainly describes the scientific background of the project, namely, the research questions, theoretical foundation and methodological practices of the project.

For this project we chose the name ‘Barn Raising in Noord-Belevenland’. The first part of this name is based on the key feature of this project; the barn ‘Evenementenlocatie Land & Zeezicht BV’. Barn raising is an event where a community comes together to build a barn for one or more families. Barn raising occurred in a social framework, and despite traditions of independence and self-sufficiency, community barn raising was a part of life (www.barnraising.org). This description fits well to our project because we aim to give the barn ‘Land & Zeezicht’ a new purpose which contributes to the development of Noord-Beveland. The barn can get people together and create linkages and (social) networks. The second part of this name, Noord-Belevenland, came forward during the workshop we organised in Kamperland. Although we did not come up with this definition ourselves, it definitely represents the vision we have of Noord-Beveland. This island is full of potential and there is a lot to experience and discover. Hence, ‘Barn Raising in Noord-Belevenland’. A little wink is that the name is in both Dutch and English, just as our project.

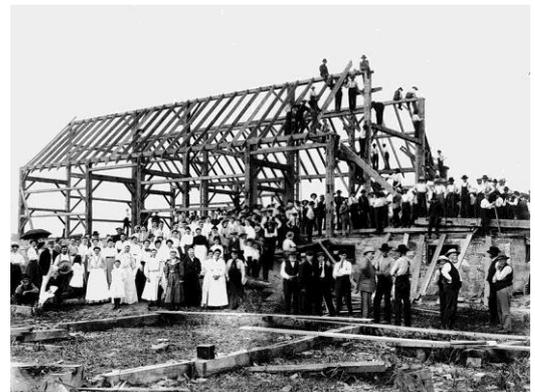


Figure 1: A Barn raising in Canada in the 1900s
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barn_raising

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SUMMARY

Following the request of the commissioner Simon de Koning of 'Evenementenlocatie Land & Zeezicht BV' and financed by Thomas Pillen of Kenniswerkplaats Zuidwest Delta, the team of students from Wageningen University investigated questions concerning the creation of opportunities for the monumental barn 'Land & Zeezicht' located in Kamperland, Noord-Beveland in the province of Zeeland. These opportunities are linked to several trends visible in the province. The aim is to create ideas and facilitate linkages and networks as a foundation for future developments of 'Land & Zeezicht' and Noord-Beveland. However, this can also work the other way around. The barn can play a role in creating these linkages too. These links are important because they allow different actors in the area to get involved and use their strength to work together.

To examine what possibilities there are in Noord-Beveland and eventually find out what future possibilities for 'Land & Zeezicht' can be created an exploratory qualitative research has been conducted. The methods used have been the collection of secondary data through desk research. This was used primarily to describe the visible trends in Zeeland, a market analysis of the area of Noord-Beveland in particular and a stakeholder analysis of Noord-Beveland. For the primary research a case study of open-ended interviews has been used and a workshop has been organised. The majority of the primary data has been collected during this workshop. With the data several discourses were developed. These have been used in the '*analysis report*' to develop scenario's, not only for 'Land & Zeezicht', but also to show what possibilities there are to facilitate development. The methods have proven to be very useful to create ideas. Especially the workshop was successful. For further research it would be interesting to have a larger workshop and more in-depth interviews with key informants. In addition, a lengthier timeframe would have allowed for more coverage and depth.

1. Introduction

The aim of this project is to facilitate possible linkages and networks to secure the development of Zeeland. ‘Evenementenlocatie Land & Zeezicht BV’ generates possibilities to create new linkages which are beneficial for the region of Noord-Bevelenland. The goal of this project is to facilitate the creation of connectivity and linkages in the area of Noord-Bevelenland, and by? finding future purposes for the barn ‘Land & Zeezicht’.

In this scientific report the main research questions will be briefly discussed as well as the sub-questions. This will be followed by the theoretical background which describes the constructivists approach, the use of discourses and stakeholder theory. Subsequently, the methodology will also be described at length. In this project use has been made of secondary desk research as well as the gathering of primary data through open-interviews and other methods used during the workshop. This report will be concluded with an evaluation of the approaches used and a brief discussion.

2. Research Questions

In this chapter the research questions are described. These questions give direction to the project and the research. The research questions have been derived from the aim of the project, described in the previous chapter. The results will be discussed in the *'analysis report'* of the triad. There are two main questions which are supported by sub-questions to give a general direction of which the research should go, after which the research questions can be answered.

The main research questions are:

1. What possibilities are there in Noord-Beveland to create new linkages and networks to facilitate sustainable development in the area?
2. What future possibilities for 'Evenementenlocatie Land & Zeezicht BV' can be created?

These are supported by the following sub-questions:

- a. Which trends are visible in the area of Zeeland?

The trends are necessary as background information and they will help to understand the possibilities of the area.

- b. Which stakeholders are involved and how are they linked to each other and 'Land & Zeezicht'?

By this question the current stakeholders are recognised and their relevance for the area of Noord-Beveland and 'Land & Zeezicht' becomes clear.

- c. Who are the current and potential customers of the 'Land & Zeezicht' and the province of Zeeland?

In order to create future products, the analysis of current markets is needed.

- d. What are the different discourses with regards to the visible trends and possibilities in Noord-Beveland?

This question is asked in order to identify which different discourses exist in the area that can be used to recognise the local trends as stated by the different stakeholders. These discourses are used to create different scenarios for the barn.

3. Theoretical Framework

INTRODUCTION

A theoretical framework intends to set guidelines in order to reach the goal of this project, which is to create linkages between different actors in order to facilitate development of Zeeland. It also provides a scientific foundation that reinforces the analysis. The analysis have been done by using the constructivists approach, a discourse analysis, framing and by making use of the stakeholder theory and stake model, which will be explained in this chapter. The constructivist approach was used to come to the development of discourses. These discourses have been used to describe different scenarios. Framing relates to these stories but looks at how people perceive and interpret a more specific problem. To analyse the stakeholders connected to this project, a stakeholder analysis was used.

CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH

This report is written from a constructivist point of view. This view states that human phenomena are in fact a mere result of social processes and that everything we perceive as normal is actually constructed by social relations created in our history. History is arbitrary and what we take for granted in our history is not the only way society could have become (Oksala, 2008). So, the way we live now and perceive our society is our own construction of reality.

According to constructivists, humans have a limitless capacity for self-invention. The construction of ideas and institutions are ways in which humans are being made into subjects. Foucault (1994) argues that there is no real mean, but only the organisation of power/knowledge that makes each of us a subject in varying sorts (Rabinow, 1984). This occurs through dividing practices (Rabinow, 1984); the way in which individuals are drawn into a (undifferentiated) mass that is now based on a certain commonality. Within this commonality, their classification is imposed upon them by others, such as the state. To illustrate this, Foucault (1994) takes the hospital as an example of how different kinds of patients are arranged and grouped by their diseases, which allows doctors to make sense of their illnesses and alongside lose light of the objectified individual in their care. Therefore humans become “an object of knowledge and a subject that knows” (Marshall, 1990).

Another way of turning humans into subjects is through subjectification (Rabinow, 1984). Within this process a person activates their categorisation; they allow themselves to be categorically

determined and impose categorisations upon others. It's a process, relying on an external authority figure, that focuses on self-understanding (Rabinow, 1984). Foucault (1994) believes that a person bases his true self on certain beliefs about him/herself, but these are only fictions or constructions of what a man should be.

The constructivists point of view allowed the team to remain open-minded towards the developments going on in Zeeland. It is important for the team to understand that trends currently occurring in this area have different meanings to different stakeholders; what can be a problem or threat for some, can be an opportunity or chance for others. By recognising and acknowledging this the team could include more and different ideas, which have led to 'out of the box' views in our end product.

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

The concept of a discourse falls in line with the constructivist point of view and can be understood as a perspective or a way of perceiving the world and certain processes in it. Discourses can live alongside each other, each perceiving the same phenomenon in a completely different way. An important aspect of a discourse analysis is the power relations found between different discourses (Oksala, 2008). With the concept of power the aim is to describe the ability to influence, persuade and convince in a practical manner. However, sometimes power can also be referred to as to 'dominate over others'.

In order to develop a discourse analysis, the different perspectives drawn from the constructivist view will be used. The concept of discourse has been explained in different ways. Frerks and Klem (2004) explain a discourse as a collection of ideas, concepts and categories through which meaning is given to the phenomena. Discourses can be seen as a consistent set of references. The way we see and understand the world around us and how we act to it is enclosed by this set. Arce (et al., 1994, in Frerks and Klem, 2004) sees a discourse as a crucial form of practice. Within the domain of the discourse the interaction between knowledge and power gives validity to images of reality. Through discourse, individual properties and beliefs are turned into actions. An actor attributes values to material (like social interest) and non-material recourses (like identity). It is through these discourses that these altered actions contribute to the formation of specific definitions (Arce et al., 1994 in Frerks and Klem, 2004).

The concept of discourse, as explained by Foucault (1994), shows that different areas of knowledge are presented as objective or politically neutral, but in fact are always socially, historically and politically constructed. Different actors have different kinds of knowledge, discourses and

discursive practices. These are closely related to power and can effect certain outcomes. There are dominant discourses, in which actors with power may prevail, but discourses can also gain popularity or influence and consequentially they can generate power. Discourses actually construct their subjects in particular ways and exercise power over them (Gardner and Lewis, 1996 in Frerks and Klem, 2004).

Foucault speaks of the concept of power/knowledge. According to Foucault, practices compose what is social reality and this determines what is knowledge. As he claims that scientific knowledge is created by a connection of power relations, it is also determined by certain norms or rules which are connected to a certain power balance visible in the specific society (Oksala, 2008). Foucault refers to this connection as power/knowledge, which is the connection between discourses of knowledge and balances of power. Power can be used in many different ways that are supported by specific systems of knowledge. By being scientifically validated, this knowledge can gain a certain amount of power. It can also be viewed in the light of social and political wants and needs. These are formed by their determining of the funding and stimulation of specific research. However, these truths which are scientifically supported, are only impartially true. Science and research is shaped by power systems and are done for those who own the power. It is therefore difficult to know how much and which areas of science is influenced by power structures. Foucault sees science as a social practice and believes that all societies have specific institutions that produce knowledge (Oksala, 2008). There are powerful groups and persons who have control over definitions of knowledge and have the power to tell others what to do and how to do it. They have the power to let others believe what is the normal way to do it and therefore control the dominant discourses that determine what and how we think about certain areas of life (Kidd, Legge & Harari, 2010). Therefore discourse is rather a system of representation. It governs the way that a topic can be meaningfully talked or reasoned about (Frerks and Klem, 2004).

The constructivists point of view has allowed the team to be open minded in order to recognize the different discourses various actors have. By recognizing these discourses the team will get a better understanding in which way these actors think and where they come from. Therefore, this helped the team to create different scenarios for each discourse. After having defined the different discourses of the different stakeholders, the team will be able to create different scenarios. Within each scenario various ideas are created based on themes. These ideas are future possibilities for Zeeland and the 'Evenementenlocatie Land & Zeezicht BV'.

STAKEHOLDER THEORY AND THE STAKE MODEL

A stakeholder is any individual or group that can have influence on or can be affected by the achievement of the objectives of an organisation (Freeman, 1984 in Key, 1999). Stakeholder theory is a theory of the firm (or organisation/business) that challenges the dominant economic models. It aims to explain the relationship of a firm with its environment (Key, 1999). A major contributor to this theory is Freeman, who states that firms should do a value analysis between stakeholders to look at 'the fit' between the firm and others, however, in the end what is important is that trade-offs can be made between the goals of both parties (Key, 1999). To determine these trade-offs one must analyse the effects both the firm and the stakeholders have on each other.

However, the work of Freeman can be criticised in several ways (Key, 1999). It is too simplistic in the explanation of how stakeholders are linked to firms and how they affect each other. The way the environment of a firm is linked and interacts is actually quite complex (Key, 1999). Still, what is appreciable of the stakeholder theory is the acknowledgement of the role of the environment and external actors and the visual clarity. Still, it must be kept in mind that these models are social constructions of a simplified reality (Fassin, 2008).

Fassin (2008) builds on several aspects to Friedman's model to enhance the stakeholder theory, he calls it the stake model. Firstly, he makes the distinction of the classical stakeholders, those who have a concrete stake in the firm and have positive, loyal interest in it (Fassin, 2008). These may be other people and companies working in close ties with the firm. Secondly, he names stakewatchers. These groups do not have a direct stake in the firm but they do protect the interests of other stakeholders, an example is pressure groups and workers unions. The last group Fassin (2008) distinguishes is the stakekeepers. They are even less connected, they have no stake in the firm but they do have influence over it, an example of stakekeepers are governments, and laws and norms are their guidelines. (One could also add the stake impostors who have negative interest in the firm and have opposing goals (Fassin, 2008), they might be NGOs with opposing interests but they could also be the community.) By clarifying these differences the visual representation of the analysis can be more complex and include more information. These different groups have a special relationship with each other which is triangular in nature and can be displayed visually (Fassin, 2009).

A stakeholder analysis is very important for this research. This type of analysis shows how a firm is situated in an environment and how it is connected to actors in this environment, but it also shows how these actors are linked to each other and the power relations that play a role in it. The visual analysis will aid with the management of the stakeholders and demonstrate the possibilities for collaboration and constrictions. During the stakeholder analysis of this project this approach is a

valuable asset because it clarifies specific (power) relationships and shows possibilities for the linkages and 'Land & Zeezicht' itself. In addition, a stakeholder analysis can be a good basis for a discourse analysis. Once it is known who the stakeholders are, the different discourses they have can be recognised and their relationships to each other and the barn. Using these theories it is possible to get a trustworthy theoretical foundation to underpin the analyses that follow in the next chapters.

4. Methodology

INTRODUCTION

This research project has based its data on both literature study and qualitative research. A major aspect of the qualitative research is the workshop that has been organised during the project, which is discussed in a separate section of this chapter because it is a very valuable and major part of the field research. First, however, the research population and methods will be described. The chapter will be concluded with an evaluation of all the used methods.

RESEARCH POPULATION

The research population are the citizens of Zeeland as a whole when looking at trends. However, for the rest of the project we have focussed on the island of Noord-Beveland and nearby areas. There is no specific focus on certain groups, entrepreneurs, government officials, and inhabitants are all included. They are all aged above 18 years. The research population is mostly contacted through the commissioner and financier, yet they have also been approached on the street at the convenience of the researchers. After a literature study, use has been made of convenience sampling (chosen out of opportunity because they were readily available, Russel, 1995), in the area of Kamperland to get a feel for what people think and believe about the topic. This is convenient because of the lack of opportunities to visit the field due to time and money constraints. The disadvantages are that prejudices can influence the sample which might reduce the representativeness of the research population.

For the workshop the contacts were provided by the commissioner and the financier of the project. They are a very diverse group of people who work in different sectors. These people have been sent a personal invitation (appendix 1). Furthermore, an invitation has been placed in the local newspaper, the Provinciale Zeeuwsche Courant (PZC) and airtime at the local radio station, Omroep Zeeland, has been used to talk about the project and invite people to come. The workshop had twelve participants. Snowball sampling was used to find further respondents recommended by people spoken to earlier. These people have been mentioned by others or they have given interesting insights and important knowledge about the context during the workshop.

RESEARCH METHODS

By combining various theories and research methods it is possible to stress the credibility and validity of the research through triangulation. This means that there is the possibility to cross-examine and compare the found results.

The main research method in the start-up phase of the project was desk research to find secondary data about the research area on different scales. This data is needed to be able to separate the perceptions people have from the facts. Also, it is a main way to analyse the different trends visible in the region. The gathering of secondary data continued throughout the process. The stakeholder analyses is strongly based on secondary data but also primary data. To strengthen the stakeholder analysis it is combined with a visual network analysis to find out what kind of connections there are especially between the different entrepreneurs on the island of Noord-Bevelenland. It also shows what the distribution of stakeholders is on the island with regards to clientele.

After the start-up phase, primary data was collected in Noord-Bevelenland and Kamperland particular. During two visits to the field general observations have been made and recorded with the use of pictures and documentation by all researchers. These observations can tell us about the region, the people and the general atmosphere of the area. This is enforced with several informal and unstructured interviews held by the group or individual team members. Key informants have been addressed and interviewed on the spot. These interviews have also been analysed and approached as a case study. A case study is preferred when examining contemporary events where there are behaviours involved that cannot be manipulated (Yin, 1984). This means that there are relevant persons alive to report about these contemporary events. Case studies explore, describe and explain contemporary phenomena in a real life context on which the researcher has no or little control. The strength of the case study is its ability to deal with a large variety of evidence (Yin, 1984). The unit of the analysis is: the current developments in Zeeland with a special focus on how these developments are of influence on the stakeholders of Kamperland. The aim is to get insight into the research subject (trends in Zeeland) through ‘how’ questions (Moll and Southwold, 2002).

WORKSHOP METHODS

After six weeks a workshop has been held where a lot of data has been collected. It allowed for insights on how people interact when discussing Zeeland and Noord-Bevelenland. It was also an opportunity to learn about the culture of the area and the main developments experienced by

people. An analysis of this workshop gives a good foundation for the formulation of the different discourses and the resulting scenario possibilities. The ideas and discussions allowed for better understanding of the researchers of what different discourses are visible in the area with regards to their perception of this area.

During the workshop two methods have been used based on the ideas of Aalvanger and Beunen (2010). The workshop started with the *photo method* in which groups of three to four people were formed who had to discuss several assigned pictures. These pictures (appendix 2) have been chosen by the researchers because they displayed several themes that might (or might not) be applicable to Zeeland as a whole and Noord-Beveland and Kamperland in particular. The researchers each joined a group to take notes and ask open questions. The second method, the *speed date*, implied four rounds of questioning. So, each participant would question and be questioned by another participant to generate a short but lively discussion between them about previously determined topics (these questions can be found in appendix 3). The participants were able to take notes, however, the researchers joined the pairs to take thorough notes themselves. Both methods resulted in a lot of primary data that has been analysed, in order to formulate discourses and possible scenarios.

5. Evaluation and Discussion

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the research methods will be evaluated by looking at the advantages and disadvantages of the methods used. Recommendations for further research possibilities will also be made. The chapter will be concluded with a short discussion and the link will be made to the '*analysis report*' and the '*idea book*'.

EVALUATION

The field research was very successful, people were eager to discuss their thoughts on Zeeland and talk about their home. The informal and unstructured interviews were very useful, the respondents were able to talk freely about questions asked and when the topic died down it was possible to ask other open questions. Here, much new data was collected, unexpected insights were created and new ideas were formed. The workshop proved to be of great value too. A critical point about this method of data gathering, however, is the selection of the sample. As stated, the workshop attendants had been non-randomly chosen, added to that, people are obviously free to show up. Some people did not show up, while their ideas could have been quite interesting. This effects the data we have, people with specific (ground breaking) thoughts and ideas might have been excluded. Furthermore, we missed the opportunity to personally invite other stakeholders and only focused on the contact list given. Yet, the use of the local media to invite people could compensate. However, personal invitations are much more attractive. Added to that, it is hard to find out who the important stakeholders and actors are in a particular area before the primary data gathering starts. Who to invite is something that needs a lot of attention and must be discussed extensively in further projects. That is why an analysis of the participants is important.

Another big problem related to the chosen methods has to do with time constraints. The duration of the project is eight to nine weeks, including a long preparation time. There were few possibilities to go to the field to do interviews and gather other information. The time also constrained the possibility to invite many people to the workshop because there was no time to plan it in advance and many people were occupied on the date planned.

The case study is an interesting method to get to know two people and their thoughts. In this research the case study is a broad and open interview with two people who live in the area of Kamperland. The disadvantages of such a methods are that there is not a high number of

participants. Still, generalisations can be made about the case study. It is also a valuable method when exploring a topic. In this case the method lent itself to reach the main goal.

DISCUSSION

For further research on a topic like this it would be very useful to have a larger time frame so that more in-depth information can be gathered, especially regarding the primary research. Also, a large workshop with many people would have been very interesting, especially if different people with different interests in the case.

The analysis and the results of the research project and the linking to the main research questions are being made in the *'analysis report'*. In this report discourses will be developed out of the primary and secondary data. Through these discourses possible scenarios will be created which relate to the possibilities that are there in Noord-Beveland to create new linkages and networks to facilitate sustainable development in the area. Out of these scenarios ideas for the barn will be developed. The *'idea book'* is a visual representation of these ideas.

6. References

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7. Appendix

1. Workshop invitation
2. Photo method
3. Speed date questions

1. WORKSHOP INVITATION

UITNODIGING

U wordt bij dezen uitgenodigd voor het volgende evenement:

Workshop

DENK MEE OVER DE TOEKOMST VAN NOORD-BEVELAND

“De ontwikkeling van ruraal Zeeland, specifiek gericht op het gebied rond Kamperland op Noord-Beveland”

- Maandag 6 juni, 19:30 uur
- Evenementenlocatie ‘Land en Zeezicht’
- St. Felixweg 3
- 4439 PR Kamperland

INLEIDING

Geachte mevrouw/meneer,

In opdracht van Simon de Koning – eigenaar van evenementenlocatie ‘Land en Zeezicht’ – doen wij, een groep van zes studenten van de Wageningen Universiteit, onderzoek naar de ‘ontwikkeling van ruraal Zeeland in het gebied rond Kamperland’. Wij organiseren deze workshop om extra informatie over het gebied te vergaren die wij kunnen gebruiken bij het opstellen van ons onderzoeksrapport. Uw kennis en ervaring met Kamperland, Noord-Beveland en/of Zeeland in het algemeen zou ons hierbij zeker van pas komen. Voor u is deze workshop een uitstekende mogelijkheid om waardevolle contacten en kennis op te doen.

Via deze weg willen wij u uitnodigen om deze workshop bij te wonen welke plaats zal vinden op **maandag 6 juni 2011 om 19:30**, maar u bent welkom vanaf 19:00. De locatie van deze workshop is evenementenlocatie ‘Land en Zeezicht’, gelegen aan de St. Felixweg 3, 4439 PR Kamperland.

Afhankelijk van het aantal deelnemers hebben wij een programma opgesteld, te vinden op de volgende pagina. Mocht u geïnteresseerd zijn om bij te dragen aan deze workshop vragen wij u vriendelijk uw komst te bevestigen bij de heer Thomas Pillen (tpillen@impulszeeland.nl), coördinator van de werkplaats in Zeeland. Mocht u vragen hebben over de workshop dan kunt u contact op nemen met Remco Brinkman: remco.brinkman@wur.nl.

Wij hopen u graag te zien op maandag 6 juni 2011!

Namens de projectgroep,
Remco Brinkman
Lilian Bos
Johan Kuipers
Elina Ruska
Ciranoush Snoyl
Evelien Thieme Groen

PROGRAMMA

19:00 – 19:30	Zaal open, koffie en thee
19:30 – 19:45	Opening workshop, informatie over het project, uitleg methodes workshop
19:45 – 20:30	Eerste ronde workshop
20:30 – 20:45	Pauze
20:45 – 21:30	Tweede ronde workshop
21:30 – 22:00	Plenaire discussie
22:00	Borrel

Wij zullen een interactief programma bieden welke afhangt van het aantal aanwezigen. Wij willen u vragen om één foto met u mee te brengen van Kamperland of omgeving, welke laat zien wat belangrijk is voor u en/of voor Zeeland.

BEREIKBAARHEID

Vanuit richting GOES: u volgt de A256/N256 richting Zierikzee. Vervolgens neemt u de afslag richting de Oost Westweg, oftewel de N255 in de richting van Wissenkerke en Kamperland. U neemt de afslag Kamperland en slaat linksaf de Ruitersplaatweg op. Na 1,6 kilometer slaat u linksaf de Westhavendijk op om vervolgens na 400 meter de derde weg rechtsaf te slaan, de St. Felixweg in. Na 600 meter bevindt de evenementenlocatie zich aan de linkerkant.

Vanuit richting MIDDELBURG: u volgt de N57 richting Burgh-Haamstede. Vervolgens slaat u rechtsaf de N255 op, richting Kamperland en Wissenkerke. U neemt de afslag Kamperland en slaat rechtsaf de Ruitersplaatweg op. Na 1,6 kilometer slaat u linksaf de Westhavendijk op om vervolgens na 400 meter de derde weg rechtsaf te slaan, de St. Felixweg in. Na 600 meter bevindt de evenementenlocatie zich aan de linkerkant.



2. PHOTO METHOD



3. SPEED DATE QUESTIONS

1^e ronde:

Wat is uw interesse in deze workshop?

Wat betekent Zeeland voor u?

Wat zijn volgens u de sterke punten van Zeeland?

Wat zijn volgens u de zwakkere punten van Zeeland?

Zijn er ontwikkelingen in Zeeland die een positieve bijdrage kunnen leveren aan Zeeland?

Wat voor problemen spelen volgens u een rol in Zeeland?

Op welke manier heeft u daar last van?

2^e ronde

Hoe ziet u de huidige toekomstige ontwikkeling van Zeeland?

In hoeverre ziet u het water als een bedreiging mbt klimaatverandering?

Is er een beleid in Zeeland op t gebied van natuurbehoud waar u mee in aanraking komt?

In hoeverre vindt u de natuur in Zeeland waardevol?

In hoeverre ziet u de landbouw sector in Zeeland als economisch vitaal?

3^e ronde:

Wat zijn volgens u de sterke punten van Kamperland?

Wat zijn volgens u de zwakke punten van Kamperland?

Wat voor problemen spelen volgens u een rol in Kamperland?

Wat zijn volgens u belangrijke bedrijven in de omgeving?

Wat zijn volgens u belangrijke sociale ontmoetingsplekken in de omgeving?

4^e ronde

Hoe ziet u de toekomst van Kamperland?

Op welke manier maakt u gebruik van het water in uw omgeving?

Waar zou de gemeente meer op moeten focussen om het gebied meer te kunnen stimuleren voor positieve ontwikkeling?

Welke connecties tussen lokale bedrijven zou in het voordeel van Zeeland kunnen werken?

Welke samenwerkingsverbanden tussen bedrijfssectoren zouden een positieve bijdrage kunnen leveren aan de ontwikkeling van Zeeland?

Wat is uw mening ten opzichte van toerisme in en rond Kamperland?