

resilience are divided into four categories, as outlined by ESPON (2014); business and economy, people/population, place-based, and community/society.

RURAL COWORKING: COWORKING SPACES IN VILLAGE CENTRES - AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR REVITALIZATION, TO AVOID COMMUTING AND SOCIAL ISOLATION

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Preliminary insights on the appearances of coworking spaces in village centres, the impact on the vitality of villages and the changes of mobility behaviour.

The “doughnut effect” led to increasing abandoned inner towns and villages. Bringing the inner towns back to use, provides several opportunities. Historical buildings and town structure could be preserved, by use, care and maintenance.

Instead of isolating freelance or telework at the home office, coworking spaces offer social contacts.

Spatial requirements for coworking spaces fit to several former uses as shops, taverns, farmhouses etc. Coworking spaces could be initial.

The reuse of buildings lead people back to town, rather carbon neutral by bike, regarding the shorter distance from home to the inner village, than to the office in a remote city. Infrastructure like roads and public transport getting unburdened, particularly in rush hours. Occasional meetings in the office can spread to alternative time slots.

As in regular office or commercial areas those people working there need some services for lunch and on occasion the chance to shop groceries and more things. This is opportunity for the village centre to get some of the former uses back in operation, like tavern, laundry, maybe a baker and possibly new shops for coffee or parcel. People will be seen on streets and in the buildings and live would come back to the former abandoned heart of villages.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS IN TRANSDANUBIA AND THE NORD-VEST DEVELOPMENT REGION

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My research aims to present the long-term developmental legislation and characteristic features of small towns which entities strongly influence the economic, social and political life of Eastern and Central Europe. My paper applies comparison comparative framework; it investigates primarily the development and opportunities of countries with a significant small town network disposing of similar assets and structures. It is obvious that there are several countries among the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire where the development of small towns was an important perspective from the aspect of social, economic and political evolution (for example: see the birth of conservative values, small-town-mentality, local patriotism, and landlordism). The analyzed areas in my presentation are: the Transdanubian region in Hungary and the Nord-Vest development region in Transylvania – the area between the Hungarian-Romanian border and the Királyhágó. These areas were border regions during the Monarchy and now they are still in this status. Regarding the analysed regions, identical urban development paths are discernible. The factors which have relevant impacts on small town development potentials are: geographic position, historical development, and the emergence of civil society. Beside these aspects, local traditions, practices, special age-long agricultural activities, specialized knowledge or economic attitude (small firm production possibilities, special horticultural activities) are also relevant features.